

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS
AND
PUBLIC CHARITIES
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1879.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.



Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1880.

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OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, 30th December, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, my Twelfth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1879.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

The Honourable,

ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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ERRATA.

On page 4, line 7, the number of persons treated in Hospital in 1879 should read 4,612, instead of 5,124; and on line 11 the number of inmates of Orphan Asylums and other public charities in 1879 should be 3,147, instead of 3,135; and on line 12 the total of the figures given should be 24,643, instead of 25,143.

Page 9, in table of movements of Asylum population, the average daily number of patients in the Hamilton Asylum should be 242, and the total of the column 2,208.67, instead of 2,223.67; and in the 8th line from that table the figures 2,223.67 should read 2,208.67.

TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities,
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1879.

*To His Excellency, the Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, in compliance with law, respectfully presents his Twelfth Annual Report upon the Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending the 30th September, 1879.

In the preface to his tenth and eleventh annual reports, the Inspector very fully reviewed the organization, working and progress of those Institutions since the date of Confederation, besides giving a detailed statement of the official duties devolving upon him in their supervision and management. In the present preface, he will confine himself to a brief synopsis of their working and the results thereof during the official year, and of a few of the most important occurrences in that period.

Asylums for the Insane.

The building designed for refractory and noisy patients, the erection of which was commenced last year upon the grounds of the London Asylum, was

completed and occupied in February last, thereby increasing the capacity of that Institution to 907 beds.

The two new wings to the Hamilton Asylum, which, in the Inspector's last report, were said to be in progress, have also been completed and occupied during the past year, which has added 332 beds, making the receiving capacity of that Asylum 532.

Through these additions the five Asylums situated in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Orillia, now afford accommodation for 2,692 patients, and at the close of the official year there were 2,325 in residence. From this statement, it will be apparent that there were 367 vacancies for the insane in the Asylums of the Province on the 30th September last. These vacancies, however, were confined to the Western Asylums at London and Hamilton. In the three remaining Asylums, every bed is occupied, and admissions can only be granted when vacancies occur through discharges and deaths. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the insane in the Eastern Section of the Province are placed at very great disadvantage, and much inconvenience and expense are caused by their having to be transferred to an Asylum, distant from one hundred to three hundred miles from their homes, relatives and friends. For this reason, the Inspector has again recommended that another wing be added to the Kingston Asylum, so as to provide space for 150 additional patients.

For a considerable time past the accommodation for Idiots in the Orillia Asylum has been exhausted, and during last year temporary provision had to be made for that class in two of the wards of the Hamilton Asylum. In view of this state of things, the Inspector has renewed the recommendation made in his last report for an addition to be made to the Orillia buildings, of sufficient dimension to accommodate 150 inmates.

If the foregoing recommendations be approved of and acted upon by the Government and Legislature, the Inspector is of opinion that the Province will be sufficiently provided with accommodation for the insane and idiotic for the next ten years.

During the year ending 30th September 1879, 515 persons were admitted to the various Asylums, and, including those previously admitted, a total number of 2665 were under lodgment and treatment in that period.

Prisons and Reformatories.

The establishments coming under this heading comprise forty-four County and District Gaols, the Central Prison at Toronto, the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene, and the Reformatory for Women and Industrial School for Girls now being erected in Toronto.

These Provincial Institutions with the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, form perhaps one of the most complete and effective prison and reformatory

systems on the continent, and when the two last named Institutions are completed, means will then be provided for the grading and classifying in the respective establishments, of every kind of offender.

The Reformatory for Women and the Industrial School for Girls, are now well advanced in construction and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in April next.

The contemplated changes in the management and discipline of the Reformatory for Boys, as foreshadowed in the last Annual Report, have been effected, and its objectionable penal features are thereby being eradicated, and the Institution has now fairly entered upon its work as a Reformatory and Industrial School. As these changes necessitate structural additions and alterations, a recommendation is made for an appropriation to meet the cost of carrying them out.

The Central Prison continues to rank as one of the most useful and effective establishments in our prison system. Its discipline and the general management of its affairs are in the highest degree satisfactory.

It is a matter for congratulation to find that the returns for this year shew a considerable falling off in the number of persons committed to the Common Gaols of the Province. In 1877 the commitments reached the highest point in the history of the Province, numbering 13,481. In 1878 the number decreased to 12,030, and during the official year just closed, it has been still further reduced to 11,220.

Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind.

These important public Institutions continue to perform the work devolving upon them in a very satisfactory manner. During the year, 269 deaf and dumb youths were under instruction in the Institution in Belleville, and 200 blind persons in the Institution in Brantford, and it is likely that the numbers will be very considerably increased during the next twelve months. The former Institution is sufficiently extensive in its structural capacity to meet all demands made upon its accommodation for many years to come, but the largely increased number of blind persons seeking admission to the latter Institution, will render it necessary to add another wing to the building, as designed in the original plans.

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

The Institutions of this class in receipt of Provincial aid under the provisions of the "Charity Aid Act," now number 47; namely, 10 General Hospitals, 12 Houses of Refuge, 4 Magdalen Asylums, and 21 Orphan Asylums. The admissions to these various Institutions during the twelve months aggregated 9,610.

The following statement shews the total number of persons who became inmates, during the year, of all the public Institutions subject to supervision and inspection, as compared with the preceding corresponding period.

	1878.	1879.
Prisoners confined in the various Gaols, Prisons, and Reformatories of the Province	13,293	12,399
Persons of unsound mind maintained in the various Asylums	2,546	2,665
Deaf mutes and blind persons admitted to the two Institutions for these classes	452	469
Patients treated in Hospitals aided by Government funds	4,367	5,124
Indigent persons maintained in Refuges aided by Government funds	1,279	1,351
Inmates of Orphan Asylums and other public Charities aided by the Province	3,138	3,135
	<u>25,075</u>	<u>25,143</u>

The charge upon the Treasury of the Province for the maintenance of such of these Institutions as are exclusively owned and managed by Government, together with the aid granted to Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions, which are under Municipal and Corporate control, was as follows :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$83,725 22	
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	95,681 74	
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	51,345 85	
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	37,186 42	
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	18,955 14	
<i>Total cost of maintaining Asylums</i>		\$286,894 37
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.....	\$38,589 50	
Institution for the Blind, Brantford.....	29,515 15	
<i>Total cost of maintaining the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind</i>		\$68,104 65
Common Gaol Maintenance (only about one-third of this expenditure paid by the Province, the balance by Counties)	\$122,354 08	
Central Prison, Toronto (inclusive of expenditures for manufacturing purposes)	74,145 29	
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	28,427 60	
<i>Total cost of maintaining Prisons and Reformatories</i>		\$224,926 97
<i>Forward.....</i>		\$579,925 99

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$579,925 99
Aid to Hospitals	\$43,700 83
Aid to Houses of Refuge	16,609 19
Aid to Orphan and Magdalen Asylums	13,410 42
<i>Total aid to Charities</i>	<u>\$73,720 44</u>
<i>Total cost of maintaining Public Institutions and aiding Charities</i>	<u>\$653,646 43</u>

The revenue derived from the Institutions owned by the Government, during the official year, is shewn in the following statement:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$23,409 05
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	5,740 93
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	1,733 10
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	1,011 10
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	1,004 08
	<u>\$32,898 26</u>
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville	600 00
Central Prison, Toronto	*64,455 10
Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	3,208 41
<i>Total revenue</i>	<u>\$101,161 77</u>

As many Members of the Legislature and others specially interested in the management of our Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, are unable to make a personal visitation of all of these Institutions, it has been thought desirable, in order that they may inform themselves of the character and extent of the structures, in which the afflicted, criminal and dependent classes of the community are lodged, to insert in the present report wood-cuts of the ten Provincial Institutions. These wood-cuts, together with a description of the structures, will precede the separate reports on each of the Institutions, namely, the five Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia respectively, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, and for the Blind at Brantford, the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene, and the Central Prison, the Reformatory for Females and the Industrial School for Girls at Toronto.

* This amount includes the Insurance moneys received for manufactured goods and raw material destroyed by the fire, which took place at the Central Prison on the 13th November, 1878.

PART I.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number of insane under public accommodation in the Province of Ontario, on the 30th September, 1879, and the manner in which they were distributed amongst the various establishments on that day, are shewn in the following summary, together with similar information in respect to the number and distribution of the insane on the 30th September, 1878 :—

	30th September, 1879.			30th September, 1878.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	342	332	674	346	331	677
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	358	384	742	351	356	707
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	208	215	423	210	208	418
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	132	173	305	82	119	201
Idiot Wards of the Hamilton Asylum.....	20	6	26	....	....	....
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	78	77	155	75	71	146
	1138	1187	2325	1064	1085	2149
Kingston Penitentiary.....	21	1	22	20	1	21
Common Gaols.....	14	15	29	32	12	44
Total under public accommodation.....	1173	1203	2376	1116	1098	2214

The above summary shews that the number of insane under Governmental care had increased from 2,214 on the 30th September, 1878, to 2,376 on the 30th September, 1879, being an increase of 162 in the Asylum population in the last twelve months.

It will be observed that the increase has chiefly taken place in the Asylums in London and Hamilton, to which extensive additions have been completed and occupied during the year.

At the London Asylum, where a large structure has been provided for the more refractory and troublesome patients, the process of drafting that class from the general population of the main Asylum and removing them to this new build-

ing, has been going on during the year. This withdrawal, together with the transfer in the preceding year of a considerable number of quiet chronic patients to the cottages built on the Asylum grounds for that class, left a large number of vacant beds in the main building at the disposal of the insane in the Western Asylum division of the Province. The gradual filling up of these vacancies, chiefly with acute cases, is the cause of the increase in the population of the London Asylum from 707 to 742.

A still greater increase has taken place in the Hamilton Asylum, owing to the completion of the new wings which had been in course of erection during the past two years. These additions were ready for the reception of patients on the 15th March, and from that date to the 30th September, no less than 148 patients were admitted, which has increased the Asylum population at the close of the year to 331, as compared with 201 on the 30th September, 1878.

It should be stated, however, that a considerable portion of this great increase in the population of the Hamilton Asylum, is due to the setting apart of two of the new wards for the accommodation of idiots, 27 of whom were admitted since the opening of these wards in July. This became necessary as the space at the Orillia Asylum, which is exclusively for idiots, has been completely exhausted for the past eighteen months.

The slight decrease in the number of patients in the Toronto Asylum, viz., from 677 to 674, was caused by the existence at the close of the year of a few vacancies in the superior paying wards, but which have since been filled up.

At the Kingston Asylum the population increased from 418 to 423, every bed in the Asylum being occupied at the close of the year.

The number of inmates in the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, had increased from 146 to 155, thus completely exhausting the space in that Institution.

It will be seen that there was an addition of only one in the number of insane in the Dominion Penitentiary at Kingston, and that the number of that class in the Common Gaols on the evening of the 30th September, 1879, was 29, as compared with 44 on the same day in the preceding year. Seventeen of these persons reported to be in Gaol custody were transferred to Asylums within a few days after the close of the year, one died, and the papers in the remaining cases were either incomplete or shewed that the persons committed as insane were not suitable for admission to a curative asylum.

Such are the changes, in the number and distribution of the insane, which have taken place in the Asylums of the Province during the year.

The very marked increase in the population of the Asylums calls for examination. At the outset I must record my belief that it is not entirely, if at all, due to a positive increase in mental disease, or at any rate, in abnormal proportion to the natural increase in the general population of the Province. It is a painful and self-evident fact that there is an increase in the number of insane persons under Asylum accommodation, but that circumstance does not necessarily prove that there is a corresponding increase in insanity itself. In the first place, exception must be taken to the generally accepted conclusion that the number of admissions to the Asylums during a given period, provides a proper basis for determining the extent and prevalence of insanity in a community.

Admissions to Asylums are largely governed and regulated by the character and extent of the accommodation furnished for the care and treatment of the insane. If asylum construction and extension just cease when all known cases of insanity are provided for, and no provision is made for the future, there must, of necessity, be an accumulation of the insane in private houses, and as soon as the country is again forced to provide additional Asylum accommodation, this accumulation of months or years, as the case may be, will, to a large extent, form the first

charge upon the increased space. It would, therefore, be manifestly unfair to assume that an abnormally large number of admissions, consequent upon the opening of a new Asylum, or the enlargement of an old one, is an evidence that insanity is on the increase. The augmentation of an asylum population under such circumstances, is simply the liquidation of deferred obligations, which the country owed to its insane, but which, for financial or other reasons, was postponed for a time. For statistical purposes, such an increase in the number of the insane in recognized confinement, should be spread over the series of years during which the cases of insanity were accumulating, instead of being looked upon as an indication of an increase of insanity during the limited period in which the addition to the asylum population actually took place. So far as the admissions of the past year are concerned, this is clearly the proper view to take, for an examination of the papers upon which they were based, shews that the insanity of forty-two per cent. of the persons admitted was of many years' standing, and that in only a proportionately small number of cases, was it of recent and acute development. This phase of the question is, however, more fully referred to under the heading of Admissions.

Then, again, the excess in the number of idiots under accommodation during last year, over the number in the previous year, should be deducted from the aggregate increase, before figures can be obtained upon which to form an estimate of the extent of lunacy, even if Asylum admissions be taken as the basis. The persons admitted during the past year to the Idiot Asylum at Orillia and to the Branch Wards at Hamilton, were in nearly every instance congenital idiots, and as such had formed part of the insane population of the Province during the whole of their lives. Further, there are the numerous re-admissions to Asylums to be taken into consideration, not only in the cases of recurrent insanity, but in those where patients have been removed from the asylums by their friends in a partially recovered or entirely unrecovered condition, and have again to be returned. These re-admissions are, of course, all re-entered in the asylum registers, and sometimes very largely swell the admissions of the year. Deducting from the aggregate admissions of the year all cases of chronic insanity, of idiocy, and of re-admission, it will be found that the increase in insanity, as indicated by the admission of recent and acute cases to the Asylums, is no greater than might be expected from the normal growth of the population.

How many lunatics there were in private houses at the close of the year, I have not the means of knowing, but from all I can learn there were never fewer at any other time in the history of the Province. The Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum reports that every case of lunacy in the Western Section of the Province, which has come to his knowledge, has been promptly dealt with, and if found to be a proper subject for Asylum residence, admission has been awarded immediately. The same condition of things exists in the South Western Division, which is attached to the Hamilton Asylum. The exhaustion of the accommodation at the Toronto and Kingston Asylums, and the consequent limitation of admissions to the number of vacancies caused by deaths and discharges, have not enabled applications to be so promptly dealt with in the Central and Eastern Divisions, but even there every acute case of insanity, for which application has been made, has been provided for, and at the time of writing this report, I am not aware of a single urgent case of lunacy in a private family.

It is true there may be a few persons, who, from sensitive motives or family reasons, seek to retain their insane at home, until they are compelled to send them to an asylum owing to the development of dangerous proclivities, but I apprehend that the number of that class is very small. As a rule, there can be no better means of ascertaining the number of insane in a community, than by letting it

be generally known that there are vacancies for all proper cases; and that has been done during the past year in this Province.

To sum up under this heading of the Asylum Report, and after a very critical examination of the statements and figures in my possession relating to the insane, I feel warranted in arriving at the following conclusions:—

First—That with the exception of idiots and a few cases of long-standing lunacy, all proper cases of insanity are already, or are in course of being placed, under treatment;

Second—That the increase in the population of the Asylums during last year, is due to the opening of new wards in the London and Hamilton Asylums, and that the admissions of the year largely comprise idiots, chronic lunatics, re-admissions, and only a normal number of acute cases; and

Third—That lunacy is not increasing in the Province of Ontario to a greater extent than is the ordinary population.

MOVEMENTS OF ASYLUM POPULATIONS.

	No. remaining in Asylums on 30th September, 1878.			No. admitted during year ending 30th September, 1879.			Total number under treatment during year.			Average daily number of patients.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto..	347	331	678	63	39	102	410	370	780	676·61
Asylum for the Insane, London ..	351	356	707	80	88	168	431	444	875	722·36
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.	210	208	418	22	36	58	232	244	476	418·52
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.	82	119	201	91	73	164	173	192	365	257·00
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	75	71	146	14	9	23	89	80	169	149·18
	1065	1085	2150	270	245	515	1335	1330	2665	2223·67

This table shews that 515 lunatics and idiots were admitted to Asylum accommodation during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1879, and that during that time 2665 were under lodgment and treatment, as compared with 2546 in the corresponding period of the previous year. It further shews that the daily average population of the Asylums was 2,223·67 as against 2,066·44 in 1877-8.

Table No. 5 shews that of the 2,325 persons who were reported in residence at the close of the year, 99 had been Asylum inmates for twenty five years and upwards, 96 from twenty to twenty five years, 205 from fifteen to twenty years, 215 from ten to fifteen years, 521 from five to ten years, 548 from two to five years, and 641 for periods under two years.

Here it seems proper that a table should be inserted, shewing the receiving capacity of each Asylum, based upon the number of beds that can be made up without encroaching upon the space required for other purposes, and paying due regard to sanitary and cubic space regulations. This table will be continued in subsequent reports, in order that the number of vacancies, if any, at the close of each year may be made known.

ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

	Number of beds in Associated Rooms.	Number of beds in Single Rooms.	Total number of beds in Asy- lum.	Number of pa- tients under accommodation on 30th Sept., 1879.	Number of va- cancies on the 30th Sept., 1879.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	456	221	677	674	3
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	628	279	907	742	165
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	316	114	430	423	7
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.....	410	122	532	331	201
Asylum for the Insane, Orillia.....	127	19	146	155*	
	1937	755	2692	2325	376

* Some of the younger boys sleep two in a bed.

It will be noticed from the figures in the above table that the total Asylum accommodation is equal to 2,692 beds, and that of these 2,316 were occupied on the 30th September last, leaving 376 vacancies as the available space.

ADMISSIONS.

It has already been shewn that the admissions of the year aggregated 515. From a further analysis of the figures and an examination of Table No. 2 at the end of this part of the Report, it will be seen that 251 of these admissions were effected by the removal of lunatics and idiots from the various Common Gaols under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, and the remaining 264 were received from private houses upon the certificates of three medical men, under the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 220 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

I have already stated that a very large proportion of the admissions of the year were long standing cases of insanity. Table No. 4 gives a synopsis of the information respecting the period of insanity, gathered from the queries which have to be answered and subscribed to before admission to an Asylum is awarded.

An examination of this table shews that of the 515 persons admitted to Asylums during the year, 50, or a fraction under ten per cent., were idiots; that 21 persons had been insane for periods ranging from twelve to eighteen months, 18 from eighteen months to two years, 20 from two to three years, 14 from three to four years, 10 from four to five years, 6 from five to six years, 4 from six to seven years, 2 from seven to eight years, 5 from eight to nine years, 32 from ten to twenty years and upwards, and 36 had been insane for an unknown period, making a total of 218 cases of long standing insanity.

Of the remaining 297 persons admitted, 89 are reported to have been insane for under one month before admission, 65 from one to two months, 35 from two to three months, and 108 from three months to one year.

Even deducting the 50 idiots, the admission of long-standing cases of insanity is unusually high this year, owing as previously stated to the opening of additions to the London and Hamilton Asylums. It is hoped that these cases are now nearly exhausted, and that the admissions during the current year will not only shew a large reduction numerically, but will be confined to acute and recent cases.

Respecting re-admissions, the returns made to me shew that of the 515 admissions of the year, 460 were, so far as known, for the first time, 43 for the second, 8 for the third, and 4 for the fourth time and over.

I expressed a hope in my last Annual Report that, when the increased asylum accommodation was provided, the commitment of lunatics to gaol would not be resorted to so much in the future, as in the past, and suggested as a means of obviating such a disagreeable necessity, that earlier application for admission should be made by the friends of the insane to the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums. The statistics of this year, however, shew that so far from there being a reduction in the number of commitments to gaol, there has been a very considerable increase. I can come to no other conclusion than that this system is largely made use of by the relatives of the insane, in order to save the expense of examining the lunatics and of transferring them to an asylum, by placing the cost of that service upon the counties. There is, however, another view of the case, namely, that on application being made to a Medical Superintendent for the admission of an insane person, it has been refused, owing to the unfitness of the case, or because there did not appear to be any necessity, either with a view to cure or to ordinary care, for burdening the Province with the support of a person, who could be quite well cared for in a private house, or, if the relations were in indigent circumstances, by a Municipality. A refusal on the part of a Medical Superintendent to admit such a person, is generally very closely followed by committal to gaol, when under different circumstances and supported by the sympathy which attaches to prison custody, application is again made and frequently with better success.

I have again to repeat, and chiefly for the information and guidance of the members of the Medical profession, that there is now very rarely any necessity for committing lunatics to gaol, if only timely and prompt application be made to the Medical Superintendent of the District Asylum for admission under the ordinary process.

Included in the total number of admissions are 27 idiots received into the Hamilton Asylum, and 23 into the Orillia Asylum, thus reducing the number of lunatics admitted during the year to 465. Of the 515 admissions, including idiots, 102 were assigned to the Asylum in Toronto, 168 to London, 58 to Kingston, 164 to Hamilton, and 23 to Orillia.

Table No. 2 gives in detail the counties from which the admissions of the year were drawn, and, as usual, proves that the localities in the immediate vicinity of the Asylums are the largest contributors to the population thereof. Thus, of the 515 admissions, the County of York, including the City of Toronto, sent 88 patients, or 17 per cent. of the entire number admitted, Middlesex 7 per cent., Wentworth 5 per cent., Simcoe, 5 per cent.; Frontenac and the City of Kingston are exceptions to the rule, having only sent 11 patients. The other Counties from which the next greatest number of patients were received, were Northumberland and Durham 19, Kent 19, Huron 18, Grey and Oxford each 15, Brant and Ontario each 14, Leeds and Grenville, Carleton, Perth and Wellington each 13. From the remainder of the Counties 12 and under were admitted.

I again insert the table given in last year's report, affording the following information: (1) The number of patients admitted to the Asylums each year since Confederation; (2) the total number under treatment each year; and (3) the number of patients remaining under accommodation at the close of each year:—

	Admissions during each year.	Total number under treatment during each year.	Number remaining in Asylums on 30th Sep- tember in each year.
1867	210	1020	992
1868			
1869	292	1284	1148
1870	280	1428	1200
1871	353	1553	1366
1872	351	1717	1461
1873	319	1780	1505
1874	323	1828	1599
1875	326	1925	1650
1876	468	2118	1812
1877	578	2390	1999
1878	547	2546	2149
1879	515	2665	2325
	4562	—	—

The following information in respect to the nationalities, religious denomination, and social state of the Asylum admissions of the present and past years, is compiled from the registers of the various Institutions:—

Nationalities.

	Of those admitted during past year.	Of total admissions.
Canadian	285	2975
Irish	66	2352
English	76	1216
Scotch	39	1016
United States	14	184
Other countries and unknown	35	381
	515	8124

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	97	2163
Roman Catholic	92	1817
Presbyterian	111	1762
Methodist	130	1421
Other denominations	85	961
	515	8124

Social State.

Married	240	4128
Unmarried	275	3996
	515	8124

DISCHARGES.

The following table shews the whole number of discharges, which have taken place from the various Asylums during the year, and the mental condition in which the patients left the Institutions:—

	M.	F.	Total.	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	40	30	70	17	17	34	17	10	27	6	3	9
Asylum for the Insane, London	48	40	88	34	30	64	10	6	16	4	4	8
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	15	15	30	13	12	25	1	2	3	1	1	2
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	10	6	16	7	5	12	1	0	1	2	1	3
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	115	91	206	71	64	135	29	18	47	15	9	24

The figures in this table shew that 206 discharges were made from all the Asylums during the year, and that 135 of the patients so discharged were sent home as recovered, 47 improved, and 24 unimproved. The returns of last year in this relation were confined to the three receiving Asylums in Toronto, London and Kingston, and shewed that the rate of recoveries was equal to 32.50 per cent. of the year's admissions, and 7.25 per cent. of the number under treatment. The returns for the present year for the same Asylums shew the percentage of recoveries to be 37.50 on the admissions, and 5.77 on the whole number under treatment.

Now that the Hamilton Asylum is constituted a receiving Institution, and a section of the Province is assigned to it for that purpose, its lunatic population must in future be taken into account for all statistical purposes. As its population is nearly all of the chronic class, this inclusion, of course, will for the present cause a more unfavourable exhibit of the general results of Asylum treatment. Including, therefore, the admissions to the Hamilton Asylum in the total number of patients under treatment (with the exception of idiots), it is shewn that the rate of cures was equal to 29 per cent. of the admissions, and 5.46 per cent. of the number under treatment.

The constantly increasing residuum of chronic cases accumulating in our Asylums, as well as the current admission of a large number of the same class, provide but very poor material for a test of the results of Asylum treatment. From a return made to me by the various Medical Superintendents, it would appear that out of the 2325 patients who were in Asylum residence at the close of the year, 2065 were hopelessly incurable, and that in regard to a considerable portion of the remainder, very grave doubts existed as to the ultimate results of treatment. It will therefore be readily seen that even under the most favourable circumstances, the percentage of cures must constitute but a very small proportion of the number of patients under treatment, and that based upon the admissions, the ratio of recoveries entirely depends upon the class of patients admitted.

From Table No. 6, it will be seen that of the 135 patients who were discharged cured, 2 had been under Asylum treatment for less than a month, 4 from one to two months, 17 from two to three months, 13 from three to four months, 15 from four to five months, 13 from five to six months, 4 from six to seven months,

12 from seven to eight months, 7 from eight to nine months, 17 from nine months to a year, 10 from one year to eighteen months, 10 from eighteen months to two years, 5 from two to three years, and 6 were residents of the Asylums for periods of from four to twelve years.

Tables numbered 7 and 8, at the end of this section of the report, give the periods during which those patients who were discharged in an improved and unimproved condition, remained under treatment in the Asylums. It should again be stated that a large proportion of the last named class are taken home by their friends against the advice of the medical officers of the Asylums, and only to be again returned in a short time, and frequently in a much worse condition than when removed.

DISCHARGES ON PROBATION.

During the year 92 patients were sent home on probation, and the following summary shews the distribution of such discharges amongst the four Asylums for the Insane:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	7	9	16
Asylum for the Insane, London	34	26	60
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	5	5	10
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	3	3	6
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 92

Since authority was granted, seven years ago, to extend probational leave of absence to patients, very salutary results have followed the practice. Of the 92 patients granted such leave during the past twelve months, 46, or 50 per cent., were subsequently discharged as recovered, 17 as improved, 17 were returned to the Asylum in an unimproved state, 1 was discharged unimproved, and in the case of 11 the probational leave had not expired at the close of the year.

DEATHS.

The following table exhibits the deaths which occurred in the Asylums during the year, to which is added, for the purposes of comparison, the statistics, under this head, of the preceding twelve months:—

	1878-9.			1877-8.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	22	8	30	33	14	47
Asylum for the Insane, London	23	20	43	20	22	42
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	9	14	23	8	10	18
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	9	7	16	3	4	7
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	9	3	12	11	5	16
	<hr/> 72	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 75	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 130

The rate of Asylum mortality for the past year is the lowest reported for

several years, being only equal to 4.65 per cent. of the gross Asylum population. In 1877-78 the mortality was 5.10 per cent. and in the year preceding that it was 5.72.

A further examination of the figures in the foregoing table shews that the death rate varied a good deal in the respective Asylums. At Toronto it was 3.84 per cent., at London 4.91, at Kingston 4.83, at Hamilton 4.38, and at Orillia 7.10 per cent.

The causes of death are detailed in table No. 10. Phthisis as usual stands first on the list, having been the cause of 21 deaths, Diarrhœa 12, General Paresis 11, Senile Decay 9, etc.

Table No. 9 gives the period of Asylum residence of those patients who died during the year. It will be observed that two had been in residence between 15 and 20 years, two from 10 to 15 years, one 9 years, seven from 8 to 9 years, etc.

Only one suicide took place during the year. Full particulars are given of it in the separate report upon the Toronto Asylum.

ESCAPES.

The escapes from the Asylums during the year numbered 37. Of these persons, 28 were brought back to the Asylum; some in a few hours and others in a few days, 3 were reported to have found their way home, and were retained there, and discharged from the Asylums at the request of their friends, and six, not having been heard of, were also written off the Asylum registers.

The operations of the respective Asylums in respect to admissions, discharges and the general movements of patients, together with other statistical information, are exhibited in a concise form in the following summaries.

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.

The patients remaining in this Asylum on the 30th September, 1878, numbered 678—347 men and 331 women; and during the past year 63 men and 39 women were admitted (24 by the warrants of the Lieutenant Governor and 78 by medical certificates), making the aggregate number under treatment during the twelve months 780, as compared with 860 in the preceding year. This very considerable decrease in the number of patients under treatment, was due to the want of vacancies during a large portion of the year, thereby causing a reduction in the admissions from 189 in 1878 to 102 in 1879. The discharges numbered 70, of whom 34 were sent away cured, 27 in an improved and 9 in an unimproved state. The actual recoveries were therefore equal to 33.33 per cent. of the admissions of the year, but if applied to the entire population, only 4.35 per cent. The cures of the preceding year were in the proportion of 37.50 per cent. on the admissions, and 8.12 per cent. on the total population. The unfavourable contrast brought out in these figures is simply due to the reduced number of admissions, consequent upon the want of vacancies, and the constantly increasing residuum of chronic patients. Out of the 674 patients in residence on the 30th September, 646 were reported to be incurable.

The discharges by death numbered 30, shewing that the rate of mortality was exceptionally low, being only equal to 3.84 per cent. of the population. Two patients escaped and four were transferred to other Asylums. During the year, 16 patients were granted probational leave, and I have the following report respecting them, viz., 7 recovered and remained at home, 6 were so improved as to

warrant their discharge, 1 returned to the Asylum unimproved, 1 was discharged unimproved, and 1 was still absent at the close of the year.

Deducting the discharges, deaths, escapes and transfers from the total number under treatment, there remained in residence on the 30th September, 1879, 674 patients.

The greatest number of patients under treatment on a given day was 685 on the 27th February, and the lowest number was 666 on the 31st December, 1878, the daily average of the year being 676.61. The aggregate residence of the entire population during the twelve months was 246.966 days, or a fraction over 316 days per patient.

The returns made to me shew that of the 102 patients admitted, no less than 40 were from the City of Toronto and County of York.

The entire operations of the Asylum since its opening, are represented by 5,221 admissions which were disposed of as follows:—2,758 were discharged cured, improved and unimproved, 1,181 died, 61 escaped and 547 were transferred to other Asylums, leaving 674, as before stated, in the Asylum at the close of the year.

Asylum for the Insane, London.

At the close of the preceding year there remained in this Asylum 707 patients—351 males and 356 females,—and 168 patients—80 men and 88 women—were admitted during the past twelve months, making the aggregate population under treatment during that time 875. Of this number 48 men and 40 women were discharged, 43 died, 2 escaped, leaving 358 men and 384 women, or a total population of 742, in the Asylum at the close of the year.

The returns shew that 79 of the admissions to the Asylum were persons transferred from Gaols under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the remaining 89 were admitted from private families, under medical certificates. Of the 168 persons thus admitted, 33 were received from the County of Middlesex and City of London, 14 from the County of Oxford, 18 from Kent, 12 from Perth, 11 from Huron, 8 from Lambton, 9 from Elgin, 9 from Brant, 7 from Essex, and the rest from other Counties of the Province.

Respecting the discharges, 64 patients are reported to have been sent away cured, 16 improved and 8 unimproved. The ratio of the recoveries to the admissions of the year is therefore 38.10 per cent., and to the entire population 7.31 per cent., as compared with 25.75 and 5.75 respectively during the preceding year. Sixty patients were discharged on probation, respecting whom the following report is furnished by the Medical Superintendent:—Finally discharged as cured 31, as improved 9, returned to the Asylum 15, remaining on probation at the close of the year 5.

The deaths in the Asylum during the year numbered 43, shewing the rate of mortality to have been 4.91 per cent. on the entire population, as against 5.38 per cent. in the previous year.

On the 1st September, the patients in residence numbered 747, which was the largest population during the year, the smallest being on the 31st October 1878, when there were 698 patients in the Asylum. The average daily number in residence was 722.36. The collective stay in the Asylum of the entire population was in the aggregate 263.663 days, being an average of 301 days per patient.

Since the opening of this Asylum on the 18th November 1870, up to the close of the official year under report, there have been admitted to it by warrant, medical certificate and transfer, 1621 persons, of whom 502 have been discharged, 305 have died, 22 have escaped, 50 have been transferred to other Asylums, leaving 742 in residence at the close of the year.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.

The residents of this Asylum on the 30th September, 1878, numbered 210 men and 208 women, or a total of 418, and 22 men and 36 women were admitted during the year, making a gross population in that time of 476. Thirty patients were discharged and 23 died, leaving 423 under accommodation on the 30th September, 1879.

Differing from all the other Asylum districts of the Province, only 8 persons were admitted from the county and city in which the Asylum is situated, the remainder of the 58 admissions being pretty evenly distributed throughout the Eastern District, the greatest number of patients having been received from the County of Carleton.

Of the patients discharged, 25 left the institution cured, 3 in an improved and 2 in an unimproved condition. These figures shew that the ratio of recoveries to the admissions was 43 per cent. and 5.25 per cent, to the entire number under treatment.

Ten patients were sent out on probation, of whom 5 were subsequently discharged recovered, 1 as improved, 1 was returned, and in the cases of 3, the period of probation had not expired at the close of the year.

The greatest number of patients in residence at one time was 426 on the 29th July, and the smallest number 410 on the 16th March. The average daily population was 418.52. The collective days' stay of all the patients during the year was 152,769 days, being an average of 320 days per patient.

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.

On the 30th September, 1878, there were in this Asylum 201 patients—82 men and 119 women—and during the year there were admitted 91 males and 73 females, making a total population of 365. Of this number 16 were discharged, 16 died, and 2 escaped, leaving 331 patients in residence on the 30th September, 1879, of whom 152 were males and 179 females. The changes in the Asylum population were few until the new wings were opened on the 15th March, but from that date to the close of the year, the admissions were very numerous. They were still further increased when two wards in the new wings were set apart for the reception of idiots. The number of lunatics admitted was 70 men and 67 women, in all 137, and the number of idiots, was 21 males and 6 females. A large proportion of both classes of inmates came from counties outside of the South-western Division, which is attached to the Hamilton Asylum. The County of York and City of Toronto, in addition to furnishing nearly half the admissions to the Toronto Asylum, sent 33 patients this Asylum. The County of Wentworth and City of Hamilton sent 18, and the remaining Counties of the South Western Division sent 54 patients. Of the 164 admissions of the year, 97 were under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor and the remaining 67 under medical certificates.

Of the 16 patients discharged, 12 were sent away cured, 1 improved and 3 unimproved. In addition, 2 escaped and their names were taken off the roll. These figures shew that the recoveries were in the ratio of 8.75 per cent. to the admissions of the year, and 3.55 per cent. to the entire population. The idiots admitted and in residence are, of course, excluded from both calculations. The few recoveries are due to the fact that up to March last, the Asylum was exclusively occupied by chronic patients, and was only then constituted a general receiving Asylum.

The ratio of mortality, represented by 16 deaths, was equal to 4.38 per cent. of the year's population.

On the 27th September the greatest number of patients was in the Asylum, viz., 308, and on the 13th November, 1878, the lowest, viz., 200. The average daily population was 242.

The collective stay of all the patients during the year equalled 88,458 days, or an average of 242 days to each patient.

The entire operations of the Hamilton Asylum since its opening comprise 401 admissions and transfers, 20 discharges, 40 deaths, 7 escapes and 3 re-transfers, leaving 331 in residence at the close of the year now being reported upon.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.

Owing to the crowded state of this Asylum at the end of last year, the admissions in the subsequent twelve months were very few. The movements of the inmates during that period were as follows: Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1878, 75 males and 71 females, in all 146; admitted during year 14 males and 9 females, making the total population 169. Of these 2 were taken home by their parents, and 12 died, leaving 155 idiots (78 males, 77 females) in the Asylum at the close of the year.

The occupation of every bed in this Asylum, and the custody in the Common Gaols of a considerable number of urgent cases of idiocy, rendered it necessary to set apart two of the wards of the Hamilton Asylum for the reception of idiots. This was done early in the month of July, and since that time the admissions to the Orillia Asylum have been confined to the reception of children, to fill up vacancies caused by deaths or removals. The placing of two young children in some of the beds, enabled the population to be increased by 9.

Twelve deaths occurred during the year, making the death-rate equal to a little over 7 per cent. of the population, as compared with 9.75 in the preceding year.

The greatest number of residents on any day was 157 on the 11th September, 1879, and the lowest 143 on the 28th October, 1878, the daily average of the year being 149.18. The collective period of residence of all the inmates equalled 54,456 days, or an individual average of 322 days.

Since this Asylum was opened on the 25th September, 1876, 215 idiots have been received into it. Of these 10 were returned to their homes, 50 have died, and 155 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Included in the usual statistical tables at the end of this portion of the report, will be found (No. 12) the returns as received from the various Medical Superintendents, of the assigned causes of insanity, in relation to the admissions of the year. I submit hereunder, in a condensed form, a recapitulation of these returns, viz:

Moral Causes.

	Male	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	7	20	27
Religious excitement.....	13	8	21
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	19	8	27
Love affairs, including seduction.....	3	4	7
Mental anxiety, "worry".....	12	5	17
Fright and nervous shocks	3	9	12

Physical Causes.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance in drink	18	2	20
Intemperance, sexual	0	0	0
Venereal disease	0	0	0
Self-abuse, sexual	33	6	39
Over-work	5	2	7
Sunstroke	8	0	8
Accident or injury	10	4	14
Pregnancy	0	6	6
Puerperal	0	11	11
Lactation	0	3	3
Puberty and change of life	0	2	2
Uterine disorders	0	5	5
Brain disease, with general paralysis	6	1	7
Brain disease, with epilepsy	8	8	16
Other forms of brain disease	2	7	9
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	7	12	19
Fevers	1	1	2

Hereditary.

With other ascertained cause in combination ..	21	35	56
With other combined cause not ascertained	25	40	65

Congenital.

With other ascertained cause in combination ..	2	0	2
With other combined cause not ascertained	5	2	7
Unknown	135	149	284

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

From returns made to this office it would appear that about one-third of the Asylum populations are employed about the Institutions some way or another. Some of the patients classed as workers are, without doubt, only nominally so, and it is also true that the volume of work performed, is not at all equal to what the same numerical force would accomplish in the outside world. Asylum labour, however, should be judged by no such standard, but only by a comparison of results with Asylums in this and other countries.

It is quite evident that increased attention is being paid in our own Asylums to this important matter, but I am convinced that a great deal more has yet to be done in organizing and methodically carrying on Asylum employment, and also in largely increasing the number employed, before it will take its proper place, along with healthful recreation and amusement, as the most important and effective factor in the treatment, with a view to the cure, of mental disease. I say, together with recreation and amusement, as these factors in the treatment of the insane should go hand in hand. Given a perfect system of employment, recreation and amusement, combined with continuous and close observation of individual cases, a proper ward classification of the patients, sound hygienic treatment, and what more can be done to restore mental sanity? But if the more important of these agents, in the curative treatment of the insane, be withheld or neglected, then it appears to me that an Asylum, so far from performing its functions as a curative establishment,

must prove a failure, and degenerate into a mere house of refuge, or place for restraining the dangerous proclivities of the insane.

As compared with the Asylums of the United States, my observation and experience lead me to the conclusion that Ontario is in advance of that country, in providing employment for her insane. From a perusal of the reports of the Institutions in Great Britain, I conceive that while we may not yet have come up to the standard of employment in the Scotch Asylums, which appears to be the highest, we are considerably above that of the English.

In passing through the wards of an Asylum, one cannot but be struck with the number of patients therein, who are not so much physically incapacitated for hard out-door labour, but who, from having led a sedentary life, are physically unfitted for it. For such it is most important that some light employment of a cheerful and recreative character, should be provided. Little or no exertion is required on the part of Asylum officials to get some of the patients to engage in work, and, indeed, the overwillingness of a few is so great as to require restraint. The efforts and ingenuity of the Asylum staff should, therefore, be more closely directed to that large portion of the insane, who prefer to lounge about the wards in a state of listlessness. To implant and cultivate in that class of patients a taste for work, so that they might, as it were, be lifted out of themselves and their often self-imposed melancholy surroundings, is, it appears to me, the great task in which the energies of the Superintendent and staff should be strenuously engaged, and which is of infinitely greater importance, than any other portion of Asylum work and supervision.

Farming and gardening work is undoubtedly the most healthy employment, and is, at the same time, best suited to the inclinations of the largest proportion of the patients. Not only is it suitable and healthful, but it affords a greater degree of personal liberty to the patients than any other employment, and in addition, is the simplest and most profitable, both of which are elements of the utmost importance.

Although the area of land attached to the various Asylums has been considerably increased in the last few years, it is still insufficient. Attached to the Toronto Asylum there are 145 acres; London Asylum, 300 acres; Kingston Asylum, 114 acres; Hamilton Asylum, 93 acres, and Orillia Asylum only 11 acres. With the exception of London, the quantity of land per patient is much too little, and even there an additional 200 acres should be obtained before the farm land in the neighbourhood increases in value. When the 300 acres were originally purchased, it was expected that the capacity of the Asylum would not be more than 500 patients, but with the extension of the cottage system and the erection of a separate building for refractory patients, the capacity is now increased to 907 beds, thus making the land area only equal to one-third of an acre per patient. The extent of the farming land at Toronto is being more curtailed each year, by its appropriation for other public institutions, sales for railway purposes, etc., and the great increase in the value of the land immediately surrounding the Asylum, will doubtless in a short time tend to entirely divest the institution of the 150 acres, which were purchased in 1870 from the Ordnance Department. This is much to be regretted, as it must in time seriously affect the beneficial results of the Asylum, as a curative institution. The acquirement from the Corporation of Toronto of 23 acres of the old Exhibition land, immediately adjoining the south walls of the Asylum, in exchange for other Government land more remote therefrom, has added a piece of land to the Asylum property which will be of great value for gardening purposes, but it is clear that the day is not far distant when the Asylum will have to be abandoned, and a new Institution erected upon a property of not less than 500 acres. The sale of the present property would in time provide a fund almost sufficient to erect new buildings.

During the past year two properties, comprising 83 acres, have been purchased and attached to the Kingston Asylum, which now has in all 114 acres. Some time ago, I urgently recommended the acquisition of a plot of Ordnance land to the west of the Asylum, containing about 75 acres. I would again urge the purchase of this property, in order that the area of land may be increased before it is too late.

As the Hamilton Asylum was originally intended for an Hospital for Inebriates, it was thought that 93 acres would be sufficient to attach to such an establishment, but now, that it has been converted into an Asylum for the Insane and its capacity increased from 200 to 532 beds, it is very important that 100 acres more should be added.

In the early part of 1878, a few acres were acquired for the Orillia Asylum, but only 11 acres are attached to this Asylum in all; a quantity so utterly insufficient that more should at once be obtained.

I would earnestly press upon the Government and Legislature, the acquirement of the additional land as recommended. No better investment could be made by the Province of the few thousand dollars required for this purpose from the surplus millions in the Treasury, as the land must constantly increase in value. In proof of this, I may cite the purchase in 1870 of the lands before referred to for the Toronto Asylum for \$150 per acre, and which would now readily sell for over \$2,000 per acre, representing a clear gain to the Province of over \$250,000.

Apart altogether from the great value of land cultivation and out-door work in the treatment of a large majority of the insane, the products derived therefrom very materially reduce the cost of maintaining Asylums. From the returns of the past year, which will be found in the appendices to the reports of the Medical Superintendents, it will be seen that the value of these products computed at current market rates, aggregated no less a sum than \$32,490,62. The following is a summary of these returns, viz :—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$12,571 33
Asylum for the Insane, London	14,099 30
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	3,831 69
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	1,151 90
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	836 40
	<hr/>
	\$32,490 62
	<hr/>

It is clear therefore from the stand-point of public economy, and leaving out of the question the beneficial and healthful results accruing to the insane from land cultivation, that as large an area of land should be attached to Asylums as can be profitably worked.

Table No. 17 shews the nature of the work done by the patients in the various Asylums, and the number of days they were employed.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

From the various reports made to me, as well as from my own observation, it is apparent that increased efforts are being made in all our Asylums to provide amusement and recreation for the patients. The Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, reports that twenty-five concerts were given during last year, chiefly in the winter, by the choirs of the various City churches, in addition to four dramatic entertainments and four others of a musical character, and that there was also a dance every Friday evening, during the winter months. Besides

these winter entertainments, there were several pic-nics during the summer, when dancing and croquet were extensively indulged in. One hundred of the patients also visited the Industrial Exhibition.

The Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum reports that the programme of amusements was somewhat interrupted by the supposed unsafeness of the amusement hall, which was afterwards found to be quite secure, and by their being short of one member of the medical staff. The Superintendent, however, states that in addition to the weekly dances, twelve musical, theatrical and pantomimic entertainments were given, as well as occasional concerts by the Asylum band. It is much to be regretted that the amusements in this Asylum were, for the reasons above stated, curtailed, and it is to be hoped they will be both extended and improved upon during the current year.

The Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum says that amusements are much appreciated by the patients during the long winter months, and that in addition to the usual dances and such other amusements as were at their disposal, the patients enjoyed four concerts given by some of the church choirs of the City, and three entertainments by professionals and amateurs. Some of the patients also visited the local Agricultural Show.

I learn from the Medical Superintendent of the Hamilton Asylum that several readings and concerts were given during the winter and were highly appreciated by the inmates.

The Medical Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum states that at Christmas time they had their usual holiday entertainments with christmas tree, magic lantern, etc., the latter being repeated several times during the winter. They had also three concerts during the summer, and recreation in the grounds.

It will not be denied that the foregoing furnishes a fairly satisfactory programme of amusements, but there are still many things lacking. Out-door sports should be more encouraged and indulged in by the patients during the summer; cricket, ball, skittles, quoits, racing, etc., for the men, frequent pic-nics, occasional drives and other out-door amusements for the men and women together.

I fear that as a general rule, the patients are sent to bed much too early, both in summer and winter, a practice which, in view of the reports of the Medical Superintendents of the prevalence of certain debasing habits, cannot but have a bad effect.

The importance of these matters in connection with Asylum management and routine cannot well be overrated.

OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Table No. 16 exhibits the number of officers, attendants and servants on the pay list of each of the Asylums, as follows, Toronto, 95; London, 111; Kingston, 53; Hamilton, 44; Orillia, 28, or a total of 331.

There have only been a few changes in the staffs during the year. Through the resignation of Dr. Dickson, owing to ill health, Dr. Metcalf, the Assistant Superintendent of the London Asylum, was promoted to the Superintendency of the Kingston Asylum. The practice of utilizing at the Toronto Asylum, the services of clinical students, who, in such capacity, resided in the Asylum, and received a small annual allowance, has been discontinued. The Medical Staff of that Asylum now consists of the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Physician, and Second Assistant Physician. Dr. C. K. Clarke, formerly senior clinical student, was on obtaining his degree of Doctor of Medicine, appointed to the position of Second Assistant Physician.

Owing to the transfer of Dr. Metcalf to the Kingston Asylum, Dr. T. J. W. Burgess has been promoted from the position of First Assistant Physician to that

of Assistant Superintendent of the London Asylum, and Dr. N. H. Beemer, who was formerly Second Assistant Physician, has been appointed First Assistant Physician, with charge of the Refractory Wards. Dr. J. W. Brown was appointed to the vacant junior position on the medical staff, and on his resigning on the 31st March, Dr. T. Milman was appointed to the vacancy.

There have been no changes in the medical staffs at the Hamilton and Orillia Asylums, but owing to the large increase in the population of the first named Asylum, it was found necessary to appoint a steward and storekeeper.

The connection of the Toronto Asylum with the city water supply, has enabled us to dispense with the services of the assistant engineer and stoker at that institution.

ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

A detailed statement of Asylum expenditures during the year ending 30th September, 1879, is given in Table No. 13 attached to this section of the Report, of which the following statement is a summary:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$83,725 22
Asylum for the Insane, London	95,681 74
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	51,345 85
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	37,186 42
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	18,955 14
	<hr/>
	\$286,894 37

The Asylum expenditures in the preceding year, with a daily average population of 2066.44, were \$270,162.95, shewing the annual cost per patient to have been \$130.78. During the year now under report, the cost of the Asylums as shewn in the foregoing table, amounted to \$286,894.37, and as the daily average population was 2,208.67, the annual cost per patient was \$129.01.

The receipts from paying patients and other Asylum revenues amounted to \$32,898.26, which, if deducted from the gross expenditures, would leave the net cost to the Province for Asylum maintenance \$253,996.11.

Table No. 14 exhibits the amount expended in each Asylum under the respective headings of medicines; beer, wine and spirits; butchers' meat; flour; butter; milk; groceries; vegetables; bedding and clothing; fuel; light; laundry; furniture; farm and grounds; repairs; printing and stationery; water; salaries and wages; and miscellaneous expenditures. The same statement further exhibits the cost per patient for each of these services, and also the total annual cost per patient in the different Asylums.

A summary of the annual and weekly cost per patient is appended, viz.:—

	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$123 74	\$2 37
Asylum for the Insane, London	132 52	2 54
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	122 69	2 35
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	153 66.	2 95
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	127 21	2 44

It is but proper to state that included in the expenditures of the Hamilton Asylum is the coal for the previous year, the supply not having been delivered in time for inclusion with the year's accounts. Deducting this, the annual cost per patient in Hamilton would be \$140.69, and the weekly \$2.70.

The annual and weekly costs per patient in the preceding year in the respective Asylums were as follows:—

	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	\$122 71	\$2 36
Asylum for the Insane, London	134 14	2 57
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	120 90	2 32
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	162 80	3 13
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.....	136 07	2 61

It will be observed from the foregoing figures that the weekly cost of maintenance, as compared with that of the preceding year, has advanced a trifle at the Toronto and Kingston Asylums, while a large reduction has taken place at Hamilton and a small one at London and Orillia. Now that the population of the Hamilton Asylum is increasing, without a corresponding advance being made in the salaries and wages expenditures, I look for a speedy equalization of the cost per patient in that Asylum, with what it is in Toronto and Kingston.

A comparison of the expenditures of the respective Asylums, as exhibited in Table No. 14, shews that there are still some rather marked differences in some branches of the expenditures. They are, however, not so great as in former years, and the explanations made in last year's report as to the causes, will in the main apply to the figures of the present year.

The use of beer, wine and spirits is now almost abandoned in all the Asylums of the Province, with the exception of Toronto. It will be noticed that the annual cost per patient for these supplies during the year, was \$2.14 at Toronto, 20 cents at London, nothing at Kingston, 49 cents at Hamilton, and nothing at Orillia. The cost per patient for medicine was highest at the London Asylum, being \$1.08, as compared with 75 cents at Toronto, 82 cents at Kingston, 69 cents at Hamilton and 52 cents at Orillia.

The annual cost per patient for butchers' meat, fish, etc., is singularly uniform in the three largest Asylums, viz.: \$16.70 at Toronto, \$16.67 at London, and \$16.50 at Kingston. The cost of these articles shews a great falling off at Hamilton, as compared with the previous year, viz., from \$21.14 to \$12.63 per patient, being lower than in any other Asylum. This is chiefly owing to the reduction in the contract price from \$6.90 to \$5 per 100 lbs., and also to greater care and supervision on the part of the storekeeper. At Orillia the annual cost per inmate under this head, was \$12.68,

Flour was obtained at a cheaper rate than in the previous year, and as a consequence, there is a considerable reduction in the cost of bread in all the Asylums.

Butter was also contracted for at a lower rate, and therefore a corresponding reduction is shewn in that item.

The cost of groceries is apparently higher at Toronto than elsewhere, but that is owing to the fact that a larger stock of tea and other articles had been laid in there than in the other Asylums.

As explained in last year's report the cost of clothing varies according to the number of patients clothed by their friends. There being a greater number of that class in the Toronto Asylum than in the London, the cost of clothing is lower in the former place.

In the four Asylums in which gas is used, namely Toronto, London, Hamilton and Orillia, there are very marked differences in the *per capita* cost of that supply, viz., at Toronto \$2.92, London \$4, Hamilton \$4.69 and at Orillia \$1.90 per patient. At the latter place gas is made on the premises, and had the Institution the same population as the Hamilton Asylum, the cost, instead of being \$1.90 per patient per annum, would not exceed \$1.00. The London Gas Company

have notified their customers of a large reduction in the rates to take effect at once, but at Hamilton, the Company continue to charge the excessively high rate of \$2.25 per thousand feet. Should a reduction not be made during the coming year, I would recommend the erection of gas works on the premises.

The yearly cost per patient for salaries and wages was, at Toronto \$35.08, at London \$36.89, at Kingston \$40.31, at Hamilton \$45.82 and at Orillia \$54.84. The excess in Kingston is owing to the high rate of wages paid by the Dominion Government to many of the male attendants, which was originally made the same as that paid to guards in the Penitentiary, and on taking over the Asylum the Province had to continue it. However, all new attendants, on entering the service of that Asylum, now receive the same rate of wages as is paid in the Toronto and other Asylums. The cost of wages has been reduced at the Hamilton Asylum from \$51.11 per patient to \$45.82, and a still greater reduction will take place next year.

ASYLUM RECEIPTS AND PAYING PATIENTS.

The following summary shews the number of patients on the paying list in each Asylum, as well as the total amount received, with which is included the small revenue derived from other sources, such as the sale of kitchen refuse, etc.,

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	200 patients	\$23,409 05
Asylum for the Insane, London	91 "	5,740 93
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston	15 "	1,733 10
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton	16 "	1,011 10
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	21 "	1,004 08
	<hr/> 343	<hr/> \$32,898 26

As compared with the previous year, these receipts shew a slight reduction, owing to the fact that a larger amount of arrears were paid during that period.

The weekly rates of payment for maintenance from which the above sums were received, were as follows:—

76 patients paid from	\$1 to \$2 per week.
169 " "	2 to 3 "
31 " "	3 to 4 "
48 " "	4 to 5 "
3 " "	5 to 6 "
16 " "	6 to 7 "
<hr/> 343	

The summary given below shews the receipts for patients' maintenance since Confederation.

Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1869	\$5,866 75
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1870	8,764 32
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1871	14,045 30
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1872	19,255 80
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1873	16,660 61
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1874	20,035 77
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1875	21,875 92
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1876	21,175 93
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1877	28,093 58
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1878	36,103 75
Collected during the year ending 30th September, 1879	32,898 26

SUPPLIES.

Table No. 15, appended to this division of the report, furnishes information respecting the prices paid under contract for Asylum supplies. The following statement shews the extent of Asylum purchases, and the amount expended under contract and by purchase in the open market:—

1. Goods and supplies bought under the contract system.	\$104,327 70	
2. Services for which tenders could not be asked, such as Water, Gas, Repairs, Amusements, Stationery, &c., &c.	40,154 85	
3. Dry-Goods, Groceries and Supplies purchased in open market	55,898 97	
4. Salaries and Wages	86,512 85	
		<u>\$286,894 37</u>

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AS FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The main building was erected according to the designs and under the superintendence of J. G. Howard, Esq., Architect, Toronto.

It was commenced in 1845 and occupied in 1850.

The site, consisting of 50 acres of land, was granted by Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, and is nearly the western city boundary, about three miles from the City Hall.

The material is of white brick, with cut stone dressings, from the Thorold quarries, and the buildings are roofed with slate.

The total length of the building is 584 feet, including the circular verandahs at the end of each wing, 50 feet in diameter.

The main building is four storeys in height, averaging $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, the upper storey being about ten feet. The centre building, 120 feet in front, five storeys in height, and about 90 feet in depth, is surmounted by a handsome dome, 40 feet in diameter, the extreme height being about 120 feet from the surface.

The wings extending east and west from the centre building are nearly 210 feet in length each, not including the verandahs, the width of each wing being about 60 feet, and 45 feet in height from the surface.

The basement storey, sunk 4 feet below the surface, contains the kitchens, store rooms, dining rooms for the attendants and working patients, Bursar's office, dormitories for patients, and vaulted rooms with flagging for hot water boilers and furnaces of heating apparatus, which consist of brick furnaces, 5 feet square and 4 feet in height, 17 in number, enclosing coils of iron pipe one inch in diameter, through which the water circulates to the several apartments, about 1,200 feet of pipe being connected with each furnace.

The corridors throughout are 14 feet in width, lighted by windows in the rear, and at each end by the circular verandahs before mentioned.

The centre building contains apartments for the Assistant Physicians and Matron; Surgery, Superintendent's office, waiting rooms, chapel, recreation room and dormitories for female attendants.

The wings above the basement, three storeys in height, are occupied by the patients, about 200 for each wing, and attendants' apartments. The single dormitories are 12 feet by 10 feet, and associated dormitories 35 by 30, and 33 by 20 feet. Dining and sitting rooms, water closets, bath and wash rooms, lifts, dust and clothes shafts, are attached to each ward, with wide staircases.



TORONTO-ENG. CO.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO

The recent additions, opened in 1870-1, consist of two wings, designed by the Architect of the Public Works Department, from sketches made by the Medical Superintendent, extending in a southerly direction from the extremities of the main building, forming with the latter three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south.

The wings are 215 feet in length, 60 feet wide, and four storeys in height, 12 feet for each storey, and are connected with the main building by a covered passage 30 feet in length, 9 feet wide, and two storeys in height. The openings from the main building and wings to these passages are protected by iron doors in case of fire.

The basements contain kitchens, sculleries, associated dormitories for working patients, vaulted and flagged rooms for hot water boilers and furnaces for heating apparatus, 18 in number, similar in construction to the main building, 1,200 feet of pipe to each furnace.

The three upper storeys in each wing have corridors 12 feet in width, with rows of dormitories on each side, 12 feet by 6 feet, and four transverse recesses 10 feet wide, also apartments in the centre for Attendants' rooms, water closets, bath and wash rooms. An associated dormitory, 21 feet square, and sitting-room, are placed at the southern end, also a dining-room at the northern end of each wing, 30 feet by 21 feet, with lifts from the kitchen.

The verandahs at the southern ends of each wing are 30 feet by 20 feet, of a quadrangular form, supported by iron pillars and protected by iron bars for each of the storeys.

The site of 50 acres is enclosed by a brick wall, 10 feet in height, with an iron railing in front of the main building on the north side, and neat brick entrance lodges and gates.

Two Hospitals, 60 feet in length by 35 feet in width, with rear additions 27 feet by 22 feet, three storeys in height, were erected at the same time as the wings (1870-1), east and west of the same, 200 feet distant, and afford accommodation for about 30 patients each, in associated dormitories. There are also attendants rooms, kitchens, bath and wash rooms and water-closets, hot water furnaces, etc., to each Hospital.

In 1870, about 150 acres of land, south and west of the Asylum grounds, were purchased from the Dominion Government, for farming purposes. Farm buildings, consisting of a farmer's house, barn, stables and waggon-house were erected on the same, near the western city boundary.

During this year portions of this land west of the Asylum, along Queen and Dufferin streets, were exchanged with the City Council for about 20 acres south of the Asylum grounds, extending to King street, which was opened westward in 1876.

In 1877 a separate residence for the Medical Superintendent was erected near the eastern lodge, with a private entrance on Queen street.

The water for the Asylum was pumped from Lake Ontario until 1877, when arrangements were made with the City Council for the supply from the City water works.

The buildings are supplied with iron and wooden tanks, lined with lead, affording a total capacity of 50,000 gallons, for holding water, and there are 4 hydrants on the ground in case of fire.

The laundry, 250 feet in rear of the main building, is 112 feet in length, by 52 feet in width, and two storeys in height, with flagged and concrete floors, the building being of white brick with stone dressings.

Provision was made for a bakery and oven at the southern end of the laundry, and drying rooms on the second storey.

There is a large iron fountain in front of the main building, with two smaller fountains in the rear, and the grounds were planted with choice trees and laid out with plank and gravel walks for the recreation of the patients.

The out-buildings consist of stables, cow-houses, barn, waggon sheds, hen-houses, piggery, coal sheds, carpenter's shop, and shed for lumber adjoining the same.

The dormitories and apartments are ventilated by means of tile pipes, 6 and 9 inches in diameter, built in the walls, one to each of the single apartments, and a proportionate number for associated dormitories, etc., leading into brick chambers in the attics, in which stoves were placed for heating the air and inducing currents through the galvanized iron ventilators on the roofs.

The soil pipes of the water-closets are ventilated by means of galvanized iron pipes leading into the hot water boiler flues.

The drains round and from the main building, wings and hospitals, farm buildings and Medical Superintendent's residence, discharge into the main sewer, 3 feet by 2 feet, built of brick, which empties into Lake Ontario, about one mile distant.

The Asylum affords accommodation for 670 patients, at a total cost of about \$670,000.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION OF THE TORONTO ASYLUM RECORDED DURING YEAR.

On inspecting this Asylum on the 17th and 18th March, the population comprised 352 men and 331 women, or a total of 683. At my previous inspection, on the 30th September, 1878, the numbers were 345 men and 328 women. The following are the changes which have occurred since the date of that visit, viz.: Admissions 68, discharges 37, deaths 21, escaped 2, and, in addition, 2 patients were, on the application of their relatives and the payment of removal expenses, transferred to Hamilton Asylum. During the period named, 746 patients have been under treatment.

Of the 68 admissions, 36 were paying patients at rates varying from two to six dollars per week. The whole number of that class of patients in the Asylum, at this visit, is 192, or nearly thirty per cent. of the entire population, and the receipts from such patients aggregate about \$25,000 per annum, or nearly one-third of the gross cost of maintenance.

Of the 37 discharges, 11 were cases of recurrent insanity, who have, during a series of years, been admitted and re-admitted from two to eight times. Six of this number were discharged recovered, 3 improved, and 2 were taken home by their friends in an unimproved condition.

The condition of the patients is upon the whole very satisfactory. The rate of mortality has been very low, and very little sickness now prevails in the Asylum.

The patients are very quiet, except in the female refractory ward. Not a single case of mechanical restraint exists, and in many of the wards there has been no recourse to restraint or seclusion since my previous visit.

The state of the Asylum in all its departments is eminently satisfactory. Every part of the house is strictly clean; the ventilation, judging from the absence of smells, is good, except in the vicinity of some of the closets; and the wards, since they have been painted, are neat in their appearance and generally very cheerful looking.

Authority having been given in the previous month to paint the walls of the single rooms in the superior wards and the dining rooms of the main Asylum, I find that a portion of the work has been done and the remainder is in progress. The cost is equal to $6\frac{3}{5}$ cents per square yard. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to continue this work, at the most needed points, until the present stock of paint is exhausted.

The dining-room arrangements and equipment in the superior wards have much improved, and the meals to the paying patients are now very neatly served. Some of the dining-rooms in the main building, require to be brightened up by paint and whitewash.

I saw and tasted the dinners served in the various halls, during the visit, and found the food good and sufficient. The bread, the quality of which I complained of at my last inspection, has somewhat improved, but it is not yet as good as it should and must be.

An appropriation of \$1,250 having been voted by the Legislature for the purpose of improving and consolidating the kitchen arrangements of the east main building, east wing and east Hospital, in each of which there is now a distinct kitchen and cooking staff, the question of how best to accomplish that object was fully considered at this visit. The range cooking for the corresponding departments in the western buildings and which has been in operation for over two years, is giving very good satisfaction, but the serious drawback to the system is that the soup-making, stewing and vegetable boiling has still to be done in furnace boilers, necessitating the keeping up of three additional fires. The success which has attended steam cooking in all the Institutions where it has been tried, points to that as the best system to adopt. Moreover, the abandonment of the steam boilers for pumping the water supply from the bay, leaves these boilers at our disposal. The engineer will therefore proceed with the work of removing one of the boilers from the engine-house and placing it in the room adjoining the western kitchen. The connections,

together with the requisite number of kettles, jacketed boilers, and other cooking appliances will at once be purchased. In order, however, that the engineer may fully inform himself as to the best method of placing and connecting these appliances, and their uses generally, the Medical Superintendent is authorized to send him to the Kingston Asylum, where the system of cooking by steam has long been in operation.

The question of overcoming the defects in the heating arrangements of the old building, was also fully considered at this inspection, and it was decided by way of trial to abandon the use of some of the furnace coils now used in heating the water, and to make direct connection with a hot water boiler. As the trial, however, involves the placing of additional coils in the wards where the test is to be made, and as expenditures for other appliances will have to be incurred, the work will have to remain in abeyance until an appropriation is granted to enable it to be gone on with.

An appropriation having been voted for the reconstruction of the airing verandahs, the Honourable Commissioner of Public Works will be asked to have the work proceeded with as soon as possible.

The negotiations for supplying city water to the Asylum having been successfully completed some time ago, instructions were given to the Medical Superintendent to have the necessary connections made. This has been done, and the Institution is now being supplied with water for all purposes from the city mains.

A second inspection was made of the Asylum on the 25th and 27th June. The following summary exhibits the movements of patients since my last visit on the 18th March: patients then in residence 683, since admitted 14—7 men and 7 women; total number under treatment, 697; discharged 11; died 3; leaving in the asylum at this visit 350 men and 333 women, or a total of 683. These figures shew that very few changes have been made in the Asylum population in the last three months. The falling off in the number of admissions is attributable to three causes, the low death rate, the continued and full occupation of the beds, and the diminished number of discharges. Although the number of patients in residence is the same as at last visit, it exceeds the proper space limitation by about eight beds. The tendency to overcrowd is very great, owing to the pressure brought to gain admission to the Asylum for lunatics within the district allotted thereto. The Medical Superintendent will endeavour to confine admissions, as much as possible, to paying patients; promptly referring applicants for free admission to the Asylums at Hamilton and London, according to their railway proximity to these places, taking care to notify the Superintendents of those Asylums of the action taken.

It is to be regretted that the Asylums designed to serve the central and eastern sections of the Province should both be full at the same time, while there are so many vacant beds in the Asylums at Hamilton and London. It is hoped, however, that the difficulty will be partially overcome, without incurring the expense of transfers, by the Medical Superintendents of the Toronto and Kingston Asylums giving prompt directions to the friends of the insane, to transmit their applications to the Hamilton and London Asylums.

That only three deaths should have occurred in one hundred days, out of a population of the character and extent of this Asylum, speaks volumes for the good care taken of the patients, and also must be regarded as proof of good hygienic arrangements. To-day only nine patients are in bed.

In addition to good health, the condition and appearance of the patients are highly satisfactory. Except in ward 7, there was very little noise and excitement. There, however, there was abundance of both. I was glad to observe, that even in this ward there were only three cases of mechanical restraint. It would appear that through the absence of restraint and by careful watching on the part of the attendants, the tendency to destructiveness and violence is harmlessly and happily carried off by a little noise and boisterousness. There were only two other cases of restraint and one of seclusion on the female side of the house, and none whatever on the male side.

I was present in some of the wards when the meals were served, and with the exception of the bread, found the food to be good and very well prepared and served. Respecting the bread supply, as the flour has frequently been inspected and reported excellent, it is clear that the fault must be in the baking. The Baker has received three warnings from me to improve the quality and has failed. Under these circumstances, and

having regard to the necessity for having that important food staple of the very best quality, the Superintendent will ask the Baker to resign and another man will be appointed to the place.

The internal appearance of the Asylum continues to be improved by painting, etc., and the condition of the wards, beds, etc., is most satisfactory. Some of the halls are yet rather bare of furnishings. An order will be given for 30 perforated settees for the best wards, and 15 plain comfortable ash benches for the others.

The Medical Superintendent reports that the laundry work is being very satisfactorily done. On visiting that department, it was noticed that there was an absence of neatness about the place. An improvement in that respect was asked for.

The farm, garden and ornamental portion of the grounds were all gone over at this visit and found in admirable order, and the indications of a good crop were most favourable. The recommendation which I made last year, that steps be taken to secure to the Asylum the plot of land, containing about 23 acres, south of the Asylum wall and known as the old Exhibition Grounds, has met with the approval of Government. The corporation having consented to exchange the land for other lots owned by the Province, more distant from the Asylum (the value of the properties and the terms of exchange to be determined by three Arbitrators), the Medical Superintendent is authorized to enter into possession of the land and proceed to cultivate it.

Great complaint having been made during the past two years, by persons living near the Asylum, of the stench from the pig pens, the Superintendent will at once take steps to remove the pigs to a temporary pen to be erected on the newly acquired ground. An appropriation will be asked for the erection of brick pens at a more suitable point.

Inspection was again made of the Asylum on the 13th and 14th October, when the following minute was entered in the Inspector's book.

Since my last inspection and up to the close of the official year, 11 men and 9 women have been admitted to the Asylum, and during the same period, 703 patients have been in the house, of whom 22 have been discharged, 6 have died, and 2 have been transferred to Hamilton, leaving 673 in residence. From the 30th September up to to-day there have been 3 admissions, 1 discharge and 2 deaths.

Respecting the 11 admissions, 2 were re-admissions, and with the exception of 2, all were paying patients.

Of the 22 discharges, the Asylum records shew that only 5 were sent away cured, and one of these was subsequently returned, being a case of recurrent insanity; 11 are entered as having been discharged in an improved and 6 in an unimproved condition.

That the statistical information in respect to admissions and discharges may be rendered more complete, the Medical Superintendent will be good enough to indicate in the register all re-admissions, and the number of times such patients have been re-admitted. I have again to note an unprecedentedly low death rate, and it is rather remarkable that between the 20th March and 30th September, out of a population of nearly 400 women, only one of that sex died. The suicide, by hanging, of a patient is the only death calling for comment. The act took place in the patient's bed-room—a single room—between 2.30 and 3 a.m. The patient had that day been transferred to another ward and had the Day Supervisor of that ward informed the Night Watch, as it was his duty to do, that the patient was suicidal, in all probability the unfortunate occurrence would not have happened. To guard, as much as possible, against the recurrence of such an act, the Medical Superintendent will instruct all Day Supervisors when they receive the notification papers from the Superintendent's office, along with suicidal patients, to hand the same to the Night Watch, before going off duty on the evening of the day the patient is received. When suicidal patients are transferred to other wards, the same precaution to be carefully followed. The Medical Superintendent will further instruct the Night Watches to visit the separate rooms in which suicidal patients are sleeping, oftener than in ordinary cases. The suicide referred to was a very determined one, and it does not appear that it could have been prevented by any structural precaution, other than the use of a padded room and the removal of all furniture therefrom.

In checking the Asylum roll, I, of course, saw every patient in the house, with many of whom I conversed. Except the usual number who "wanted to go home," all were

very well contented and no complaints were received. As is usually the case in this Asylum, the male wards were very peaceful and quiet, but in some of the female wards there was a good deal of noise, but neither roughness nor violence.

I have again pleasure in recording the almost entire absence of mechanical restraint. There is none whatever on the male side, and only one very mild case on the female side, together with one seclusion. Seven of the males and 10 of the females are in bed—a rather greater number than usual. One of the women is at the point of death and three more are in a very low state. Of a few, however, it is stated that they have just retired to bed to rest.

The dress of the male patients, respecting which fault has been so frequently found, is only fairly satisfactory. A new tailor will shortly be appointed, and it is to be hoped that the fit of the clothes will be much improved. The female patients are, as a general thing, neatly and tidily dressed. As authorized some time ago, the female attendants are now supplied with a uniform ward dress. Their improved appearance is very marked.

The dinners which I saw and tasted, consisted of soup, boiled beef, potatoes, beets, bread and butter, and to the weakly tapioca-pudding. Everything was good, and in the superior wards the serving was very well done.

The Asylum throughout, in respect to order and cleanliness, maintains its claim to a most favourable report. In every direction it is a pattern for cleanliness, and nearly everywhere good order prevails. The perforated and plain seats ordered some time ago, have been received and add much to the comfort and appearance of the wards in which they are placed. A good deal more of the wall surface has been painted, which has added to the brightness of the parts, and the entrance hall has been improved with a small aquarium and fountain.

The work of reconstructing the airing verandahs has been completed by the Public Works Department, and they are now very much improved in appearance. Care should be taken, however, that exercise in these verandahs is only looked upon as an adjunct to out-door recreation and not as a substitute therefor, as in the latter case it would be better to remove the verandahs, although in bad weather and for the use of invalid patients they are of great service.

The bathing arrangements of this Asylum are not at all satisfactory, and notwithstanding all the improvements which have been made to the building and its furnishings, the bath-rooms have remained untouched. They are floored with common pine, and the tubs are of iron of a rough pattern and quite uncased. The exhalations from the floors, which are saturated with water and steam, are very offensive. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to proceed at once with the reconstruction of one of the bath-rooms in the wings, the floors to be laid with the best quality of Portland cement, and the tubs to be encased with well-jointed woodwork, and the connections to be of the best quality now in Asylum use. A lock-up press to be erected in the room for brooms, brushes and cleaning materials, which are now lying loose in the room. The work as much as possible to be done by the Asylum Engineer and Carpenter. The Bursar to keep an account of all expenditures for material and labour for future estimates.

There still remain in the Asylum about 265 of the old dilapidated bedsteads (which have been in use for over twenty years), with straw ticks. It will be recommended that 100 new bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, etc., be purchased during the ensuing year, to replace the worst of these beds, and for which an appropriation will be required.

Having regard to the large proportion of paying patients in this Asylum, and the probability that the number will be still further increased (there being little likelihood that a private Asylum will be established in the Province for many years to come), I am of the opinion that the entire space of the wings should be devoted to that class of patients. The upper wards are now occupied by free patients, which prevents the approaches to, and the surroundings of the wings from being uniformly improved, which could be done if the wings were exclusively occupied by paying patients. In addition to the furniture and furnishings required for these two upper wards, all of the paying wards should be more liberally provided with means of amusement and recreation.

The new kitchen is now fitted up with the steam cooking appliances, and is reported to give satisfaction, with the exception of two defective boilers, which the contractor will be required to make good.

In my last report I recommended two much needed works, viz.: the erection of new coal-sheds, and a new amusement hall and chapel; these, together with the requirements referred to in the present report, will be brought to the attention of the Government, with a recommendation that an appropriation be asked at the next session of the Legislature to enable the works to be done.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AS FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The site of the Asylum buildings is about 2 miles east of the City of London, on Dundas street, and contains 196 acres.

The Grand Trunk Railway, from London to Saint Mary's, runs through the south-eastern angle of the site.

One hundred acres in addition to the above, adjoining the road on the west of the Asylum site, were purchased for farm purposes.

The total length of the main building is 610 feet, and 220 feet from the front of the centre building to the rear of the wings which recede from the front line.

The plan, as designed by the Architect of the Public Works Department, is on the Linear principle, on which the Asylums in the United States have recently been constructed, as it permits of the introduction of windows at the ends of the corridors in the wards, thereby affording a greater quantity of light and better ventilation than the ordinary method.

The materials are of London white bricks, and cut stone dressings from the Guelph quarries, the whole of the buildings being roofed with Melbourne slate.

The centre building includes Bursar's office, reception room, and apartments for the Assistant Physician and attendants, being four storeys in height, and 90 feet in depth.

The wards adjoining the centre building are three storeys in height, of 11 feet each, the upper storeys 12 feet, and 42 feet in depth, not including the projections.

The wings are 100 feet in length, receding 60 feet from the front line, and 42 feet in depth, two storeys in height, connected with rear wings, 94 feet by 37 feet, by transverse wards, 120 feet by 37 feet, two storeys in height.

Airing yards, enclosing areas of 250 feet by 200 feet, adjoining the wards on the east and west, are surrounded by brick walls 10 feet in height, sunk below the level on the front and sides, so as to be overlooked by the patients, and each yard is provided with a shed on the north side.

In the rear of the centre building, and connected by a covered passage, 50 feet by 10 feet, and one storey in height, are the kitchen and laundry, each 39 feet by 32 feet, with scullery and bakery, also store rooms. In the upper storey are the drying and ironing rooms, with store rooms, stairs, &c., each storey being 13 feet in height.

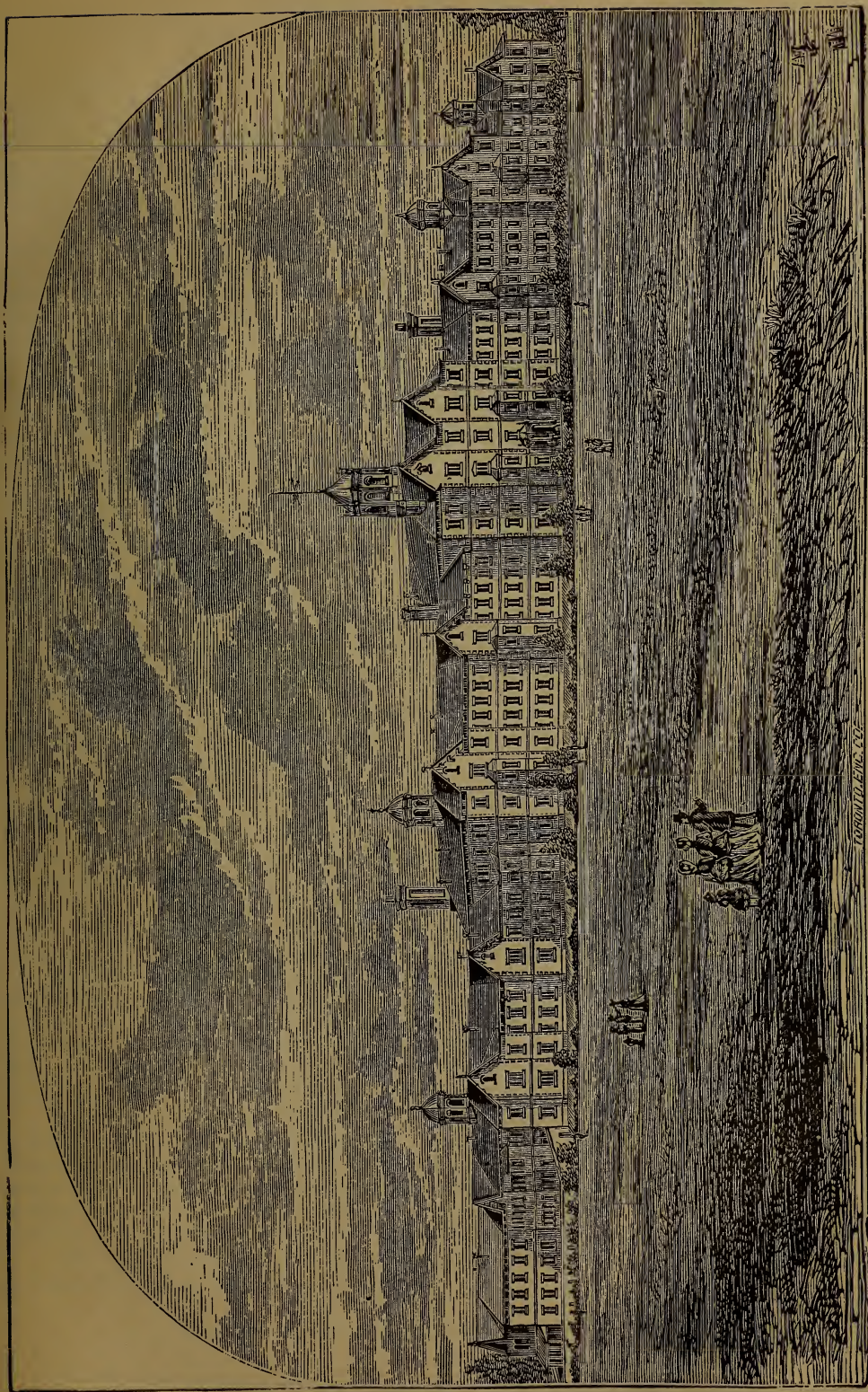
A boiler and steam engine of 30-horses power have been placed in the rear for the purpose of driving the washing machines, wringers and other appliances, the steam being also used for cooking by means of kettles, etc.

A small tramway along the covered passage, with a waggon, conveys the food to two lifts opening into dining rooms, 82 feet by 42 feet, in the rear of the centre building, on two storeys; an amusement hall being provided over the same, 18 feet in height, on the third storey.

The corridors in the wards are 12 feet in width, except rear wards, which are 10 feet.

The associated dormitories, opening off the corridors, are 31 feet by 20 feet, 25 feet by 12 feet, and 22 feet by 18 feet, and each ward has a sitting room, attendant's apartment, bath and wash rooms, water-closets, clothes and dust shafts, with separate stairways to corridors and yards.

The single apartments in the front and rear wards, are 12 feet by 6 feet, and 11 feet by 7 feet, respectively.



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

TORONTO: E. W. CO.

The main building, commenced in 1869, and occupied in 1870, affords accommodation for 500 patients, the average cubic space allowed for each not being less than 800 feet, excluding corridors, staircases and halls.

The building is heated by steam from four boilers, 12 feet long by 4 feet in diameter, and circulating iron pipes one inch in diameter, round the walls, with coils in the corridors and principal apartments.

The boiler-houses were constructed in the rear of the centre building, about midway between the centre and extreme wings.

The walls being hollow throughout, the several apartments are ventilated through the spaces both upward through galvanized iron ventilators on the roofs, and underneath the floors, there being no basements, openings having been left in the large boiler chimneys, which are 5 feet square on the inside, and 90 feet in height.

The water is supplied from two large wells, the west well being 8 feet in diameter and 120 feet in depth to the rock. The west well affords the largest quantity daily, having been tested to supply 500,000 gallons. From this well the water is pumped into iron tanks in the roofs with a capacity of 60,000 gallons. The water from the east well is not used, being deficient in both quantity and quality.

The gas for lighting is supplied by the City Gas Co. of London, the gas mains having been extended on Dundas street for the purpose.

The sewage from the buildings is conveyed by brick drains, 22 inches in diameter, to large brick vaults in the south-eastern portion of the grounds, where it is filtered and deodorised, the overflow being connected with a creek on the east side of the grounds, which empties into the River Thames.

The avenue to the main building is 100 feet in width, planted with trees on either side of the drive, 40 feet wide, the sidewalks being 6 feet wide. This drive is continued round the buildings. The grounds are laid out with much taste and bear evidence of constant attention.

A separate residence was constructed for the Medical Superintendent on the western portion of the grounds, in the rear of the main building, and to the west of the airing yard, with a covered passage into the wards.

The out-buildings consist of a store-house, 70 feet by 30 feet, two storeys in height, and basement; two workshops, 60 feet by 30 feet, two storeys in height; two barns, 60 feet by 20 feet, and 20 feet in height; stable and cow-houses, each 150 feet by 24 feet, one storey in height; with waggon-house and granary in the centre, two storeys in height; two large coal sheds, 150 feet by 33 feet, and 135 feet by 25 feet, respectively, all constructed of brick and slated. Also a root-house, 140 feet by 30 feet, of brick, arched with the same material, and covered with earth. A waggon and ice-house, 80 feet by 20 feet each, were also constructed of wood on the south side of the Farm buildings.

In addition to the main building, three single cottages were also constructed of brick, for chronic patients, in the northern portion of the grounds, each cottage containing 60 patients, or 180 in all. The first of these cottages was constructed in 1874, and the centre and east cottages in 1877, with coal sheds, 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, one storey high, of brick, in the rear of each. One double and one single cottage for attendants were constructed on land purchased north of Dundas street, opposite the entrance lodge.

In 1872, an Asylum for Idiots was constructed in the north-eastern part of the ground, of brick, 80 feet by 50 feet, and two storeys in height, besides the basement, and when the patients were removed to the Orillia Asylum, two wings, 160 feet by 40 feet, two storeys in height, and basement, were added to this building in 1878, which is now a refractory ward in connection with the main Asylum, affording accommodation for 190 patients. It is heated by steam, and supplied with water and gas from main building.

The total expenditure on this Asylum to 1878 has been \$584,980, and it affords accommodation for about 900 patients.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

I made three statutory inspections of this Asylum during the year. At the first visit, which extended over the 1st and 2nd January, 1879, I recorded the following minute:—

The movements and changes of the population since the 1st October are as follows: in residence on that day, 351 men and 356 women—707; admitted during the three months, 25 men and 22 women; died, 9 men and 3 women; discharged, 13 men and 15 women; leaving on the Asylum register on the 1st January, the names of 354 men and 360 women, or a total of 714. Of these, 8 men and 3 women are absent on probation, leaving an actual resident population of 703 souls. The Asylum records shew that of the 28 persons discharged during the quarter, 18 were sent away cured, 5 were improved and 5 unimproved. Two of the latter were taken home by their friends in a dying condition, and one was returned to his home as an unfit subject for Asylum residence. Respecting the deaths, comment is required only in one case, where decease was hastened by the patient being scalded while bathing, through carelessness in looking after the key of the tap. An inquest was held, and the jury in returning their verdict, reflected upon the conduct of the chief attendant of the ward and exonerated the attendant directly in charge of the patient, but on further inquiry being made by the Medical Superintendent, the evidence completely acquitted the chief attendant of all blame, and threw it upon his subordinate. I therefore felt it my duty to give instructions for the immediate discharge of this attendant, as I had previously intimated that dismissal would follow any such act of carelessness, as he was guilty of.

The "Restraint Book," for the keeping of which I gave instruction at a previous inspection, has been examined. During the three months ending 1st January, all cases of restraint and seclusion are recorded. Many of them are of the mildest kind and are confined to a few patients, representing a proportion of only about one and a half per cent. of the average daily population. It is noticed that the causes for restraining or secluding a patient are not always specifically set forth in the record, other than in general terms, such as "violent," "dangerous," etc. In future the particular acts constituting these conditions must be entered.

Only 4 patients are observed under restraint on the day of my visit, and none are secluded.

The bodily condition and external appearance of the patients are generally satisfactory and the health of the asylum is exceptionally good, only 6 patients, all females, being confined to their beds.

The corridors and sleeping apartments in the main Asylum, and the cottages, are all in perfect order, and in the female departments they are particularly clean and neat in appearance. The same may be said of the official and domestic quarters of the Asylum, with the exception of the upper hall in the main building, which is rather untidy.

The opening of the new addition to the laundry and the new drying-room has much improved that department. It is to be hoped that its capacity is now quite sufficient for the present and future wants of the Asylum. The steam in the new addition is very dense. A porch should be erected at the rear entrance and the ceiling ventilators should be always kept open.

The apparently dangerous condition of the large tank in the garret of the main building will be at once brought to the notice of the Public Works Department, with a request that a very careful examination may be made of its bearings and supports, which appear to be giving way at some points. Until this examination is made, it would be best not to use the amusement hall for dancing.

In order that the new Refractory Wards may be opened and occupied not later than the 1st February, the Bursar is authorized to complete the furnishing of the rooms in the main building, and the officers' and attendants' quarters; purchasing at the lowest possible rates the minor articles of furniture for which tenders could not be asked. A list of such furnishings has been made for his guidance.

The shelving of the store-rooms in each ward of the Refractory Asylum should be proceeded with at once, and the Public Works Department will be asked to place wire coverings over the steam pipes.

As soon as the refractory patients are removed to the new building, the wards at present occupied by them, must be thoroughly cleaned, white-washed and painted, so as to brighten up and improve their appearance, before occupation by ordinary patients.

It is most desirable that an account should be kept of the work performed by the

carpenters. The Medical Superintendent will therefore provide the chief carpenter with a proper form of book, and instruct him to record therein the number of carpenters and patients employed daily, the nature of the work done, the value of the material used and the value of the labour. The usual hours of work, which are observed in the carpenter shops in London, must be enforced in the Asylum service.

As the farmer has given further evidence of his inability to properly manage a large farm, it has been decided to transfer him to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where the operations are on a much smaller scale, and to send the Institution farmer to the Asylum.

As recommended in the foregoing minutes, a competent person was sent by the Public Works Department to examine the supports to the water tank in the main building, and he reported that there was no evidence of insecurity, and that the amusement hall might be used as heretofore without danger. The Medical Superintendent was, of course, immediately advised of this.

I made my second inspection of the Asylum on the 25th and 26th March, and the following is a record thereof:—

The names of 730 patients appear on the books, but 10 are absent on probationary leave, making the exact population, 720 persons, namely 360 of each sex. Since the 1st January, the date of my last visit, 40 patients have been admitted, and 10 deaths and 15 discharges have taken place. One death was the result of an accident, as a male patient was killed by falling through a trap-door from the drying-room into the laundry underneath. At the time of the accident, the trap was hardly safe, as the doors could be left open, after the trap had been used, but it has now been altered, and the doors can only be opened and held up by cords in the hands of the user, which should insure their being closed when the trap is not required. If the Medical Superintendent finds that this arrangement does not render the opening perfectly safe, he will give instructions for it to be moved, placed against the wall at a convenient spot and surrounded by an iron railing three and a half feet high.

The distribution of the patients in the various branches of the Asylum is as follows: In the main Asylum, 479; in the three cottages, 179; and in the two lately opened wards of the Refractory Asylum, 62.

The health of the Asylum is good and the condition of the patients satisfactory—no patients are under restraint and the cases of undue excitement are very few.

The Asylum in all its departments is in excellent order. The atmosphere in a few of the wards is somewhat vitiated, owing to the necessity for the use of double windows and the consequent absence for the time being of free window ventilation, which is really the only system in force in this Asylum. For that reason, it is desirable that the outside windows should be taken off as soon as the weather will permit of it. The solution of the problem of providing an effective means of ventilating the wards, especially in winter, should be no longer delayed.

Two of the wards in the refractory branch were opened in February and are now occupied by sixty-two patients. The official quarters have been fitted up in accordance with the instructions given by me at my last inspection. The wards and interior arrangements of this building, with few exceptions, are well suited for the class of patients they are designed to accommodate. In order to obtain the full benefit of separation and classification of the patients, by the removal to this new structure of all whose insanity or habits are calculated to excite and discomfort others, it is desirable that two more wards should be opened at once. To this end, the Bursar is authorized to purchase what additional furniture is absolutely required to fit them up, at an expenditure not exceeding \$300, and the Medical Superintendent is directed to engage two extra male and female attendants for service in the branch Asylum, and to effect the removal of twenty more patients of each sex, as soon as the wards are ready to receive them.

Since my last inspection, some rather important changes have been effected, with my sanction, in the interior economy of the Asylum.

The east and west cottages, formerly occupied by males and females respectively, are now tenanted by both sexes—the males on one side and the females on the other—each cottage being under the charge of a male attendant and his wife.

The two large associated dining-rooms in the main Asylum, formerly used by both sexes jointly, are now separately occupied.

The Medical Superintendent reports favourably of both these changes, and the condition of the cottages, as well as of the dining-rooms, corroborates the report.

The pay list of the Asylum has been minutely examined and the duties of the members of the Asylum staff very fully inquired into, and as the result, a memorandum has been given to the Bursar of the various changes he is authorized to make in the salaries and wages of several of the officials. Instructions were also given regarding the staff to be placed in the refractory wards.

It has just come to my knowledge that the occupants of the gate-houses have been allowed bread, milk and vegetables from the Asylum stores. As this practice was commenced some years ago, without authority, the Medical Superintendent is requested to see that it be stopped, as in addition to the salary paid to these occupants for their services in the Asylum, they get a free house with fuel, light and water, as payment for gate-duty performed by their families.

The increased cost of clothing for patients, suggests the desirableness of an effort being made by the Medical Superintendent and Bursar, to get a greater number of the friends and relatives of the insane to provide clothing, even when no money payment is made for maintenance. To this end, the Medical Superintendent is requested to see that the answers to queries and other information relating to patients, are sent to the Bursar when received, in order that he may gain particulars regarding the ability of the patients' friends to pay for maintenance.

As soon as the steam heating for the season is over, the Medical Superintendent will instruct the Engineer to proceed with the alterations of the water-closets on the male side of the main building, and the Bursar is authorized to purchase necessary materials to the extent of \$160. He is also authorized to buy on capital account, a large sewing machine for the tailoring department, and a bath for the officers' quarters of the refractory ward.

The Medical Superintendent having submitted a plan for the laying out and ornamentation of the rear premises, to the untidy condition of which I called attention last year, he is instructed to commence work in carrying it out as soon as practicable.

I made a third inspection of the London Asylum on the 9th and 10th July, when I entered the following minutes in the inspection book :

This Institution and its affairs are found in all respects to be in good working order, and the buildings and premises are in their usual well kept condition.

Since the date of the last inspection, viz. 25th March, the operations of the Asylum have been as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In residence on 25th March.....	362	368	730
Since admitted	15	19	34
Total under treatment to 10th July	377	387	764
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Died	6	10	16
Discharged	15	14	29
Escaped	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	22	24	46
	355	363	718

The appearance of the patients and the health of the Asylum are generally satisfactory, although there have been 16 deaths in a little over three months.

As the admissions to this Asylum are falling off, and as there are no vacancies in the Asylums at Toronto and Kingston, lunatics in the districts allotted to those Asylums will be received here for the present.

The roofs on the wings of the main building require attention, as they are in a leaky condition, and the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works will be asked to have an

examination made of the same and the cost of repairing them estimated, so that an appropriation may be applied for to pay for the work.

As the hardwood ordered some time ago has now been delivered, the Medical Superintendent will have the side stairways and floors leading into the male side of the house laid therewith, and well oiled. The alterations to the water-closets, authorized at the time of my last visit, are now nearly completed. The ventilation of the laundry has been much improved by carrying out the directions given by me, with that object in view.

The Medical Superintendent and Engineer have suggested a scheme for combining all the present asylum boilers in one central boiler-house, and conveying the steam therefrom for heating purposes to the main building and wings, the cottages, refractory ward, and the Medical Superintendent's house. It is alleged that if this plan be adopted, the services of three stokers could be dispensed with, and a saving made of at least 150 tons of coal a year. The Superintendent is requested to submit his scheme in writing, with an estimate of the cost of carrying it out.

The question of providing for a supply of water in the event of the present pumping appliances giving way, has also been discussed. In view of the possibility of such an emergency, it is considered important that another well of the same capacity as the present one should be placed in the east of the Asylum, with corresponding pumping appliances. The Medical Superintendant will also submit to me an estimate of the cost of carrying out this proposition, and likewise of the adoption of his scheme for improving the means of extinguishing a fire: these estimates will all be brought before the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works.

The land attached to the Asylum for farm, garden and ornamental purposes is in admirable condition. The appearance of the farm warrants the expectation that the crop of cereals and roots will be sufficient for the wants of the Asylum. The Medical Superintendent reports that the farmer transferred from Belleville on trial, gives satisfaction and appears to be a capable man. His appointment to the position of farmer to the London Asylum will therefore be permanent.

The garden is in good order, and the yield promises to be a large one. It is desirable that the lower portion of the garden enclosure should be levelled, put in order and cultivated, but this cannot be done until the brick sewer from the mouth of the filtering vault is continued to the garden fence, and some tile-drainage is also done. The Medical Superintendent will submit an estimate of the cost of these works.

The ornamentation of the rear yards and premises, as authorized by me, has been commenced, and considerable progress made with gravelling and levelling. It is desirable that the work should be prosecuted with as much speed as possible, and authority is given for the expenditure of the small balance remaining at the credit of the capital appropriation, in the material most needed. The terracing of the front of the Refractory Ward grounds has not yet been done, although it is claimed that the work has been finished according to contract. The Medical Superintendent will submit an estimate of what it will cost to put the grounds in proper order.

The delivery of coal under the contract is going on; it appears to be of excellent quality and in good order.

Application has been made by some of the mechanics employed to be allowed to have dinner in the Asylum. Considering that efforts have been made to do away with this objectionable practice in other public institutions, authority cannot be given for its being commenced here.

It is very important that the exact cost, under every heading, of maintaining lunatics in each Department of the Asylum should be known; that is, in the Main Asylum, the Refractory Wards and the Cottages, so that a knowledge may be had of the relative cost in the three different departments. If the present system of book-keeping will not shew this, the Medical Superintendent and Bursar will take such steps as will enable this information to be correctly and accurately given.

Dr. Metcalf, the former Assistant Superintendent of this Asylum, having been appointed to the Superintendency of the Kingston Asylum, the following promotions and appointments have been made by the Government, viz:—

Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent, at \$1,000

per annum ; Dr. N. H. Beemer, promoted to the position of First Assistant Physician, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum ; Dr. T. Milman, appointed Second Assistant Physician, at \$600 a year.

The Bursar is authorized to make the changes in the pay list, rendered necessary by these appointments.

The list of paying patients has been examined, and sundry instructions given to the Bursar for his guidance in the collection of maintenance in certain cases.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

This building, late Rockwood Asylum, is situated on the north shore of Lake Ontario, near the Village of Portsmouth, about two miles from the City of Kingston.

The site, containing 35 acres, was purchased from the late Judge Cartwright, in 1856, and the erection of the building was commenced in 1859, was constructed chiefly by convict labour, under the superintendence of the late W. Coverdale, Architect, and was first occupied in 1866.

In addition to the above, 70 acres of land were purchased in 1878, by arbitration, adjoining the present site on the east, and application has been made to the Dominion Government for the purchase of 100 acres of Ordnance lands on the west side.

The original site and buildings were purchased from the Dominion Government by arbitration in 1877, the amount paid being \$96,500.

The building is constructed of coursed cut-stone from the Penitentiary quarries, for outside work, and brickwork on the inside, and consists of a central portion and two wings which are connected with the central block, making the total front 351 feet, the roofs being of tin.

The east and west wings are each 39 feet wide, by 125 feet in depth, and 4 storeys in height ; the central block is 67 feet wide, and 103 feet in depth, also 4 storeys in height ; the connecting portions between this block and the wings on either side are each 103 feet in length, by 43 feet in depth, and 3 storeys in height. The above heights do not include the basement, which was constructed under the building, and arranged for air shafts and steam heating pipes on the indirect system, connected with large steam boilers, the air being driven by a fan through openings in the walls into each apartment at the top, and foul air shafts from the bottom of each apartment to the roofs.

The architecture is of a plain description in the Italian style, the dome on the centre building being in good proportion, and the general appearance being of an imposing description.

The building affords accommodation for 400 patients, and with the cottage on the west for 30 female chronic patients, gives a capacity for 430 in all. There is a separate residence for the Medical Superintendent, also some farm and out-buildings which were on the original site when purchased.

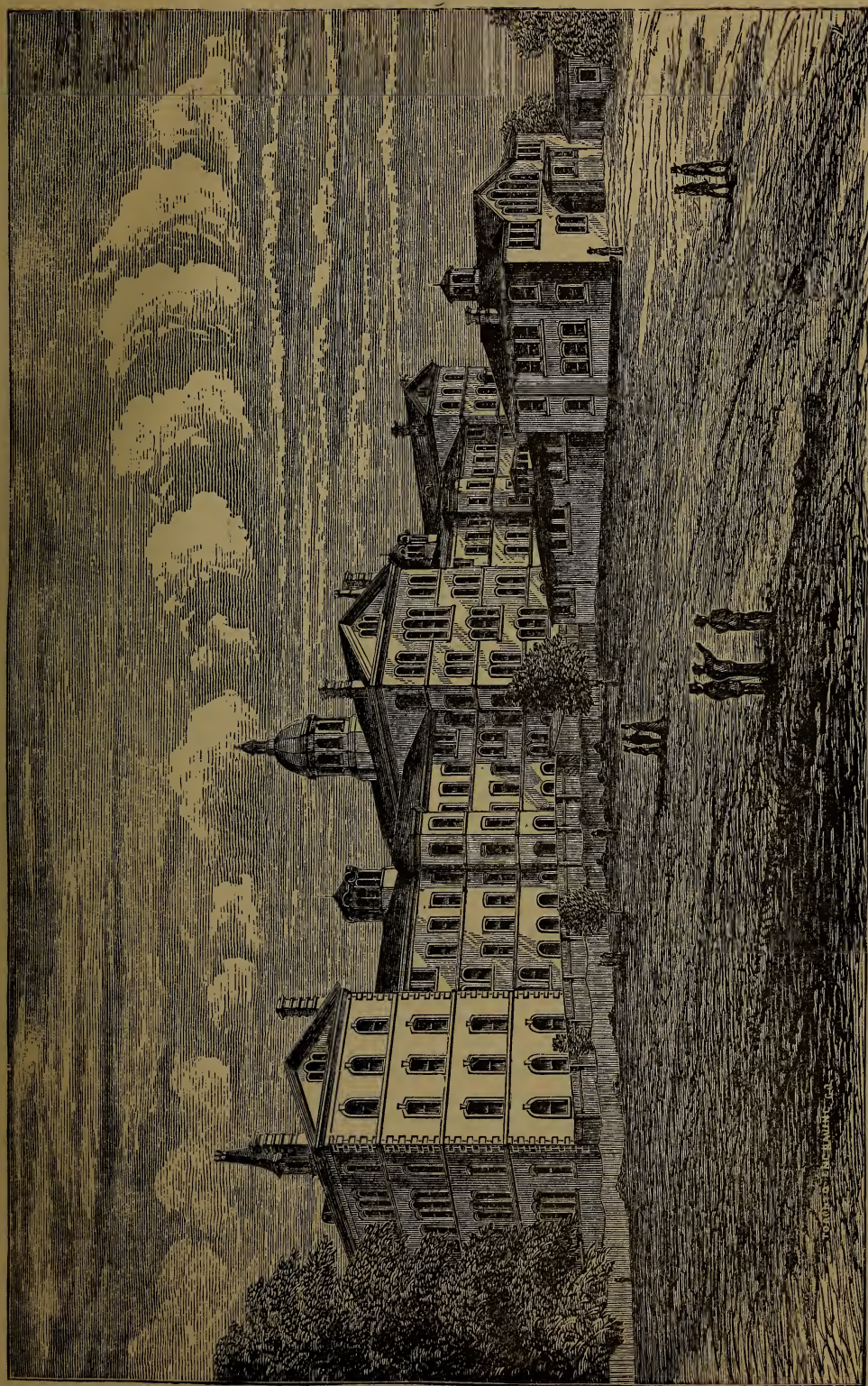
Additions were made by the Public Works Department, Ontario, in 1878, consisting of a coal house 100 feet by 36 feet, and 2 storeys in height, also an extension to the laundry 96 feet long by 36 feet wide, and 2 storeys in height, the walls being of cut stone to correspond with other work.

The pumping engine house was also enlarged, and the roof of the old laundry raised. The water is pumped from Lake Ontario into a large tank in the roof, containing about 10,000 gallons, from whence the water is distributed to the several baths, wash-rooms, and water-closets, which are provided for each ward.

The sewers are of large size and empty in Lake Ontario.

The light is procured from coal oil and lamps.

The centre building contains Medical Superintendent and Bursar's offices, reception-room, apartments for the attendants, and two dining-rooms on each floor for the patients, 31 feet by 14 feet, with lifts, etc.



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

JOHN J. HARRIS & CO. N.Y.

The apartments for the patients are nearly all separate, 12 feet by 7 feet, and 11 feet by 7 feet 9 inches wide, each storey being 12 feet and a half in height, giving 1150 cubic feet to each patient.

The associated dormitories are only 6 in number, 16 feet square in the extreme wings.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of the Kingston Asylum during the year was made on the 19th February, when I recorded the following minute in the book kept for that purpose :—

The movements of the patients since the 1st October, are as follows :—Remaining in residence on that day 418, admitted since 17, making the number under treatment 435. Of these 9 have died and 13 have been discharged, leaving the names of 413 on the roll, but as one patient is out on probation, the actual population is 412, viz., 204 men and 208 women. The number of beds made up being 430 (equally divided between the sexes), it would appear there are 17 vacancies. There are applications on file for the admission of 8 patients not yet brought in. The remainder of the vacancies will be filled up with the most urgent cases in the gaols east of Belleville. The Acting Medical Superintendent reports that all applications from private families, within the district allocated to the Kingston Asylum, have been attended to. Since the 1st October, a female patient has been received from the Penitentiary, whose term of sentence had expired.

The patients have all been seen, and their condition and appearance are satisfactory. The health of the patients is wonderfully good, only two of the entire population being confined to bed.

The records show that frequent and continued restraint and seclusion are now things of the past in this Asylum. There is not a solitary case of restraint in existence at this visit, and only one patient is secluded.

The state of the Asylum in regard to cleanliness and order, is worthy of great praise. As soon as the new bedsteads are obtained, greater neatness can be observed in the making up of the beds. It is evident that the affairs of the Asylum are conducted with great order and regularity.

The following improvements may at once be proceeded with, under the direction of the Acting Medical Superintendent :—

The stone walls of the upper flat of the new store-room to be sheeted with matched boards, shelving for dry-goods and groceries to be put up, a small office to be partitioned off, and sufficient steam pipes to be placed in the upper store-room to heat it.

The carpenter's shop to be removed to the room under the new store-room, and the old shop fitted up for the tinsmith and paint shop.

The lath and plaster partition separating the disused drying-room from No. 9 Ward to be taken down, and a portion of that room partitioned off for a bath-room and water-closet. The elevation of the basement water-closet to be raised, so as to increase the fall from it.

The two unpainted wards to be painted, if the walls will admit of it.

The walls of the sitting-room in the cottage to be painted.

The Acting Medical Superintendent is authorized to make a requisition upon the Bursar for lumber and material required for these improvements. The accounts for the same to be charged to capital appropriation.

An appropriation having been granted for cribbing the water front of the Asylum, authority is given to purchase such timber as may be required for the top tier of the crib-work ; the material on hand to be used for the other portions.

If the useless old iron now lying about the premises can be sold, an iron table for the kitchen may be substituted for the present dilapidated wooden one.

The purchase of a sufficient quantity of good curled hair is authorized, for the purpose of renewing a portion of the pillows.

A requisition should be submitted for my approval for certain articles of coarse furniture required for Ward No. 9.

The dinner served to the patients to-day consisted of, boiled beef, white beans, pudding,

bread, etc. The food was very well prepared and served, and, as a general thing, good order prevailed in the dining-rooms.

The bread is made entirely of spring wheat, and although good and sweet, is dark. As soon as the tinsmith shop is moved to the carpenter's old shop, storage-room will be provided for flour, and the proper proportion of spring and fall wheat can be used.

The Acting Medical Superintendent is authorized to engage a housemaid to attend to the officers' quarters in the centre building, the duty now being very improperly performed by a patient.

The absence of the engineer, assistant-engineer and stoker from the Asylum premises at night is attended with danger. The Acting Medical Superintendent will at once give orders for the assistant-engineer and stoker, respectively, to remain upon the premises, and on duty every alternate night.

A mason or plasterer may be engaged temporarily, as such work may necessitate.

The Acting Medical Superintendent will be good enough to examine the records in the offices of the Township Clerk and Registrar, in respect to the lane between the Asylum property and the Cartwright estate, about to be taken over, reporting all the facts to me, so that action may be taken with a view to the closing up of the lane.

He will also be good enough to report upon the extent of the house accommodation which will be provided, when the Cartwright and Jackson properties are taken over, and he will also state what condition the houses are in, and what repairs, if any, are required.

The following is a record of my second inspection, made on the 11th April:—The Register shewed a population of 416, but 4 were absent on probation, making the actual number in residence 412, viz., 202 men and 210 women.

There are still a few vacancies for males, but none for females. In passing through the wards, no men are found under restraint or in seclusion, and only 2 females appear to be subjected to restraint, and the patients are very quiet, although very few are out, it being Good Friday.

It was noticed that a woman had the previous evening smashed the glass in her room and cut her hands; an occurrence which the Acting Medical Superintendent states, rather frequently takes place. To provide a remedy for this, he is authorized to order wire shutters of close meshes for two of the single bed-rooms in each of the female wards; the shutters to be hinged so as to admit of their being opened when required. The halls, sleeping rooms and dining-rooms, etc., were all found in excellent order, the beds were neatly made up and the air throughout appeared to be free from bad odour.

A good deal of the work authorized in my previous minutes is now finished and the rest is in progress. Ward No. 9 is greatly improved by these changes, and when finished and some additional furniture provided, it will be one of the most comfortable wards in the Asylum, instead of being the reverse, as formerly. The Engineer suggests that this ward could be very efficiently heated by bringing the hot air into it from the boiler-house (which is in close proximity), by pipes and registers. Believing this suggestion to be a good one, the Engineer is authorized to proceed with the work.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, the Acting Medical Superintendent will cause the proposed new avenue to the Asylum to be staked out, as per amended sketch plan which has been submitted to me. The work may be gone on with when the Village and Township Councils have consented to the Asylum taking possession of the lane between the present Asylum property and the "Cartwright Estate" about to be acquired. When the Acting Superintendent is notified to take possession of the properties now being negotiated for, he will take down the cow-sheds at the side gate on the Watt property. The allocation of the houses to *employés* and the terms upon which they are to be occupied, cannot be determined until they are formally taken possession of.

Inspection was made of this Asylum on Monday, 28th September, and the following minute recorded:—

There are on the Asylum Register the names of 417 patients, of whom 206 are males and 211 females.

Fourteen men and 11 women, have been admitted since my last visit on 11th April, 14 inmates have been discharged and 10 have died.—The proximate cause of death in three cases was phthisis; in one, blood-poisoning from the bite of another patient; in two,

chronic diarrhoea ; in one, congestion of the brain ; in one, general paresis ; and in the remaining two, exhaustion of mania.

One of the male patients, admitted since my previous visit, came from the Brockville Gaol in a state of utter exhaustion and in a most filthy bodily condition. His death took place a few days after his reception into the Asylum. In view of the conflicting statements of the Asylum and Gaol authorities as to the bodily condition of this man, the Medical Superintendent will in future see that the person bringing a lunatic into the Asylum whether a sheriff's officer or relation, remains in the Asylum until the patient is examined in the presence of such officer or relative, and his or her bodily state ascertained.

At this visit I have checked the Asylum Register ; in doing so, I have seen every patient in the Asylum.

On the male side there is not a single case of restraint or seclusion, no one is in bed, and the absence of excitement is very marked. On the female side, however, there is in some wards a good deal of excitement and boisterousness, but only two patients have on leather muffs, one the mittens, and one destructive patient is secluded and in addition has wristlets on.

The dress of the patients is very satisfactory, particularly on the female side. Fewer patients are in canvass dresses than at any other visit.

I have a very favourable report to make of the condition of the wards, dormitories, etc. All are admirably clean and very neatly kept ; and with one or two exceptions, they are light and cheerful in appearance.

Now that the structural condition and appearance of the Asylum is satisfactory, it is most desirable that the wards should be rendered more comfortable by the supply of additional furniture. Some of the wards have a bare and unfurnished look which can be remedied by a small outlay. A strong recommendation will be made for an appropriation to be voted next session of Parliament for this service. In the meantime, I have to request that the Medical Superintendent will prepare a statement showing fully the requirements of each ward in the way of furnishings and decorations. There are also required one hundred new bedsteads, to replace the worst of the old dilapidated wooden ones now in use.

This is now the only Asylum in the Province in which straw beds are exclusively used. In addition to their being more costly in the end than hair mattresses, their repeated filling and daily making up causes litter and disorder in the bedrooms. It will be recommended that all the new bedsteads furnished this year and those recommended to be furnished next year, making 270 in all, be supplied with hair mattresses.

The water-closets in many of the wards are very defective in construction, and difficult to keep clean. In one or two wards they have been reconstructed and greatly improved at a trifling cost. The Superintendent is authorized to have all of them done in the same manner.

The sewer pipe from the cottage does not connect with the main sewer but runs into the "Forty-foot Road." Provision will be made for remedying this next year.

The condition of the cultivated land, garden, and ornamental portions of the grounds, is very satisfactory and creditable. The yield of roots will be ample for the wants of the Asylum. Work on the grounds affords a means of healthful and profitable employment for a large number of patients, which will be still further increased when the land lately acquired is fully cultivated and used.

I will again urgently recommend that the Ordnance Lands adjoining the Asylum, and south of the main road, be acquired from the Dominion Government.

The new stores are now completed and fully occupied. They are in excellent order, and are well adapted for the storage and delivery of Asylum supplies.

The new laundry has been occupied for a considerable time, and it is better than any of those attached to any of the other public institutions. It is exceedingly well kept.

The new carpenter shop is also in use. It is well suited to the requirements of the Asylum, and a great deal of work is now being turned out from it.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to purchase a good driving horse and six milch cows.

He is also authorized to purchase such books as are required for the keeping of the proper statistical records of the Asylum operations.

Dr. W. G. Metcalf having been permanently appointed to the position of Medical Superintendent, *vice* Dr. Dickson, resigned, the Bursar will place his name on the pay list at the rate of \$1,600 per annum.

The Medical Superintendent reports favourably of the performance of duty by the officers, attendants, and servants of the Institution.

The Township and Village Council having refused to close the lane known as the "Forty-foot Road," running between the old Asylum property and the Cartwright estate, lately attached to the Asylum, I will recommend that an Act of Parliament be brought in during next Session to shut up this lane, as it is of no use to the public, and only furnishes a means of trespass on the Asylum grounds, greatly to the annoyance of the patients and the authorities.

The following external improvements and constructions are required, and appropriations will be recommended to enable the works to be proceeded with next year:—

First.—The erection of a picket fence (of the same description as at the London Asylum), all round the Asylum property, and the reconstruction of the stone wall at the entrance to the Avenue, with an iron railing on top.

The necessity of proceeding with this work is shewn by the fact that the present dilapidated fences, which are of every pattern and style, have to be propped up every spring to keep them from falling down.

Second.—The erection of a stone wall to enclose sufficient space on the female side of the Asylum, for an airing yard for refractory women patients, the want of which is one of the most serious deficiencies in this Asylum.

Third.—The completion of the gas works for the Asylum, a portion of which have been constructed, and the improvement of the water supply as recommended in a previous report.

Fourth.—The substitution of three large tubular boilers, and one smaller one for cooking, etc., for the four old Cornish boilers now in use. The adoption of this recommendation would, it is estimated, effect a saving of 400 tons of coal per annum.

Fifth.—The re-pointing of the stone walls of the Asylum, neglect of which is causing great injury to the walls, owing to the lodgment of frost and water.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The central portion of this building was designed by the late Mr. Kauffman, Architect, Toronto, in 1873, for an Inebriate Asylum, but was altered to a Lunatic Asylum in 1875, under the directions of the Public Works Department.

The site, consisting of about 96 acres, is on the hill immediately south of the City of Hamilton, and close to the limits, the distance from the City Hall being about two miles.

The centre building consists of a basement, 3 storeys, and mansard roof, the length being 180 feet and width 50 feet.

The wings, which were erected in 1877-8, recede from the front line of the main building, and are 135 feet in length by 52 feet in width, four storeys in height including the basement and mansard, each storey being 12 feet in height, except basement and mansard, which are 11 feet.

The wings are connected with the main building at the east and west ends by means of transverse portions 52 feet long by 30 feet in width, 4 storeys in height besides basement.

The style adopted is Modern Gothic, the basement throughout was constructed of stone procured from quarries on the ground, the outside work being of coursed ashlar, and the walls above the basement were built of red bricks with white brick eave courses and arches, the string courses, key-stones, and corbels of windows, etc., being of artificial stone.



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

An addition about 100 feet by 50 feet, 4 storeys in height, connected by a passage 32 feet by 15 feet to the main building was built in the rear of the central portion.

The single apartments in the central portion are 14 feet long by 10 feet wide, and those in the wings 12 feet long by 6 feet wide. The associated dormitories are in the mansard storey, being 4 in number, 40 feet in length by 14 feet wide.

Each ward has a dining and sitting-room, with attendants' rooms, water-closets, bath and wash rooms, dust and clothes shafts, also lifts to dining-rooms.

There is a large dining-room, 56 feet by 47 feet, on the second floor of the rear addition for the patients in the main building.

In the basement of the rear addition there is a kitchen with scullery adjoining, bakery, laundry, with lifts from the kitchen and laundry to the upper storeys.

On the first floor, there is a work-room, also the drying and ironing rooms, and in the second and third floors in the rear of the large dining room, and the Amusement Hall, there are rooms for female attendants.

The Amusement Hall in the third storey is the same size as the large dining-room, viz., 56 feet long by 47 feet wide, the height of the former being 22 feet in the centre.

The water is supplied by the City water-works to a large underground tank on Queen Street, from whence it is pumped a height of 185 feet to 4 underground tanks containing about 30,000 gallons, in the rear of the building, and by means of a large pump in the west boiler house it is forced into 5 tanks in the building, which contain about 20,000 gallons for supplying baths, washbasins, etc.

The light is furnished by the Hamilton Gas-light Co.

The sewage is conveyed by tile pipes from the site to the City drain on Queen Street extending to the marsh.

There are separate residences for the Medical Superintendent, Bursar, Engineer and Farmer, also large brick coal shed and farm buildings.

The Asylum affords accommodation for 500 patients. The total expenditure to 1878 being \$272,845.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first inspection of this Asylum during the official year was made on the 27th December, 1878, and the following minutes recorded :—

In the absence of the Medical Superintendent and the Assistant Physician, I was accompanied through the Asylum by the subordinate officials, until a short time before my departure, when the Superintendent arrived.

The changes in the Asylum population since the 1st October are as follows: In residence on that day, 82 men and 119 women, a total of 201. Admitted since, 6 men and 1 woman; discharged, 1 man and 1 woman; died, 2 men and 2 women; leaving in residence this day, 85 men and 117 women, or a total of 202 patients. The patients admitted were all received under the ordinary process, and one of them is clearly a case of senile dementia and could be quite well cared for in the family relation. The Medical Superintendent will refrain from awarding admission under the provisions of the Public Asylum Act, until an Order in Council passes constituting the Hamilton Asylum a general receiving institution.

The condition of the patients is very satisfactory, so far as physical health is concerned. No men and only 4 women are in bed. The dress of the men is still very slovenly. Authority is given to engage a tailor to cut out and fit the men's clothing in future, before it is made up in the sewing-room.

The Asylum is clean and orderly in appearance, except where work, in connection with the new additions, interferes with such a condition. The new kitchen, however, which is quite completed and occupied, is not in a tidy or well-kept state. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to have a sufficient number of cupboards or dressers made by the carpenter to enable the untidiness to be overcome.

The new dining-hall is now in use, and presents a very fine appearance. Some cupboards are also required here, and the Medical Superintendent is authorized to obtain them. The connections with the tea and coffee-urns should be made at once, as the bringing

up of the tea, coffee and hot water from the kitchen is attended with considerable trouble. The Bursar is authorized to purchase a sufficient quantity of white marbled oilcloth to cover the tables.

The meal arrangements are not exactly satisfactory at present, and not a little confusion and loss of time takes place in seating the patients. This, of course, will be largely overcome when the wings are opened, as the weakly and slow-moving patients will then take their meals in the ward dining-rooms. Out of the total population of 202, 79 men and 96 women were at tea in the new room.

The amusement hall is now used and supplies a much felt want. The furniture for the servants' bed-rooms in the rear of the amusement-hall will be ready in a few days, when these rooms can be occupied. The Superintendent will see that the new wings are scrubbed and cleaned, as soon as possible, so as to prepare them for the reception of the furniture.

Further examination seems to prove that the allocation of some of the additional rooms in the manner previously arranged, would be attended with inconvenience, and, therefore, a re-allocation has been made.

The question of allowing the carpenter rent of a house has been referred to the Government, and the decision arrived at is that rent cannot be paid, and that the carpenter is only to receive his salary for the services performed.

I made a second inspection of the Asylum on the 10th and 11th February, of which the following is a record :—

This visit is made chiefly for the purpose of finally completing the arrangements for furnishing a portion of the new wings, with a view to their occupation by patients early in March. To this end, the Bursar will issue an advertisement for tenders for the supply of 130 curled hair mattresses, 130 curled hair pillows, 130 straw palliasses, 25 oak settees, 4 oak tables, and 15 tapestry-covered sofas, according to the specifications I have prepared; such specifications, with samples of the various articles, are to be shewn to all persons desirous of tendering.

The Bursar is authorized to purchase the necessary quantity of knives, forks, spoons, plates, etc.; and to obtain offers from the various dry-goods firms for the supply of 100 white quilts—the offers received to be submitted to me before the quilts are bought.

When these articles of furniture and furnishings are in stock, along with the bedsteads, wash-stands and bureaux received from the Provincial Reformatory, the new wings will be sufficiently furnished for the admission of 130 patients.

The halls to be furnished and occupied are the mansard transepts, and the mansard halls on both sides of the building, and an additional hall on the female side.

The lower corridors leading to the new wings must be cleaned up and rendered as bright looking as possible; and therefore the Medical Superintendent is authorized to have the woodwork and walls painted a light colour and the ceilings white-washed. The floors must also be laid in hardwood and well oiled.

The population of the Asylum at this visit is 205, 175 of whom I saw at breakfast in the associated dining-room. Very good order and decorum prevailed at this meal, and the food was good, sufficient and well served. None of the resident officers were present; the Medical Superintendent will therefore give instructions for the Assistant Physician or Matron to be present at all meals served in the associated room.

I give hereunder the minutes of a third inspection made on the 1st April :—

The Asylum is again visited with the object of inspecting the furniture for the new wards, supplied by Mr. Reid, whose tender, being the lowest, was accepted. As the specifications have been complied with and the quality of all the articles is fully as good as the samples exhibited, Mr. Reid's account will be recommended for payment.

As there are still some furniture and furnishings required to complete the equipment of the wards lately opened, the Medical Superintendent will be good enough to send to me for approval a requisition for twenty more ash benches, for the pine tables required for the dining-rooms, for the requisite furnishings for the attendants' sitting-room in the rear extension, and for pictures to decorate the walls of the new wards.

The Medical Superintendent will remove one bed from each of the small three-bedded dormitories in the main building, but before placing them in the new wards, he is author-

ized to have their width reduced to that of the new bedsteads and also to have the palliasses and hair mattresses re-made so as to fit the bedsteads when altered. The work of re-making the mattresses to be done in the Asylum. He is also authorized to have proper wire guards (not fixtures) made for ten of the windows in the single rooms of the new wards for refractory patients.

Since the reception of acute cases of insanity, a great number of panes of glass have been broken. The mistake of putting large panes of glass, which cost over sixty cents each, in the windows of an Asylum for the insane is very obvious. The size of the panes will have to be reduced by degrees.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to purchase six good milch cows, for delivery on the 10th May. He will at the same time endeavour to dispose of the three worthless animals now in stock; and failing that, to fatten them, and when killed collect from maintenance account the value of the beef. He is also authorized to purchase a good sound team of horses at a price not exceeding \$300, disposing of the two broken-down animals for what they will bring.

There were 225 patients in residence at this visit, 93 men and 132 women. Since the opening of the new wards on the 15th March, 22 patients have been admitted, chiefly transfers from Common Gaols. There are now on file 15 applications for admission by the ordinary process, and about the same number still in gaols in the Hamilton district. All of the latter will be transferred in a few days.

With the exception of the clothing of some of the male patients, the appearance of the inmates is generally satisfactory.

The condition of the asylum, except where alterations are in progress, is very creditable. The painting of the walls and lime-washing of the ceilings of the main entrance hall and the lower wards in the main building, have very much improved the appearance of these parts.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to obtain tenders for painting, in three coats, the walls and wood-work of the remaining corridors in the main building; submitting these offers for my decision.

Since the opening of the new wards, it is made pretty evident that the water-closets and baths in the wards of the main building can be dispensed with, and the space taken for other purposes. If, at the expiration of a month's fair trial (during which time the old water-closets and baths must be locked up), the Medical Superintendent is still of the opinion that the water-closets and baths in the new wards will be sufficient for the entire flat on both sides of the asylum, he is then authorized to have all the fittings and pipes removed from the old closets by the engineer and his assistants.

The Asylum is very much over-heated in some parts. The Superintendent will obtain the requisite number of thermometers and place two in each ward, and he will instruct the supervisors to examine the degrees of heat registered, and to report the same to him daily. It is very evident that the circulation of the steam is defective, as while the lower wards are much over-heated, the upper ones are insufficiently heated.

I made a fourth inspection of the Hamilton Asylum on the 28th May, when I entered the following minutes in the Asylum book:—

I find under treatment 256 patients, namely, 107 men and 149 women. The number of beds made up in the Asylum is now as under:

Beds made up	132 for males,	166 for females.
In residence	107 males,	149 females.
Present vacancies	25 males,	17 females.

Since the opening of the new wards, 63 patients have been admitted; and as there are now no vacancies in the Toronto Asylum, this institution will for some time have to serve two districts, which will soon exhaust the present accommodation. It will, therefore, be necessary to prepare fifty more beds without delay. Bedsteads for that number have been received from the Provincial Reformatory, and there are thirty mattresses, palliasses

and pillows respectively. The Bursar is authorized to order from Mr. Reid, whose tender for the previous supply of furniture was the lowest, 20 hair mattresses, palliasses and pillows, 10 ash settees and 6 sofas, in order to complete the furnishing required for the accommodation of fifty patients. The goods to be of the same quality and price as those already supplied.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to have 100 more of the old beds reconstructed and reduced in size, at a cost of 80c. each; and to have the same number of mattresses re-made in the Asylum.

It is most desirable that the live stock, for which authority to purchase was given in last minutes, should be obtained without delay, and as soon as this is done and sufficient milk can be supplied from the Asylum cows, the Bursar will notify the present milk contractor that no more milk will be required.

The Bursar has been given instructions regarding the collection of maintenance for certain patients.

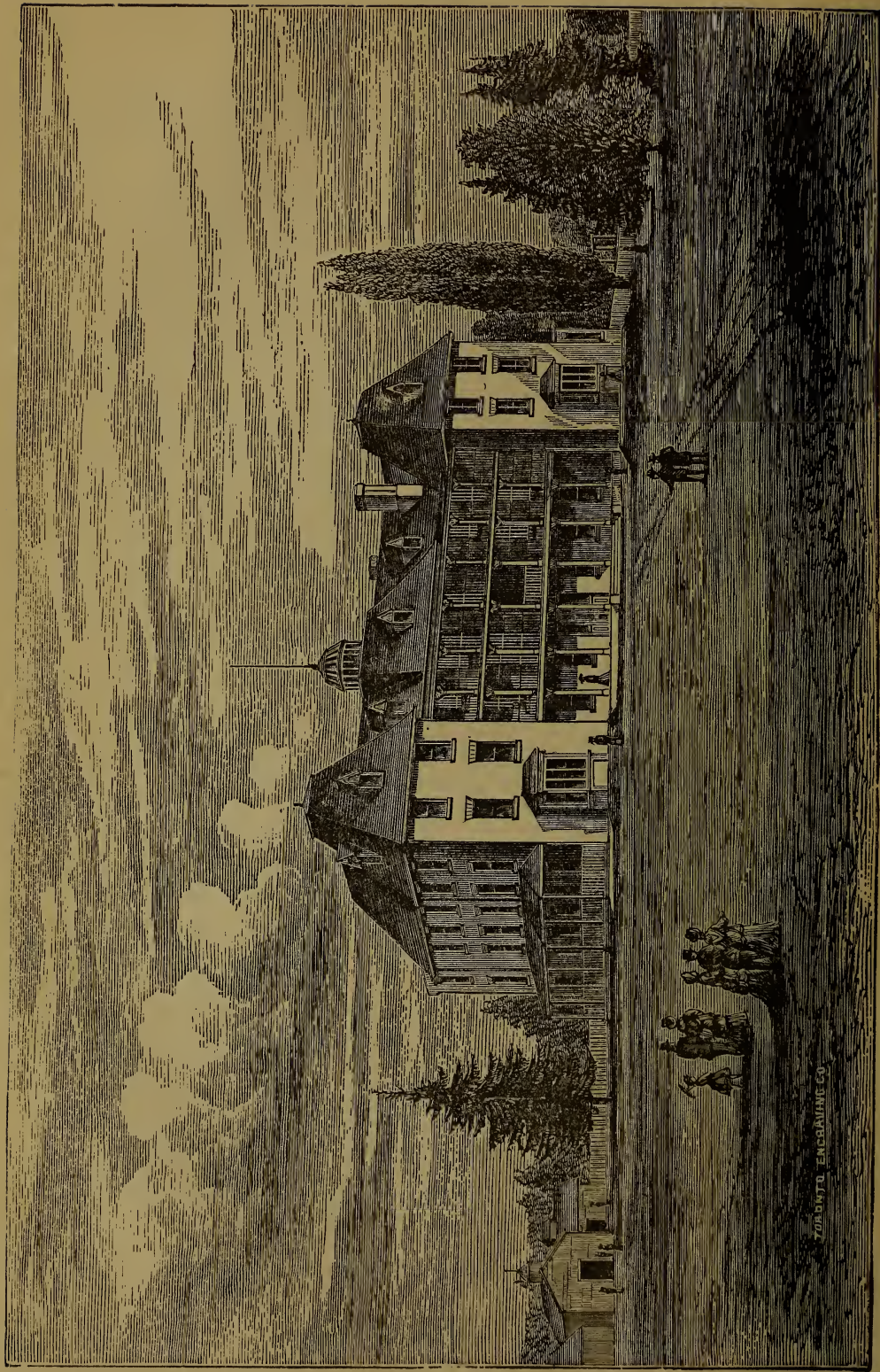
The following Special Report, transmitted by me to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in respect to accommodation for Idiots is herewith inserted for the information and guidance of the Medical Superintendent :—

“I have the honour to report that at the present time there are on record applications for the admission into the Orillia Asylum of over one hundred idiots, and that the monthly return of that Asylum shews that on the 31st May, there were ten more idiots in residence than the cubic space regulations properly admit of, and that in many cases two inmates have to sleep in one bed, a practice much to be regretted. It is apparent, therefore, that something must be done at the earliest possible day to provide Asylum accommodation for the more pressing cases.

“Increased space, however, cannot be provided at the Orillia Asylum for at least two years, as nothing can be done until an appropriation be voted by Parliament; and when that is done, it would be a year before the building would be ready for occupation. Under these circumstances, very great hardship would ensue to many of the idiots and their relations, who are keeping them in their houses.

“The statute regulating the admission of persons to the Asylums of the Province does not absolutely prohibit the reception of idiots into asylums for lunatics, but requires that patients shall be certified to be lunatic or insane. Without discussing what constitutes lunacy in contradistinction to idiocy, I may state it is of great importance in the proper and effective treatment of the insane, and in the maintaining of proper disciplinary arrangements in the Asylums for lunatics, that idiots should be separated entirely therefrom, and the opening of the Orillia Asylum has heretofore enabled this to be most effectually done in the Province of Ontario; but as that Institution is now filled to overcrowding, some other provision must be made for the idiots now being cared for in private families and gaols throughout the Province. I have therefore to point out that there is a large amount of vacant space in the Asylums for the Insane in London and Hamilton, and which will not be fully occupied by lunatics for at least two years, and that the exclusion of idiots from one of these two Asylums could not, I think, be justified to the relatives of those unfortunates waiting admission, nor to the public; and much as I am opposed to the associating of the insane with the idiotic in the one institution, I consider that it becomes my duty, to recommend that two wards in the recently completed addition to the Hamilton Asylum be set apart for the purpose of providing temporary accommodation for idiots, until an extension of the Orillia Asylum be completed, when any idiots admitted to the Hamilton Asylum may be removed and the wards in question again used for their legitimate objects; and I would further recommend that an Order in Council pass authorizing the reception of idiots into the Hamilton Asylum, on the conditions above named, and instructing me to make the best possible arrangements for their separation from the insane patients.”

An Order in Council was passed on the 14th June approving of my recommendation, and I immediately advised the Medical Superintendent to fit up two of the basement wards for the reception of idiots; the Bursar being authorized to purchase the necessary chairs, tables, settees, and ticking for straw beds. These wards were opened on the 18th July, and by the close of the official year 27 idiots had been admitted to them.



ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

TOLDEN & CO. ENGRAVERS

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The site of this Asylum is near the northern boundary of the Town of Orillia, and on the west shore of Lake Couchiching.

The original quantity of land was 8 acres, but recently 5 acres were purchased on the west side, making in all 13 acres.

The building was originally intended as an hotel, but was left unfinished, and was purchased in 1859 for the sum of \$16,800, by the Province of Canada, to be fitted up as a Branch Lunatic Asylum in connection with the Toronto Institution. In 1860 plans and specifications were prepared for the purpose by the present Architect, etc., of the Public Works Department, Ontario, and the building was completed under his superintendence, the cost being \$18,135.

It was opened in 1861, and was continued as a Branch Asylum until 1870, when the patients were transferred to the Asylum for Insane, London, on the completion of the latter building.

In 1876 it was again fitted up with some additions for the accommodation of 150 Idiot patients, under the directions of the Department of Public Works, the total expenditure to 1878 being \$39,409.

The building is 115 feet in front by 56 feet in depth, three storeys in height, 12 feet, 10 feet, and 11 feet respectively from the ground floor, with wing on the east side 32 feet by 24 feet, and rear addition in the centre, 60 feet by 24 feet, for kitchen and laundry purposes, the upper storeys of both being arranged in separate apartments for patients, in all 20 in number.

The remaining apartments consist of associated dormitories, ranging from 30 feet by 22 feet to 15 feet by 14 feet, and there are 4 dining-rooms 28 feet by 16 feet, with attendants' apartments, day-rooms, bath and wash rooms and water-closets on each floor, besides reception room, and officers' apartments on the ground floor.

The farm buildings are on the west side, consisting of stables, waggon-house, woodshed, etc. The sewage is discharged into the Lake through tile pipes.

The building is heated by steam from two boilers with circulating pipes and coils throughout the several floors. The water is pumped from the Lake into 3 tanks containing about 5,000 gallons. The gas for lighting is made on the premises.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

I visited and inspected this Asylum on the 18th and 19th March. Since the 1st October last, owing to the want of vacancies, only six patients have been admitted, three have died, and one was removed by his parents, leaving 148 inmates in residence at this time. Of that number, 74 are males and 74 females.

The occupation of the female servants' dormitory for a girls' sitting-room, as directed in my last minutes, has greatly added to the comfort and quietness of the female side of the house, as well as to the better classification of the inmates. This arrangement and the excellent natural ventilation of the dormitories, will admit of at least six more inmates being accommodated, without doing any violence to the sanitary precautions against overcrowding. Six idiots therefore must at once be selected from among the most urgent cases in the Common Gaols and removed to the Asylum.

The condition of the inmates, as regards clothing and personal cleanliness, is, considering the difficulty attending the accomplishment of this object, very creditable, and there is evidence that they are all kindly treated and their wants carefully looked after.

Two girls were under slight mechanical restraint, owing to destructive habits. I am of opinion that the ordinary leather muff would be the best method of restraint in such cases. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to order half a dozen.

The health of the Asylum has been wonderfully good during the past six months, as

indicated by the fact that only three deaths have occurred in that period, and during my inspection, only one of the inmates was confined to bed in the day time.

The various tables were visited when dinner was served. The food was good and sufficient in supply. The good behaviour of the inmates during meals was very marked and indicated careful training.

The wards, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms and closets are all found in an exceedingly clean and well-kept state, and the beds are comfortable, clean and tidy-looking. The kitchen and laundry are also well and neatly kept. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to arrange to have the ceilings all well lime-washed this spring, and the places where the plastering has fallen off, must be repaired.

In order that the old fence may be taken down and re-constructed at the proper places and the necessary repairs be carried on at the same time, the Superintendent is authorized to engage the services of a carpenter for three months, and the Bursar is authorized to place such person's name on the pay list during that time.

The Medical Superintendent is authorized to expend \$50 in planting trees along the road leading through the Asylum property.

At this visit an investigation has been held into the causes of certain antagonism and ill-feeling existing between some officers of the Asylum. The evidence, taken under oath, with my remarks thereupon, will be specially reported for the consideration of His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Accompanied by the Provincial Treasurer, I again inspected this Asylum on the 17th June.

The changes in the population since my previous quarterly visit, on the 19th March, are shewn in the following summary: Remaining in the Asylum on that day, 148; admitted since, 9; died, 5; thus leaving 152 inmates in the Asylum at this visit. Only 2 males and 2 females are confined to bed; with these exceptions, the health of the inmates is remarkably good. There are 4 cases of mild restraint on the female side of the house, which appeared to be necessary.

The halls and rooms have been lightened in appearance by calcomining. The fencing off and levelling of the female airing yard has greatly improved the means of giving airing and exercise to the female patients. It would be well to surround the large trees with rough fixed seats.

It is observed that the outlet of the drain is below the water in the bay, causing complete stagnation in the sewer, and, although not yet perceptible, possibly foul air in the Asylum. The high water is, of course, the cause of this, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to remedy the trouble, but as soon as the water falls, the Medical Superintendent will see that all the drains are thoroughly flushed and aired.

The condition of the airing verandahs in the front of the Asylum is rather dangerous from rotting timbers. The Public Works Department will be advised of the defect, with a view to these verandahs being reconstructed.

As the fences round the newly-acquired land are about completed and the filling in of the water-lot is nearly done, it is desirable that the new road to the Asylum should be made as soon as possible. As the road now laid out and planted will neither shew the grounds nor buildings to advantage, a new alignment has been decided upon and staked out at this visit, which the Superintendent will follow in constructing the avenue. He is authorized to spend \$50 in gravelling, after the bed is laid with boulders and broken stones.

Mrs. Duke having resigned the position of Matron, Miss Elliott, the Matron of the Institution for the Blind, will be transferred to the post and will be instructed to report on the 2nd July. She will have the same salary, privileges and perquisites as the retiring Matron.

The space in this Asylum being entirely filled, and as an addition cannot be made to it until an appropriation be voted by Parliament, I, in view of the urgency of many cases of idiocy awaiting admission, made a report of these facts to the Government and recommended that an Order in Council pass, authorizing the reception of idiots into two of the wards in the recently opened additions to the Hamilton Asylum. This recommendation having been approved of, the Medical Superintendent is requested to forward to me all ap-

plications for admission which he has in his possession, and to report the degree of urgency in each case.

I made a third inspection of the Orillia Asylum on the 23rd August, of which the following is a record:—

This visit is made chiefly for the purpose of checking the Register Roll. In performing this duty I have necessarily seen every inmate of the Asylum, the population of which numbers 154 (76 males and 78 females). Owing to the opening of two wards for idiots in the Hamilton Asylum, and the absence of vacancies in this Institution, only 5 admissions have been awarded since my last visit on the 17th June. Three deaths have taken place during the same period. These comprise all the changes in the population since the date named. The condition of the inmates is, upon the whole, satisfactory. In the rear ward for males, where a good many of the inmates are physically helpless, there are, of course, exceptions to these conditions, but taking everything into account, I have a good report to make of the state of the inmates. Only 2 of them are in bed, 1 on the male and 1 on the female side of the house. Mechanical restraint is confined to 5 persons, 1 woman in leather muffs, 1 in straight jacket of a loose pattern, 1 locked up in a single room, and 2 males in straight jackets. Destructive habits are the chief cause of restraint.

The various wards, rooms and offices of the Asylum are found in a well-kept and clean state. The air at some points is rather vitiated, chiefly in the lower female closet. Disinfectants might be used to advantage.

The store-rooms in the round house are kept in a very slovenly state. The Bursar will see that the utmost neatness and order are introduced.

Plaster is falling off the ceilings in some of the dormitories and is a source of danger to the patients. The Medical Superintendent will be good enough to furnish me with the superficial area of the rooms where the plaster is the worst, in order that an estimate may be made of what it will cost to substitute thin matched boards.

The grounds are still being improved and a good deal of fencing has been done by the Asylum carpenter. It is desirable that the front grounds of the Asylum should be completed so far as road making, filling in, sowing with grass seed and sodding the borders, are concerned. The Medical Superintendent is authorized to expend \$150 on maintenance account, in order that the work may be at once completed.

The following tables connected with the operations of the various Asylums are hereto annexed, viz:—

Table No. 1, shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and ending of the year, etc.

Table No. 2, shewing the counties from which patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 3, shewing the counties and places from which the entire number of patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

Table No. 4, shewing the length of time the patients, received into the Asylums during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission.

Table No. 5, shewing length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 6, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged cured during the year.

Table No. 7, shewing the period that patients were under treatment who were discharged improved during the year.

Table No. 8, shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged unimproved during the year.

Table No. 9, shewing the length of Asylum residence of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 10, shewing the causes of death of those patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 11, shewing the trades, callings, and occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1879, and the total admissions.

Table No. 12, shewing the causes of insanity of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 13, shewing detailed expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 14, statement shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per patient for maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Table No. 15, shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same under contract.

Table No. 16, shewing the number of officers and *employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

Table No. 17, shewing the nature of employment and the number of days work performed by patients during the year.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the general movements of patients in respect to admissions, discharges, deaths, and transfers, together with the number in residence at the beginning and the ending of the year, etc.

	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			ALL ASYLUMS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of Patients in Asylums, 1st October, 1878	347	331	678	351	356	707	210	208	418	82	119	201	75	71	146	1065	1085	2150
Admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1879	63	39	102	80	88	168	22	36	58	91	73	*164	14	9	423	270	245	515
Total number under treatment during the year	410	370	780	431	444	875	282	244	476	173	192	365	89	80	169	1335	1330	2665
Discharged cured	17	17	34	34	30	64	13	12	25	7	5	12	...	...	...	71	64	135
Discharged improved	17	10	27	10	6	16	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	29	18	47
Discharged unimproved, or removed by friends	6	3	9	4	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	...	2	15	9	24
Escaped	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total number discharged during the year	42	30	72	50	40	90	15	15	30	12	6	18	2	..	2	121	91	212
Transferred from one Asylum to another.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Deaths during the year	22	8	30	23	20	43	9	14	23	9	7	16	9	3	12	72	52	124
Total discharges, escapes, transfers and deaths during the year	68	38	106	73	60	133	24	29	53	21	13	34	11	3	14	197	143	340
Number of Patients remaining in Asylum on the 30th September, 1879	342	332	674	358	384	742	208	215	423	152	179	331	78	77	155	1138	1187	2325

* Two patients transferred from Toronto Asylum.

+ Two patients transferred from Toronto Asylum.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients were admitted to Asylums during the year, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Name of County or Place from which insane persons were sent to Asylums, for the year ending the 30th September, 1879.	Number received from Gaols under Warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private families by Medical Certificates.	Total number received from the respective Counties into Asylums during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Brant	4	10	14	1	9	....	2	2
Bruce	3	5	8	....	7	....	....	1
Carleton	10	3	13	1	....	10	2	....
Elgin	3	6	9	....	9	....	....	....
Essex	1	7	8	....	7	....	....	1
Frontenac	6	5	11	....	....	8	3	....
Grey	11	4	15	1	1	....	10	3
Haldimand	1	5	6	....	1	....	5	....
Halton	5	6	11	3	....	....	8	....
Hastings .....	....	5	5	5	....	....	....	....
Huron	6	12	18	1	11	....	2	4
Kent	7	12	19	....	18	....	1	....
Lambton	5	3	8	....	8	....	....	....
Lanark	8	....	8	....	1	7	....	....
Leeds and Grenville	10	3	13	1	....	8	4	....
Lennox and Addington	6	2	8	....	....	7	1	....
Lincoln	2	6	8	3	....	....	4	1
Middlesex	11	24	35	....	32	....	3	....
Norfolk	4	3	7	....	2	....	4	1
Northumberland and Durham	5	14	19	10	1	1	6	1
Ontario	6	8	14	6	2	....	5	1
Oxford	4	11	15	....	14	....	....	1
Peel	7	4	11	2	1	....	7	1
Perth	6	7	13	....	12	....	1	....
Peterborough	3	3	6	4	1	....	1	....
Prescott and Russell	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	....
Prince Edward	4	6	10	2	....	7	1	....
Renfrew	2	....	2	....	....	2	....	....
Simcoe	15	10	25	2	4	....	17	2
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	7	2	9	....	....	6	3	....
Victoria	8	3	11	5	5	....	....	1
Waterloo	10	2	12	2	5	....	5	....
Welland	7	5	12	3	5	....	4	....
Wellington	1	12	13	3	2	....	8	....
Wentworth	8	18	26	6	....	....	20	....
York	51	37	88	40	9	....	36	3
District of Algoma	1	1	2	1	1	....	....	....
Kingston Penitentiary	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....
Total	251	264	*515	102	168	58	164	23

* Included in the above admissions, are four transfers from Toronto Asylum to other Asylums in the Province.

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties and places from which the entire number of Patients that have been admitted to Asylums were received.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Admissions of past year.	Total admissions of present and anterior years, less transfers.
Brant	14	161
Bruce	8	98
Carleton	13	206
Elgin	9	146
Essex	8	116
Frontenac	11	319
Grey	15	154
Haldimand	6	100
Halton	11	144
Hastings	5	159
Huron	18	214
Kent	19	138
Lambton	8	175
Lanark	8	111
Leeds and Grenville	13	162
Lennox and Addington	8	89
Lincoln	8	209
Middlesex	35	441
Norfolk	7	101
Northumberland and Durham	19	424
Ontario	14	237
Oxford	15	175
Peel	11	192
Perth	13	179
Peterborough	6	122
Prescott and Russell	2	47
Prince Edward	10	71
Renfrew	2	75
Simcoe	25	267
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	9	196
Victoria	11	96
Waterloo	12	130
Welland	12	102
Wellington	13	262
Wentworth	26	468
York	88	1642
District of Algoma	2	10
Kingston Penetentiary	1	43
Manitoba	0	1
Quebec	0	9
Central Prison	0	8
Foreigners and unassignable	0	125
	515	8124

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the length of time the patients, received into the Asylum during the year, had been insane prior to the time of admission.

DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.					
	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
Total.					
Under 1 month	25	46	8	10	89
From 1 to 2 months	23	15	6	21	65
do 2 to 3 do	6	13	3	13	35
do 3 to 4 do	8	8	5	6	27
do 4 to 5 do	4	4	3	12	23
do 5 to 6 do	4	2		3	9
do 6 to 7 do		8	1	4	13
do 7 to 8 do	3	2		2	7
do 8 to 9 do	1	3	2	1	7
do 9 to 10 do	1	1	3	3	8
do 10 to 11 do		2		3	5
do 11 to 12 do	3	4	1	1	9
do 12 to 18 do	4	9	2	6	21
do 18 months to 2 years	2	7	3	6	18
do 2 to 3 years	3	2	3	12	20
do 3 to 4 do	3	5	3	3	14
do 4 to 5 do		2	5	3	10
do 5 to 6 do		2	1	3	6
do 6 to 7 do		3		1	4
do 7 to 8 do		2			2
do 8 to 9 do		2	2	1	5
do 9 to 10 do		1			1
do 10 to 15 do	5	4	2	2	13
do 15 to 20 do		4		5	9
do 20 years upwards		2	3	4	9
Unknown	7	15	2	12	36
Idiots				27	50
	102	168	58	164	23
					515

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1879.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 2 years	150	210	93	144	44	641
From 2 to 5 years	230	135	89	19	75	548
do 5 to 10 do	122	166	122	80	31	521
do 10 to 15 do	57	31	85	39	3	215
do 15 to 20 do	65	86	22	31	1	205
do 20 to 25 do	31	43	12	9	1	96
do 25 upwards	19	71	....	9	....	99
	674	742	423	331	155	2325

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged cured during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month.....	1	....	1	....	2
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	2	....	....	4
do 2 to 3 do	8	5	1	3	17
do 3 to 4 do	1	7	2	3	13
do 4 to 5 do	3	8	1	3	15
do 5 to 6 do	4	6	2	1	13
do 6 to 7 do .....	....	3	1	....	4
do 7 to 8 do ..	1	7	3	1	12
do 8 to 9 do	4	3	....	....	7
do 9 to 10 do .....	....	6	1	....	7
do 10 to 11 do	1	3	2	....	6
do 11 to 12 do	1	....	2	1	4
do 12 to 18 do	1	5	4	....	10
do 18 months to 2 years.....	4	4	2	....	10
do 2 to 3 years.....	2	3	....	....	5
do 3 to 4 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 4 to 5 do	1	1	....	....	2
do 5 to 6 do .....	....	1	....	....	1
do 6 to 7 do .....	....	....	1	....	1
do 7 to 8 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 8 to 9 do .....	....	....	1	....	1
do 9 to 10 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 10 to 15 do .....	....	....	1	....	1
do 15 to 20 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 20 years and over .....	....	....	....	....	....
	34	64	25	12	135

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged improved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	....	....	....	2
From 1 to 2 months .....	....	1	....	....	1
do 2 to 3 do	2	1	....	....	3
do 3 to 4 do	5	1	....	....	6
do 4 to 5 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 5 to 6 do .....	....	1	....	....	1
do 6 to 7 do	4	....	1	....	5
do 7 to 8 do	2	3	....	....	5
do 8 to 9 do	1	1	....	....	2
do 9 to 10 do .....	....	....	....	....	....
do 10 to 11 do	2	....	....	....	2
do 11 to 12 do	1	....	....	....	1
do 12 to 18 do	4	5	....	1	10
do 18 months to 2 years .....	....	....	1	....	1
do 2 to 3 years	3	1	1	....	5
do 3 to 4 do	1	2	....	....	3
	27	16	3	1	47

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment, who were discharged unimproved during the year.

PERIODS UNDER TREATMENT.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month ..	...	3	...	...	...	3
From 1 to 2 months.....	2	...	...	...	...	2
do 2 to 3 do .....	...	1	...	1	...	2
do 3 to 4 do .....	...	1	...	...	1	2
do 4 to 5 do	1	...	...	...	...	1
do 5 to 6 do .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
do 6 to 7 do .....	...	...	...	...	1	1
do 7 to 8 do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 8 to 9 do	1	...	1	...	...	2
do 9 to 10 do .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
do 10 to 11 do	1	...	...	...	...	1
do 11 to 12 do .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
do 12 to 18 do	2	1	1	...	...	4
do 18 months to 2 years .....	...	1	...	...	...	1
do 2 to 3 years	2	...	...	1	...	3
	9	8	2	3	2	24

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the length of Asylum residence of those Patients who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

PERIODS.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	3	7	1	2	....	13
Under 3 months	2	5	....	4	1	12
Under 6 months	5	1	4	....	1	11
Under 9 months	1	1	3	1	1	7
Under 1 year .....	...	2	1	....	....	3
From 1 to 2 years	8	6	4	1	5	24
From 2 to 3 years	4	5	2	5	4	20
From 3 to 4 years	5	3	....	2	1	11
From 4 to 5 years .....	....	....	3	....	....	3
From 5 to 6 years .....	....	1	1	....	....	2
From 6 to 7 years .....	....	1	....	....	....	1
From 7 to 8 years	1	4	....	....	....	5
From 8 to 9 years .....	....	7	....	....	....	7
From 9 to 10 years .....	....	....	1	....	....	1
From 10 to 15 years .....	....	....	2	....	....	2
From 15 to 20 years	1	....	1	....	....	2
From 20 to 25 years .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	30	43	23	15	13	124

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Causes of Death of those Patients who died during the year ending
30th September, 1879.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Senile Decay.....	7	...	1	1	...	9
General Paresis.....	8	1	2	...	...	11
Diarrhoea.....	1	9	2	...	...	12
General Exhaustion.....	3	...	1	2	...	6
Paralysis.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Latent Phthisis.....	3	...	...	...	...	3
Ascites.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pluro-pneumonia.....	2	...	...	1	...	3
Phthisis.....	1	7	8	5	...	21
Exhaustion of Mania.....	2	...	2	...	...	4
Suicide by Hanging.....	1	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease.....	...	4	...	...	...	4
Acute Mania.....	...	4	...	...	...	4
Softening of Brain.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Marasmus.....	...	7	...	...	1	8
Epilepsy.....	...	4	1	...	2	7
Apoplexy.....	...	2	...	1	...	3
Nervous Asthenia.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Acute Melancholia.....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Dysentery.....	...	...	2	...	...	2
Congestion of Brain.....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Senile Exhaustion.....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gangrene of Lungs.....	...	...	1	1	...	2
Gangrene of Leg.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pyæmia.....	...	...	1	...	...	1
Erysipelas.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Intestinal Obstruction.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Icterus.....	...	...	...	1	...	1
General Debility.....	...	...	...	...	4	4
Consumption.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bilious Fever.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera Morbus.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Peritonitis.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cardiac Disease.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chronic Laryngitis.....	...	...	...	...	1	1
Old Age.....	...	2	...	...	...	2
	30	43	23	15	13	124

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1879, and the total admissions.

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
Agents .....	.....	2
Book-keepers .....	.....	16
Bakers	1	15
Bricklayers .....	.....	7
Butchers .....	.....	17
Blacksmiths	3	66
Brass-finisher	1	1
Brewers	1	12
Builders	1	1
Barbers .....	.....	5
Broommakers .....	.....	1
Barristers .....	.....	3
Bookbinders .....	.....	2
Brickmakers .....	.....	2
Bridge-tenderers .....	.....	1
Brakesmen .....	.....	1
Commercial travellers	1	6
Cabinetmakers .....	.....	5
Consul (U.S.)	1	1
Confectioners .....	.....	3
Coopers	2	24
Carpenters	10	189
Clerks	8	145
Clergymen	4	25
Carriagemakers .....	.....	4
Cooks .....	.....	8
Corders .....	.....	5
Captains of Steamboats .....	.....	2
Cigarmakers .....	.....	5
Custom-House Officer .....	.....	1
Coppersmiths .....	.....	1
Dyers .....	.....	1
Domestic Servants, all kinds	124	1765
Dressmakers .....	.....	19
Detectives .....	.....	1
Druggists	1	10
Engineers .....	.....	22
Editors .....	.....	1
Farmers	83	1404
Fishermen .....	.....	4
Founders .....	.....	1
Ferryman .....	.....	2
Furriers .....	.....	1
Gardeners	4	12
Grocers	2	5
Glassblower	1	1
Gentlemen .....	.....	20
Glovemakers .....	.....	1
Hucksters .....	.....	1
Hatters .....	.....	2
Hostlers .....	.....	2
Hunters	1	2
Harnessmakers .....	.....	14
Housekeepers	9	311
Hackdrivers .....	.....	1
Ironmongers .....	.....	1
Jewellers .....	.....	8
Janitors .....	.....	1
Labourers	57	1248
Laundresses .....	.....	3
<i>Carried forward</i>	315	5440

Shewing the Trades, Callings and Occupations of the persons admitted to the various Asylums, etc.—*Continued.*

TRADES, CALLINGS AND OCCUPATIONS.	Admissions of present year.	Total Admissions.
<i>Brought forward</i>	315	5440
Ladies	3	15
Lawyers	1	15
Lumbermen	1	1
Milliners	1	25
Masons	1	59
Machinists	3	26
Matchmakers	1	1
Millers	1	32
Moulders	1	20
Merchants	4	101
Mechanics	1	36
Musicteachers	1	1
Nightwatches	1	1
Nurses	1	4
Officers	1	1
Organbuilders	1	1
Plasterers	1	1
Pensioners	1	4
Photographers	1	6
Prostitutes	1	4
Painters	1	42
Printers	1	34
Peddlers	1	13
Physicians	1	19
Pump-makers	1	1
Professors of music	1	10
Railway Foreman	1	1
Railway Conductors	1	1
Sailors	1	40
Students	3	24
Spinners	1	2
Sisters of Charity	1	1
Soda-water manufacturer	1	1
Stone-cutters	1	3
Showmen	1	2
Saddlers	3	4
Shoemakers	1	124
Seamstresses	6	123
Soapmaker	1	1
Slaters	1	1
Station-masters	1	3
Soldiers	1	16
Salesmen	1	1
Surveyors	1	1
Sail and Tent makers	1	1
Shopkeepers	2	3
Ship-builders	1	1
Teachers	12	135
Tinsmiths	1	16
Tavern-keepers	2	13
Tailors	3	86
Tanners	1	5
Teamsters	1	4
Toll-gate keepers	1	1
Watchmakers	1	7
Woodworkers	1	2
Weavers	2	10
Wheelwrights	1	1
Wagon-workers	2	3
Unknown, or other employment	143	1574
Total	515	8124

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing detailed Expenditure of the various Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

DETAILS.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medicines	397 37	745 20	298 00	161 97	64 90
Medical Comforts and Appliances	111 05	41 53	46 75	6 13	6 85
Beer, Wine and Spirits	1,453 66	145 42	.....	120 24	5 50
Butcher's Meat	10,249 63	11,350 47	6,546 79	2,862 75	1,785 22
Fowls, Fish, Game, &c.	1,055 16	689 30	360 76	195 93	104 16
Milk .....	.....	.....	1,081 85	523 33	49 00
Flour, Bread, &c.	6,587 45	7,242 59	4,073 59	2,717 16	1,247 86
Butter	3,149 12	2,392 63	1,852 99	1,098 01	600 25
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal	984 39	702 06	383 67	550 32	285 14
Tea	2,892 23	1,172 05	779 67	497 42	333 56
Coffee	431 96	1,198 87	231 04	119 71	34 00
Cheese	120 93	96 30	131 54	204 83	23 93
Eggs	403 37	280 44	75 43	50 13	51 69
Fruit (dried)	328 27	614 66	125 10	320 11	8 53
Tobacco and Pipes	702 98	735 54	22 40	227 85	31 02
Salt, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Pickles,	151 45	209 61	120 80	97 25	50 57
Syrup and Sugar	2,955 42	3,388 77	1,357 23	934 40	623 28
Unenumerated Groceries	327 61	287 79	39 82	.....	42 02
Fruit and Vegetables	1,845 69	1,935 84	1,591 29	662 76	779 77
Bedding	3,121 80	3,127 57	664 06	47 97	156 14
Straw for Bedding	40 92	411 71	272 11	34 03	75 85
Clothing	3,596 78	6,124 75	1,602 88	1,802 67	983 63
Shoes	271 59	582 15	541 99	401 77	19 70
Coal	4,537 32	7,225 51	6,298 54	7,008 87*	.....
Wood	1,047 40	3,122 08	333 49	206 38	760 00
Gas	1,891 15	2,610 70	.....	1,096 56	237 62
Oil and Candles	77 45	241 83	163 43	14 25	35 77
Matches	8 75	41 00	7 15	26 48	9 50
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	169 27	216 97	163 53	196 68	52 93
Bathbricks, Blacklead and Blacking	32 50	41 00	12 62	6 50	3 20
Soap and Laundry Expenses	738 11	1,307 31	606 75	531 18	386 08
Water supply	1,542 17	.....	.....	375 00	.....
Advertising and Printing	387 78	149 60	114 56	253 62	77 96
Postage, Telegraphing and Express	181 42	320 20	105 29	62 86	51 39
Stationery and Library	536 01	690 94	304 05	135 00	31 93
Furniture, renewal and repairs	1,296 22	1,148 85	260 43	89 86	288 28
Iron and Tinware	379 82	474 43	9 00	206 15	12 60
Crockery and Glassware	236 65	419 37	215 05	57 18	35 00
Feed and Fodder	120 77	1,301 89	556 86	520 93	375 21
Farm, Labour, Stock and Implements, including repairs to same	689 01	1,437 79	388 95	314 53	42 21
Repairs, Ordinary, to Buildings, &c.	2,015 27	2,197 15	600 19	488 74	369 87
Do Extraordinary	421 62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware, &c.	433 28	747 86	657 12	185 34	47 18
Paints and Oils	1,232 36	368 47	245 95	366 25	30 38
Law Expenses .....	.....	73 81	.....	.....	.....
Ice	99 00	14 50	12 00	20 20	24 75
Officers' Travelling Expenses	11 55	45 60	153 05	87 00	28 65
Elopers, recovering .....	.....	79 52	17 85	4 82	.....
Freight and Duties	114 92	166 72	32 00	.....	139 19
Amusements	157 75	274 94	27 90	119 54	18 97
Religious Instruction .....	.....	81 40	.....	10 00	.....
Interments	65 00	330 00	49 00	76 00	64 50
Rent .....	.....	35 50	.....	.....	190 00
Incidentals	383 87	401 09	938 79	1 00	108 48
Salaries and Wages	23,739 97	26,640 46	16,872 54	11,088 96	8,170 92
	83,725 22	95,681 74	51,345 85	37,186 42	18,955 14

* Coal in for 1878 and 1879.

TABLE No. 14.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the amount expended for the various branches of the Asylum service, and the cost per Patient for Maintenance, for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

HEADINGS OF ESTIMATES.	TORONTO ASYLUM.		LONDON ASYLUM.		KINGSTON ASYLUM.		HAMILTON ASYLUM.		ORILLIA ASYLUM.	
	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.	Expended under Headings of Estimates.	Cost per Patient.
Medicines and medical comforts	\$ 508 42	cts. 75.1	\$ 786 73	cts. 108.9	\$ 344 75	cts. 82.3	\$ 168 10	cts. 69.5	\$ 77 25	cts. 52
Beer, Wine and Spirits	1,453 66	2 14.8	145 42	0 20.2	.....	.....	120 24	0 49.7	.....	.....
Butchers' Meat, Fowls, Fish, &c.	11,304 79	16 70.7	12,039 77	16 67.5	6,907 55	16 50.5	3,058 68	12 63.9	1,889 38	12 68
Flour, Bread, &c.	6,587 45	9 73.5	7,242 59	10 03.1	4,073 59	9 73.2	2,717 16	11 22.8	1,247 86	8 37.50
Butter	3,149 12	4 65.4	2,392 63	3 31.4	1,852 99	4 42.7	1,098 01	4 53.7	600 25	4 03
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,081 85	2 58.5	523 33	2 16.2	49 00	0 33
Groceries	9,298 61	13 74.2	8,686 09	12 03	3,266 70	7 80.5	3,002 02	12 40.5	1,483 74	9 95
Fruit and Vegetables	1,845 69	2 72.7	1,935 84	2 68.2	1,591 29	3 80	662 76	2 73.9	779 77	5 23
Bedding, Clothing and Shoes	7,031 09	10 39.1	10,246 18	14 19.1	3,081 04	7 36.2	2,286 44	9 44.8	1,235 32	8 29
Fuel	5,584 72	8 25.3	10,347 59	14 33.2	6,632 03	15 84.7	7,215 25	29 81.5	760 00	5 10
Gas, Oil, &c.	1,977 35	2 92.2	2,893 53	4 00.8	170 88	0 42	1,137 09	4 69.9	282 89	1 90
Laundry, Soap and Cleaning Appurtenances	939 88	1 38.9	1,565 28	3 16.8	782 90	1 87	734 36	3 03.5	442 21	2 97
Furniture and Furnishings	1,912 69	2 82.6	2,042 65	2 82.9	484 48	1 15.7	353 19	3 33.8	335 88	2 25.50
Farm, Garden, Feed and Fodder	809 78	1 19.6	2,739 68	3 79.4	835 46	2 26	835 46	3 45.2	417 42	2 80
Repairs and Alterations	3,680 91	5 44	3,313 48	4 58.9	1,503 26	3 59.2	1,040 33	4 29.9	447 43	3 00
Printing, Postage and Stationery	1,105 21	1 63.3	1,160 74	1 60.8	523 90	1 25	451 48	1 86.6	161 28	1 08
Miscellaneous	1,233 71	1 85.2	1,503 08	2 08.2	1,230 89	2 94	318 56	1 31.6	574 54	3 86
Water supply	1,542 17	2 27.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 00	1 54.9	.....	.....
Salaries and Wages	23,739 97	35 08.6	26,640 46	36 89.9	16,872 54	40 31.6	11,088 96	45 82.2	8,170 92	54 84.50
	83,725 22	123 74.2	95,681 74	132 52.3	51,345 85	122 69.1	37,186 42	153 66.2	18,955 14	127 21.50

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the Supplies, for which Tenders were invited, and the prices paid for the same, under Contract.

NATURE OF SUPPLY.	TORONTO ASYLUM.	LONDON ASYLUM.	KINGSTON ASYLUM.	HAMILTON ASYLUM.	ORILLIA ASYLUM.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
FOOD.					
Butcher's Meat, per 100 lbs.....	4 75	5 36	6 83	5 00	5 75
Flour per bbl., Fall Wheat.....	4 75	Spring and } 4 85 {	5 00	5 35	.....
Do Spring Wheat.....	4 75	Fall Wheat }	4 75	4 85	.....
Bread, per loaf, 4 lb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 06½
Oatmeal, per bbl.....	4 75	.....	4 50	.....	.....
Cornmeal, do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Split Peas, do.....	4 75	.....	4 50	.....	.....
Butter (Roll and Dairy), per lb.....	0 15	0 13	0 15½	0 15	0 14½
Milk, per Imperial gallon.....	.....	.....	0 22	0 22	.....
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 82	.....	0 82	.....	.....
Pork, Prime Mess, per bbl.....	.....	9 75	.....	.....	.....
Ham, per lb.....	.....	0 09¾	.....	.....	.....
Bacon, do.....	.....	0 07	.....	.....	.....
Pot Barley, per bbl.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
FUEL.					
Coal, Pittston, Small Egg, 2000 lbs.....	3 50	4 35	3 46	.....	.....
Do do Stove, do.....	3 75	.....	.....	4 43	.....
Do do Nut, do.....	.....	4 40	3 45	4 25	.....
Do Straitsville, do.....	4 12	.....	.....	4 35	.....
Do Reynoldsville, do.....	.....	.....	.....	4 20	.....
Do Columbiana, do.....	.....	4 20	3 95	.....	.....
Hardwood, per cord, Green.....	.....	*3 65½	.....	.....	41 85
Do do Dry.....	3 60	.....	3 04	.....	.....

* Average of 4 Tenders.

+ Average of 2 Tenders.

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of Officers and *Employés* in each and all of the Asylums, classified according to duties performed.

OCCUPATION.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Medical Superintendents	1	1	1	1	...	4
Assistant Medical Officers	1	2	...	...	...	3
Bursars and Clerks	2	1	1	1	1	6
Storekeepers	1	1	1	1	...	4
Stewards	1	...	1	...	...	2
Matrons	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant Matrons	1	1	...	...	...	2
Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and Stokers	4	7	3	2	2	18
Masons and Bricklayers	1	1	...	...	...	2
Carpenters	2	2	1	1	...	6
Bakers and Bakers' Assistants	1	2	1	...	...	4
Gardeners and Assistant Gardeners	2	2	1	...	1	6
Farmers, Farm-hands and Labourers	3	3	2	2	...	10
Tailors and Seamstresses	2	3	1	1	1	8
Stable and Stock-keepers . . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	2
Butchers and Jobbers . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	1
Messengers and Porters	1	3	1	1	...	6
Cooks	7	5	1	2	2	17
Laundresses and Assistants	5	5	2	2	2	16
Housemaids	2	5	2	3	1	13
Kitchen Maids	2	2	...	...	...	4
Dining-room Maids . . . . .	...	2	...	...	3	5
Dairymaids	1	1	...	...	...	2
<i>Attendants.</i>						
Chief Male Attendants	7	7	...	...	1	15
Chief Female Attendants	6	5	...	...	1	12
Ordinary Male Attendants	17	22	16	12	4	71
Ordinary Female Attendants	17	20	12	11	4	64
Male Night Watchers	3	1	2	1	1	8
Female Night Watchers	3	3	2	1	1	10
	95	111	53	44	28	331

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of Employment and the number of days' work performed by Patients during the year.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	TORONTO ASYLUM.			LONDON ASYLUM.			KINGSTON ASYLUM.			HAMILTON ASYLUM.			ORILLIA ASYLUM.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	Days worked.			Days worked.			Days worked.			Days worked.			Days worked.			Days worked.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop.....	620	.....	620	2,111	.....	2,111	701	.....	701	.....	624	624	365	.....	365	3,432	.....	3,432
Engineer's Shop.....	1,860	.....	1,860	668	.....	668	1,460	.....	1,460	624	.....	624	365	.....	365	4,977	.....	4,977
Wood Yard and Coal Shed	1,550	.....	1,550	1,027	.....	1,027	1,110	.....	1,110	.....	.....	.....	1,252	.....	1,252	3,939	.....	3,939
Bakery.....	930	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	1,250
Mason Work.....	620	.....	620	602	.....	602	310	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,532	.....	1,532
Farm.....	9,300	.....	9,300	7,996	.....	7,996	687	.....	687	1,320	.....	1,320	.....	.....	.....	19,303	.....	19,303
Painting.....	1,550	.....	1,550	1,363	.....	1,363	1,021	.....	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,934	.....	3,934
Garden.....	1,860	.....	1,860	4,700	.....	4,700	2,461	.....	2,461	.....	.....	.....	1,252	.....	1,252	10,273	.....	10,273
Grounds.....	1,550	.....	1,550	.....	.....	.....	1,532	.....	1,532	.....	.....	.....	1,878	.....	1,878	4,960	.....	4,960
Stables.....	1,095	.....	1,095	.....	.....	.....	1,460	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	.....	2,555
Tailor's Shop.....	1,240	.....	1,240	.....	.....	.....	1,585	.....	1,585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,825	.....	2,825
Kitchen.....	1,825	2,455	4,280	4,019	4,019	8,038	744	.....	744	1,825	1,248	3,073	1,095	1,095	2,190	8,817	.....	13,211
Laundry.....	930	2,170	3,100	3,352	3,969	7,321	636	1,254	1,890	312	1,872	2,184	626	313	939	8,991	.....	12,082
Dining Rooms.....	2,920	6,670	9,590	2,007	4,508	6,515	4,024	3,058	7,082	624	2,184	2,808	.....	1,095	1,095	17,515	.....	27,090
Wards.....	7,800	21,900	29,700	141	7,388	7,529	5,440	4,156	9,596	4,056	62,40	10,296	.....	.....	.....	32,296	.....	49,092
Sewing Rooms.....	.....	12,400	12,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,112	3,112	3,744	3,744	.....	.....	626	626	141	27,270	27,411
Officers' Quarters.....	365	730	1,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	365	730	.....	1,460
Dairy.....	.....	5,580	5,580	3,962	3,962	7,924	.....	616	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,158	.....	10,158
Knitting.....	.....	620	620	.....	655	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,275	.....	1,275
Spinning.....	.....	.....	.....	636	636	1,272	.....	1,586	1,586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,222	.....	2,222
Mending.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bursar's Office.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
General.....	10,430	1,840	12,270	.....	.....	.....	3,430	.....	3,430	3,300	.....	3,300	1,095	2,555	3,650	11,525	4,395	15,920
Road and Quarry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,888	.....	1,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,730	.....	6,730
Crib-work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,888	.....	1,888
Blacksmith Shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329	.....	329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	.....	318
Halls.....	.....	.....	.....	17,361	22,238	39,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,690	22,238	39,928
Store-room.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	312
	35,515	53,255	88,770	49,009	48,628	97,637	28,456	13,782	42,238	12,373	15,288	27,661	6,833	5,684	12,517	132,186	136,637	268,823

PART II.

PRISONS, COMMON GAOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

COMMON GAOLS.

There were committed to the Common Gaols of the Province, during the year ending 30th September, 1879, 9,411 males and 1,809 females, or a total of 11,220 prisoners, as compared with 12,030 in the preceding twelve months.

The following summaries shew the number of commitments for the past three years, respectively :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1878.....	10,017	2,013	12,030
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1879.....	9,411	1,809	11,220
Decrease in the number of commitments in the past as compared with the pre- ceding year.....	606	204	810
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1877.....	11,595	1,886	13,481
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1879.....	9,411	1,809	11,220
Decrease in number of commitments of past year as compared with 1877....	2,184	77	2,261

From the foregoing figures, it will be seen that in the past as compared with the preceding year, there has been a decrease of 810, or 6.73 per cent., in the number of persons committed to the Common Gaols, while a comparison with the number of committals in the year ending 30th September, 1877, shews the very large decrease of 2,261, or no less than 16.77 per cent. in the gaol population of the province since 1877.

Table No. 1, attached to this portion of the Report, exhibits in detail the commitments to each Gaol in the past and preceding years, and the relative increase or decrease in the respective populations.

It will be observed that the largest reductions in the number of commitments have taken place in the Gaols in Sarnia, Hamilton, London, Welland and Wood-

stock. The only Gaol where a marked increase took place was Milton, where the commitments increased from 44 in 1877-78, to 341 in the past year. This Gaol was literally swarming with tramps and vagrants during the whole of the winter.

A rather remarkable feature in the statistics for the year under report, and, to a certain extent, in those of the preceding twelve months, is the continued decrease in the commitments to city gaols. In 1877, the commitments to the Toronto Gaol numbered 3,117, as compared with 2,660 last year; to Brantford, 618 in 1877 against 318 in 1879; to Ottawa, 842 against 691; to Hamilton, 1,186 against 1,036; to St. Catharines, 238 against 131; to Belleville, 219 against 168; to Kingston, 310 against 265; and to London, 862 in 1878 against 727 in 1879.

It is also worthy of notice that while the decrease in the commitment of males during the past two years has been very marked, the female gaol population has remained about the same; as indeed it has done during the past ten years, as the following summary will shew:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Commitments for year ending 30th Sep., 1869..	3,893	1,762	5,655
" " " 1870..	4,534	1,845	6,379
" " " 1871..	4,915	1,700	6,615
" " " 1872..	5,287	1,671	6,958
" " " 1873..	6,068	1,809	7,877
" " " 1874..	7,675	1,813	9,488
" " " 1875..	8,437	1,636	10,073
" " " 1876..	9,439	1,797	11,236
" " " 1877..	11,595	1,886	13,481
" " " 1878..	10,017	2,013	12,030
" " " 1879..	9,411	1,809	11,220

Table No. 2 shews, in respect of each Gaol and as a whole, the number of persons—male and female—under sixteen years of age, who were committed during the year, also the number of re-commitments of all classes, as well as the number committed for want of sureties to keep the peace, as witnesses, debtors, lunatics and persons of unsound mind, and the number of persons detained under civil process. It further shews the number of persons acquitted on being tried, the number discharged before trial, and the number convicted and sentenced. It is satisfactory to observe that there is again a considerable reduction in the number of committals of youths under sixteen years of age. For the year ending 30th September, 1877, the commitments of this class reached the highest point, viz., 604. In the next year the number was reduced to 534, and during the year just passed, it was still further decreased to 469, of whom 416 were boys and 53 girls. Of the former, 58 were sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory.

The commitments of boys and girls to the Common Gaols, unlike those of the women, varied numerically very much with the general increase in the gaol population up to 1877, but with the general decrease since that time, a reduction has also taken place in the number of youths sent to gaol. The following summary shews the number of boys and girls, under 16 years old, committed to gaol each year since the 30th September, 1869:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during year ending 30th Sep., 1869..	294	82	376
" " " 1870..	319	108	427
" " " 1871..	329	58	387
" " " 1872..	281	56	337
" " " 1873..	323	74	397
" " " 1874..	377	67	444

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed during year ending 30th Sep., 1875..	389	70	459
“ “ “ “ 1876..	434	70	504
“ “ “ “ 1877..	542	62	604
“ “ “ “ 1878..	480	54	534
“ “ “ “ 1879..	416	53	469

Respecting the re-commitment of prisoners, it would appear that 7,744 were committed for the first time, 1,613 for the second, 668 for the third, and 1,195 for over three times. A comparison of these figures with those of a similar kind for previous years, appears to shew that the re-commitments sustain their relative proportions to the entire committals in a singularly regular manner.

Table No. 3 shews the crimes and offences for which commitments were made during last year, and in the following summaries these crimes and offences are classified under the respective headings of “crimes against the person,” “crimes against property,” “crimes against public morals and decency,” “offences against public order and peace,” and “causes for which persons were detained as prisoners.” The summaries also shew, for the purposes of comparison, the number of commitments, similarly classified, which took place in the years, 1869, 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878:—

1. Crimes against the Person.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Assault, common.....	485	666	743	641	724	549
Assault, felonious.....	46	68	124	134	98	125
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent.....	31	73	127	92	71	62
Rape, and assault with intent....	27	57	48	39	37	45
Murder	38	37	30	39	24	25
Manslaughter.....	16	12	12	7	6	10
Attempt at suicide.....	0	5	1	7	11	6
Miscellaneous.....	42	50	43	31	38	25
	685	968	1,128	990	1,009	847

2. Crimes against Property.

Arson and incendiarism.....	34	65	45	35	47	49
Burglary.....	26	54	63	58	89	103
Counterfeiting and passing counter- feit money	16	6	21	23	10	19
Destroying and injuring property..	29	96	104	115	138	126
Embezzlement.....	10	14	21	24	29	28
Forgery.....	22	33	46	31	48	64
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences....	52	99	140	137	151	131
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing..	44	85	75	84	89	86
Housebreaking and robbery.....	68	36	62	43	57	102
Larceny.....	1,019	1,602	1,764	2,070	1,818	1,626
Receiving stolen goods.....	19	33	54	38	64	38
Trespass.....	25	72	49	73	103	122
Miscellaneous.....	43	58	50	42	43	29
	1,407	2,253	2,494	2,773	2,686	2,523

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

	1869.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Bigamy	9	9	12	12	9	14
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	29	123	129	137	197	189
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	56	49	81	89	117	92
Perjury.....	6	19	12	32	25	25
Seduction.....	11	2	3	2	2	2
Indecent assault and exposure....	8	36	45	27	40	41
Miscellaneous.....	3	77	49	116	129	86
	<u>122</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>415</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>449</u>

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language....	34	76	71	73	101	72
Breaches of peace, breaches of by- laws, escapes from, and obstruct- ing constables.....	79	99	116	90	143	130
Carrying unlawful weapons....	4	8	13	25	37	27
Deserting employment.....	74	82	45	21	27	10
Drunk and disorderly.....	1,793	3,663	3,868	4,032	3,785	3,581
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians..	24	33	53	160	153	122
Threatening and seditious language	75	35	83	48	36	48
Vagrancy.....	783	1,641	2,128	3,888	2,524	2,536
Miscellaneous.....	20	239	156	217	260	174
	<u>2,886</u>	<u>5,876</u>	<u>6,533</u>	<u>8,554</u>	<u>7,066</u>	<u>6,700</u>

5. Causes for which persons were detained as Prisoners.

Contempt of Court.....	50	77	90	136	133	149
Debtors	78	66	72	60	67	72
Detained as witnesses.....	22	17	29	17	31	12
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large.....	271	323	348	336	307	339
Non-payment of fines and costs ..	30	41	42	41	39	
Want of sureties to keep the peace	104	137	169	159	173	129
	<u>555</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>701</u>

Total number of persons committed for the respective years.... 5,655 10,073 11,236 13,481 12,030 11,220

It would appear from the foregoing summaries that 7.54 per cent. of the commitments for 1879 were for crimes against the person; 22.48 per cent. for crimes against property; 4 per cent. for crimes against public morals and decency; 59.71 per cent. for offences against public order and peace; and 6.24 per cent. were detentions under civil process.

The decrease in the number of commitments is pretty evenly distributed amongst the various crimes and offences, although in a few of the more serious

crimes there is a slight increase, viz., in felonious assault, rape, burglary, forgery, house-breaking, and robbery. The commitments for the two last-named crimes are nearly doubled.

The manner in which the cases of the 11,220 persons committed during the year were disposed of, is exhibited in the following summary :—

Total number of commitments.....	11,220
Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged..	2,403
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases.....	1,287
Detained for want of sureties to keep the peace....	129
Detained as witnesses.....	12
Detained as fraudulent debtors.....	72
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large.....	339
Died before trial.....	4
Detained by civil process.....	57
Waiting trial, and otherwise detained on the 30th September, 1879.....	117
Found guilty and sentenced.....	6,800
	<hr/>
	11,220
	<hr/>

Table No. 5 shews the number of prisoners out of the entire committals, who, upon trial, were found guilty and sentenced, the prisons or reformatories to which such prisoners were sentenced or subsequently removed, and the periods of the sentences awarded. This table also exhibits the operations of the County Judge's Criminal Courts, in the various counties of the Province. It would appear that out of the 11,220 persons committed to gaol during the year, 6,800 or 60.60 per cent. were convicted of the offences and crimes with which they were charged, and had sentence passed upon them. The nature of these sentences is shewn in the summary given hereunder :—

Total number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed.....	6,800
Sentenced to the Kingston Penitentiary.....	186
Sentenced direct to the Central Prison.....	405
Sentenced to the Common Gaols, and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison.....	161
Sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory.....	58
Sentenced to the Common Gaols, and there detained until expiration of sentence.....	5,990
	<hr/>
	6,800
	<hr/>

In a preceding summary, the crimes and offences for which prisoners were committed to gaol, are given in a classified form. The following summary gives similar information in respect to the prisoners subsequently tried, convicted and sentenced :—

1. Crimes against the Person.

Assault, common	396	
Assault, felonious	79	
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	32	
Rape, and assault with intent	7	
Murder	7	
Manslaughter	1	
Attempt at suicide	6	
Miscellaneous	13	
		541

2. Crimes against Property.

Arson and incendiarism	17	
Burglary	50	
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	9	
Destroying and injuring property	104	
Embezzlement	12	
Forgery	17	
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	57	
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	54	
Housebreaking and robbery	34	
Larceny	1013	
Receiving stolen goods	14	
Trespass	68	
Miscellaneous	35	
		1,484

3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy	4	
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	119	
Keeping houses of ill-fame	77	
Perjury	3	
Seduction	1	
Indecent assault and exposure	35	
Miscellaneous	6	
		245

4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language	63	
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes and obstructing constables	93	
Carrying unlawful weapons	18	
Deserting employment	6	
Drunk and disorderly	2,632	
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	107	
Threatening and seditious language	31	
Vagrancy	1,316	
Miscellaneous	105	
		4,371
Civil prisoners		159
		6,800

A comparison of the figures in this table with those in the summary of the crimes and offences for which commitments were made, shews that out of the 11,220 persons committed during the year, only 6,800, or 60.60 per cent. of the entire number, were convicted and sentenced.

It will be observed that the percentage of acquittals in proportion to the number of commitments is greater in the crimes against public morals and decency than in the other classifications. The number of commitments under that head was 449, and the number of acquittals 204, or 45.43 per cent.

For crimes against the person, 847 prisoners were committed, of whom 306, or 36.12 per cent. were acquitted; for crimes against property 2,523 were committed, and 1,039, or 41.18 acquitted, and for offences against public order and peace, the commitments numbered 6,700, while the acquittals were 2,321, or 34.76 per cent.

In explanation of the great difference between the number of persons committed for being drunk and disorderly and for vagrancy, and those sentenced for these offences, it should be stated that many of these classes of offenders are remanded to gaol, where they remain during the night and are dismissed in the morning. In previous reports, I have animadverted upon the practice of using the Common Gaols for the temporary detention of these classes, and have recommended that municipalities be compelled to erect lock-ups for the purpose. The discipline of gaols, as well as their cleanliness and order, are much interfered with by the introduction of such persons for a night's lodging. In one gaol, where the population is abnormally swelled by this practice, the Mayor of the town had issued the following general order, viz. :—

“To the Keeper of the Common Gaol and his Assistant:

“Any vagrants or parties asking admission to the Gaol after nightfall, and admitted as having no place to remain during the night, and as being dangerous to be allowed to remain out, may be discharged in the morning, without being first brought before me, or any other magistrate sitting in the Police Court, if no charge has, in the meantime, been laid against them.”

The irregularity of admitting such voluntary lodgers to the Gaol, was brought under the notice of the Attorney-General, and as a result, instructions were given to discontinue the practice.

I would again recommend that all Municipalities be compelled to erect lock-ups for the temporary detention of the class of offenders referred to.

During the year, 725 prisoners elected to be summarily tried at the County Judges' Criminal Courts. Of these 208 were acquitted of the crimes and offences for which they were committed to gaol, and 517 were convicted and received sentence. From these figures, it would appear that 71.31 per cent. of the number of persons electing to have their cases summarily disposed of, were convicted and sentenced, as compared with 60.60 per cent. under the jury process. The number of cases thus disposed of in the different counties, will be found in Table No. 5.

Tables numbered 4 and 7 shew the crimes and offences for which prisoners were committed and sentenced respectively, distinguishing between males and females.

The following summary shews the periods of sentence passed upon convicted prisoners :—

For periods under thirty days.....	2,681
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,127
For sixty days, or two months	652

Forward..... 5,460

<i>Brought forward</i>	5,460
Over two months to three months	416
Over three months to four months	127
Over four months to five months	31
Over five months to six months	348
Over six months to nine months	42
Over nine months and up to one year inclusive	82
Over one year and up to two years	46
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	81
Over three years in the Penitentiary	105
For periods of any length in the Reformatory	58
Sentenced to death and executed	—
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary	2
Sentenced to receive corporal punishment with imprisonment	2
	6,800

The number of persons in custody throughout the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1879, and on the corresponding day of the previous year, is shewn hereunder:—

	1878.	1879.
In Common Gaols	594	618
In the Central Prison, Toronto	359	311
In the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	196	206
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	705	724
	1,854	1,859

These figures, as compared with those of the preceding year, shew an increase of 24 in the population of the Common Gaols, of 10 in that of the Reformatory, and of 19 in that of the Kingston Penitentiary, and a decrease of 48 in the number in confinement in the Central Prison. This decrease was caused by the fact that it was not considered desirable to transfer to the Central Prison, those prisoners sentenced to the Common Gaol for periods under six months, and, therefore, the removals were confined chiefly to prisoners sentenced direct to the Central Prison.

Of the total prison population of 1,859 persons, 1,648 were males and 211 females, and of the Common Gaol occupants 409 were men, 183 women, 24 boys and 2 girls under 16 years of age.

Statistical information regarding the nationalities, religious denomination, social condition, etc., of the prisoners committed to gaol during the past and preceding year, will be found in the following summary:—

Nationalities.

	1878.	1879.
Born in Canada	5,008	4,677
Born in England	1,966	1,888
Born in Ireland	3,109	2,889
Born in Scotland	689	678
Born in the United States	971	790
Born in other countries	287	298
	12,030	11,220

<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		1878.	1879.
Roman Catholic.....		4,720	4,028
Church of England		3,789	3,798
Presbyterian		1,503	1,397
Methodist		1,454	1,393
Other denominations		564	604
		12,030	11,220
<i>Social Condition.</i>			
Married		3,860	3,687
Unmarried.....		8,170	7,533
		12,030	11,220
<i>Habits.</i>			
Temperate		4,135	3,415
Intemperate		7,895	7,805
		12,030	11,220
<i>Educational Status.</i>			
Could read and write		8,968	8,289
Could neither read nor write		3,062	2,931
		12,030	11,220

ESCAPES.

During the year, 23 prisoners escaped from the various Common Gaols, 16 of whom succeeded in evading recapture.

From the *Goderich Gaol*, three prisoners escaped during the year, namely, Thomas Fullington, on the 10th February, and John McRoberts and Francis Fisher on the 24th April. On the 29th April, I held an inquiry into the circumstances attending these escapes, taking evidence under oath, and subsequently reporting the facts thus ascertained to Government. The following is a synopsis of my report on the matter :

The prisoner, Thomas Fullington, who escaped on the 10th February, was under sentence for three months for carrying unlawful weapons, and was also waiting trial on a charge of larceny. On the day of the escape, he, at about 6 p.m., rapped at the door of the day-room, while the Gaoler and his family were at tea, the Turnkey being absent also. The Gaoler sent one of his daughters to see what was wanted, and on her return she stated that the prisoner wished to go to the water-closet in the yard, there being no closets attached to the corridors inside the Gaol building. The Gaoler then told the girl to give the keys of the corridor to Fullington. These keys, which were all on one bunch, were those opening the door into the day-room, the door into the yard, the gate leading into the cells, and the cell gates, and were all handed to the prisoner, who opened the door into the yard where the water-closet was, and there remained for over half an hour, without any oversight being made by the Gaoler. About the expiration of that time, the Turnkey returned to the Gaol for the purpose of locking the prisoners up for the night, when he discovered that Fullington was neither in the day-room nor in the yard, and further examination seemed to point to the fact that he had scaled the yard-wall at one of its angles, in a very unaccountable manner. It came out in evidence that the prisoner was a most ingenious man, and one who required most careful watching, but instead of this being done, the supervision over him was

most lax, and he had apparently acquired a most intimate knowledge of the gaol surroundings. The extreme carelessness of the Gaoler was further shewn by the fact that at the time the keys were, by his orders, handed to Fullington, there were no less than seven other prisoners in the same corridor, most of whom were under sentence for serious offences. It also appeared that it was a frequent practice to give the keys to prisoners in this manner.

On the night of the 24th April, the two prisoners John McRoberts and Francis Fisher made their escape. The former had been convicted of forgery at the Assizes then sitting and was waiting trial on another charge, the latter had received sentence at the same Assizes to two years in the Penitentiary for robbery. The escape of these two prisoners was surrounded with the greatest mystery, as the evidence shewed that they were safely locked up in their cells at night, and that in order to reach the yard where the appliances (namely, a table and a rope made of sheets and quilts hung from one of the angles of the wall), by which they made their escape were found, they had to open no fewer than four doors, all fastened by the Scandinavian padlock, which from its peculiar construction cannot be picked, but must be opened by the rightful key or a facsimile of it. These locks required different keys, and these keys, on the night of the escape, were hanging up in the Gaoler's office. The evidence of the Gaol officials did not throw any light on the case, and indeed, their integrity was very seriously compromised, but at last, after great pressure, a coloured prisoner explained the mystery. He stated that for a considerable time prior to the escape, the prisoners had been making false keys of hardwood with some tools they had in their possession, that their efforts first failed, but taking advantage of the keys having, on several occasions, been left in the door of the ward, by the Gaoler and Turnkey, they took impressions with soap, and made false keys for the lock of every door they wished to open. The witness pointed out to me where the tools used by the escaped prisoners were hidden, and he further stated that the prisoners, for weeks previous to the escape, possessed the means of opening the doors and getting into the yard, but that they waited until the trial of McRoberts, as he expected to be acquitted.

The evidence of all the witnesses clearly proved that the greatest laxity existed in the searching of the prisoners and the cells occupied by them, so that they could obtain from their friends and secrete any tools they might require, and it was further shewn that the manner in which the keys were looked after was most careless.

I therefore reported that, after a most careful consideration of the circumstances connected with these three escapes from the Goderich Gaol, I could come to no other conclusion than that the Gaoler was unfitted for the position he held, and that even if he were to exercise greater care and intelligence in the performance of his duty, his physical defect of partial deafness would most seriously impair his usefulness as a gaoler.

The evidence seemed to shew that the Turnkey had displayed reasonable carefulness in the discharge of his duty, and that no blame for the escapes attached to him.

The prisoner Fullington was recaptured shortly after making his escape, and on being indicted for the offence, received a sentence of six months imprisonment in the Central Prison, but the other two prisoners are still at large.

From the *Berlin Gaol*, three escapes took place during the year. One prisoner named James Rogers made his escape on the 9th December, 1878, and two prisoners named Harrington and Mackay respectively, succeeded in getting away on the 27th May, the latter being immediately recaptured.

On the 15th January, I made inquiry concerning the escape of the prisoner

Rogers and found that it was attributable to careless watching, or rather to no watching at all, on the part of the Turnkey, when the prisoner was sent to fetch water from a well in the Court House yard. As the Turnkey was guilty of neglect of duty, and, in addition, was so old as to be incapable of properly doing his duty, the Sheriff was instructed to dispense with his services and to engage a man fitted in all respects for the position.

As regards the other escapes, the Sheriff reported that the two prisoners succeeded in scaling the yard wall. I have not yet been able to make an investigation into the attendant circumstances, but will do so at the first opportunity, and give particulars in my report for next year.

On the 3rd August, two prisoners named James Wagor and George Detlar, both waiting trial for horse stealing, escaped from the *Napanee Gaol*. On the 29th September, I made inquiry into the circumstances connected with this occurrence. Owing to the serious illness of the Turnkey, who was the only gaol official present at the time of escape, and who was said to be still suffering from the effects of the beating he received from the escaped prisoners, direct evidence on oath could not be taken. It was quite clear, however, that the Turnkey entered the corridors alone, for the purpose of letting the prisoners out to clean their buckets, and when locking them up again, was seized and beaten until insensible, and while he was in that state, the prisoners took the keys and made their escape. The Gaoler was absent on leave with the consent of the Sheriff, but the Deputy Sheriff stated that on visiting the Gaol in less than an hour after the escape took place, he found the Turnkey suffering from the wounds inflicted upon him. The only cause for censure was the act of the Turnkey in entering the corridor alone, in which two rather important criminals were confined, thus violating the rule prohibiting such an imprudent practice. In the absence of the Gaoler, temporary assistance should have been provided by the Sheriff, or at any rate a member of the Gaoler's family should have been at the corridor gate along with the Turnkey. The neglect of this important precaution is one of the most frequent causes of escapes from Common Gaols, and the Sheriff was requested to see that in future the rule be rigidly observed.

From the *Ottawa Gaol*, a lunatic escaped on the 9th July, but was almost immediately recaptured. From the Sheriff's report to me, it would appear that the lunatic was allowed a little more latitude than the other prisoners, and that, owing to careless supervision on the part of one of the Turnkeys, he succeeded in escaping, being facilitated in scaling the outer wall by a portion of the kitchen yard wall being under repair. Having regard to the fact that the liberty of lunatics committed to gaol, pending removal to an asylum, should be restricted as little as possible, I did not recommend the dismissal of the Turnkey, but requested the Sheriff to reprimand him.

A prisoner named John Rumford escaped from the *Stratford Gaol* on the night of the 30th July. I have not yet been able to make a formal inquiry into the matter, but I have learned from the Sheriff that the prisoner, who was waiting trial on a charge of forgery, succeeded in cutting through the iron bars of the cell and the fastening of the door into the yard. Once in the yard, escape was an easy matter, as none of the yards attached to this gaol are in a safe condition, a fact which has frequently been brought to the notice of the County Council. At the first opportunity, I will investigate into the circumstances attending this escape.

From the *Woodstock Gaol* three prisoners escaped during the year, viz.: John Macdonald, under sentence to the Penitentiary for seven years, on the 19th Nov., 1878; John Johnson, waiting trial for horse-stealing, on the 7th Dec., 1878, and H. Waddington, waiting trial for larceny, on the 17th March, 1879.

On the 12th December, I held an investigation into the manner in which the two first-named prisoners escaped, and found, that Macdonald, who was but a boy of sixteen and very slightly built, effected his escape by removing a ventilating register, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the back wall of the cell in which he was confined during the day, and enlarging this opening sufficiently to enable him to crawl into the cold-air duct, which is only ten inches wide at its largest part, and by that means to reach the furnace-room. Both the Gaoler and Turnkey stated in their evidence that they visited the cell, on the day of escape, in the morning and afternoon, respectively, and found everything all right, and the Turnkey testified that he took the prisoner in his supper about five o'clock, and on going back in less than half an hour for the dishes, found that the prisoner was gone.

On getting into the furnace-room, there was no obstacle to Macdonald's escape, as the doors were not locked. A fortnight previous to this time, he managed to get away from the gaol, as the Turnkey left the door of the corridor, in which Macdonald was confined, unlocked, and the prisoner, of course, took advantage of it and escaped, but was recaptured the following day.

The evidence proved that great ingenuity and expertness were shewn by Macdonald, who was also favoured by the structural weakness of the ventilating register and of the interior brickwork, and by careless supervision and watching on the part of both Gaoler and Turnkey.

The same features were observable in connection with the escape of Johnson, viz., great ingenuity and intrepidity on the side of the prisoner, a slackness in the performance of duty on the part of the officials, and structural weakness at the point of escape.

The prisoner was confined in one of the upper day rooms in which the window jambs were of pine, covered with sheet iron, instead of being cut stone, as I had recommended at the time the gaol was being reconstructed. The prisoner unfastened the nails in the upper part of one of the sheets of iron, and with a rough saw made out of a hoop of a pail, he cut through the soft pine jamb, so as to take away that portion into which two of the iron bars were sunk. He then displaced a number of bricks from beneath the jamb, making a sufficiently large opening to let him out. To hide the effects of his work, Johnson folded the sheet iron over the opening, filled up the holes with soap, and by placing the bricks and other debris on the end of a broom, he managed to throw them out of the window over the projecting eave and on to the roof. When his operations were completed, the leg of a table pushed through the iron grating furnished him with a platform to stand upon, and from that he got on the roof, which is about four feet above the sill of the window. From the roof, Johnson easily got down to the yard wall, and dropping from there to the ground, made his escape at about six o'clock in the afternoon, while the Gaoler and Turnkey were at supper.

It was clear that the work of making the opening had been going on for at least a week, and during the day time, as the prisoner was removed to another cell at night. That this work could have been done, and it must have been attended with considerable noise, without being discovered seems almost impossible, and pointed to very perfunctory supervision over the prisoners by the Gaoler and Turnkey.

Having regard, however, to the great ingenuity exercised by the prisoners in both instances, and more particularly to the structural defects of the gaol, I did not recommend the dismissal of the officials in question, but I pointed out to the Gaoler that he would require to exercise a closer watch upon his prisoners in the future, and to devote his whole time to the performance of his duty.

Regarding the structural defects, I made an urgent recommendation to the

County Council to remedy them. The action taken in this matter is more fully referred to elsewhere.

The prisoner Waddington escaped on the 14th March by walking through the exterior gate of the gaol yard, which had been left open while the prisoners were let into the yard in the morning to empty their buckets. At a subsequent inspection of the gaol, I severely reprimanded the Gaoler and Turnkey, and informed them that these acts of carelessness must at once cease, as any repetition of them would meet with dismissal. I trust that the disciplinary affairs of this gaol will now be much better conducted, and that more diligence and circumspection will be shewn by the gaol officials in the performance of their duty in future.

Thomas Anderson, escaped from the *Parry Sound Lock-up*, on the 19th September, during the absence of the Keeper, but was shortly afterwards recaptured.

On the 30th August, 2 prisoners who, with a gang of some 18 others, were at work on the roads near the *Toronto Gaol*, attempted to escape. They were immediately followed by the guards and recaptured. The prisoners were indicted for the offence at the General Sessions, and received a sentence of imprisonment in the Central Prison for periods of three months and three months and six days respectively.

From the *St. Thomas Gaol* no less than 6 escapes took place during the year; 2 prisoners escaping on the 29th October, 1878, and 4 on the 28th July, 1879.

On the 11th January, I held an investigation into the circumstances attending the first two escapes. The evidence, under oath, was transmitted to the Government, with my report of which the following is a summary:—

I found that the 2 prisoners were named Franklin Cairns and William McCarthy. The former had just been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for burglary, and the latter was on remand, charged with burglary also.

These prisoners, with 5 others, had been taken into the yard for exercise, under the supervision of the Gaoler, the Turnkey being absent on business. It appeared that the Turnkey, before he left, had opened the door leading from the men's to the women's yard, so that the female prisoners might bring in some clothes which were drying in the first named yard. The Gaoler in his evidence stated that he was not aware of this, although the Turnkey swore he told him that the gate was going to be opened, but the Gaoler made no reply, so that he may not have heard. However that may be, the prisoners McCarthy and Cairns went through the open door into the women's yard, and with the help of a packing box and a garden rake, managed to scale the wall and make their escape. The Turnkey, of course, was to blame for not making sure that the Gaoler understood that the gate into the women's yard was going to be opened, but as this was done every week, the Gaoler should have had cognizance of it. Moreover, had he moved about when he was watching the prisoners, instead of sitting down on the door step, from which only a portion of the yard could be seen, the escapes could not have occurred.

Having regard to these and other previous acts of carelessness on the part of the Gaoler, and to his intemperate habits, I was reluctantly compelled to recommend his dismissal.

The 4 prisoners who escaped on the 28th July, were named Foster, Woods, Smith, and Hogben, and were all waiting trial for serious offences. On making formal inquiry into the matter, I learned that on the day of the escape, Foster and Smith, with one other prisoner, were locked up in the lower east corridor, while Hogben and Wood were confined, with two others, in the lower west corridor. The Turnkey was absent, as the Gaoler had, without the knowledge of the Sheriff, given him leave to be away for the afternoon, consequently the Gaoler was in sole

charge of the premises. It was proved, however, that he had arranged with a man to come up during the afternoon, but he did not arrive at the gaol until after the escapes had taken place, which was at about six o'clock. The Gaoler in his evidence, stated that he only went into the wards in which the prisoners were confined once during the afternoon, and that at six p.m. he served supper to all the prisoners. This he did by putting the food through the sliphole made for that purpose. After this, he passed into his own dining-room, which is only a few feet from the door leading into the gaol; this door was left open, but the iron gate was locked. The Gaoler had only been in his room about ten minutes when a woman, who lived close by, ran in to say that four men were escaping over the gaol wall, and on entering the corridors, the Gaoler found that the four prisoners had gone. It was then seen that in the east ward, the hot air register, and the iron bars bolted over it, had been forced up, thus leaving open the pipe hole (which was only ten inches in diameter), into the basement. The third prisoner confined in this ward, and who did not attempt to escape, told the Gaoler that Foster squeezed himself through the register into the basement below, came up the stairway leading from there to the hall, took the key of the corridor gates from under the pillow of the Turnkey's bed, which was made up in the hall, and let his companions out into the hall. Thence they got into the yard, the door leading thereto having been left open. To escape from the yard, a piece of scantling, which, unknown to the Gaoler, was lying covered with earth at the foot of the gate, had been spliced to a clothes prop, and by the assistance of this contrivance, the prisoners scaled the wall. Only one prisoner was recaptured, the others have not been heard of.

The Gaoler was guilty of carelessness on several important points: *First*, in allowing the Turnkey to leave the gaol without first obtaining a substitute, when he knew that two at least of the prisoners were dangerous characters, and had attempted to break gaol the previous day; *second*, in allowing the gaol keys to remain in the entrance hall, and practically in the gaol; *third*, in fastening the corridor gates with mortice locks only, instead of with the padlocks also, the keys to which could not possibly have been obtained, one being in the personal possession of the Turnkey and the other in that of the Gaoler; *fourth*, in leaving the door into the yard open.

The whole of the facts have been reported to the Government for action.

Samuel Lindsay, a prisoner waiting trial, escaped from the *Simcoe Gaol* on the morning of the 22nd February. From a statement of the circumstances detailed to me by the Sheriff, it would appear that the prisoner was let out into the yard to empty his bucket. On his return to the corridor, he managed to place a small piece of wood against the bottom of the gate, so as to prevent it from being locked, although the Gaoler was of opinion that he had securely fastened it. The prisoner then, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the Gaoler, got the key of another interior gate and let himself through the kitchen into the woodyard, passing through the exterior gate, which was open, as some wood was being brought into the yard.

I could not go to Simcoe myself at that time, so I requested the Sheriff to make very careful inquiry into the matter, as it seemed to me that great carelessness had been displayed, and, if he concurred in my opinion, to dismiss the persons to blame. He eventually reported that after his inquiry he had considered it advisable to change the whole of the gaol staff, and had therefore discharged the Gaoler, Matron and Turnkey.

Out of these dismissals certain charges against the Sheriff have arisen, an investigation into which has been commenced at the date of writing this report.

DEATHS.

Twenty-one prisoners died during the year in the various gaols, as against thirty-seven in the previous corresponding period. An inquest was held in each case. In many instances, the prisoners who died were old vagrants committed to gaol in a very sickly condition.

CONSTRUCTION, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

During the past year, a stone Lock-up was erected at *Gore Bay*, in the Grand Manitoulin Island. It is of the same dimensions and style of structure as those erected by the Public Works Department at Manitowaning and Little Current, and cost \$1,775.

At the *Woodstock Gaol*, some additional repairs and alterations had to be made in addition to what was done in 1877. These alterations comprised the strengthening of the windows by the substitution of stone for wooden jambs, and the placing of grated doors and bars at all the cellar openings, as through the want of these, escapes had taken place. The Gaol is now as safe as it can be made, and if escapes are again allowed to occur, it will be due to the carelessness of the Gaol officials.

In the *Kingston Gaol* the use of stoves, of which there were a large number, has been dispensed with by the introduction of hot water appliances.

The County Council has decided to heat the *Owen Sound Gaol* with hot air, as recommended by me, so as to do away with the use of some seven stoves.

During the past year, the new Lock-ups at *Bracebridge*, *Parry Sound*, *Manitowaning*, and *Little Current* have been furnished and fully occupied.

The attention of the Council for the County of Brant has been called to the dark and otherwise defective entrance to the *Brantford Gaol*, to remedy which plans and specifications have been prepared. The Council has been asked to submit the plans for the approval of the Inspector and the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, in order that the work may be proceeded with as soon as possible.

The County Council of Huron has again been requested to make certain additions and alterations to the *Goderich Gaol*, which is not only wanting in the requisite amount of cell accommodation, but is also insecure, owing to internal defects, of which the Council has been apprised.

Although plans and specifications were prepared for a few much-needed additions to the *Guelph Gaol*, the work has not been commenced.

The County Council of Elgin have again been urged to proceed with the erection of a prison-kitchen, stores, etc., at the *St. Thomas Gaol*.

Sketch plans having been submitted for a new gaol proposed to be erected at *Orangville* by the Provisional Council of the new County of Dufferin, they were carefully examined and suggestions for improvements were offered by me and accepted by the Council. The final plans are now in course of preparation, and when they are completed they will be submitted for approval under the provisions of the Statute.

COST OF MAINTAINING GAOLS.

The expenditures incurred in the maintenance of Common Gaols and District Lock-ups during the past year, were as follows:—

For prison rations, clothing, fuel, etc.	\$52,856 24
For salaries of gaol officials.	63,914 40
For ordinary repairs	5,583 44

\$122,354 08

The following summary shews the cost of these respective gaol services since Confederation:—

YEAR.	Total number of Prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, &c., each year.	Cost of Salaries and wages of gaol officials, each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1869	5,655	.....	.....	.....	*100,739 55
1870	6,379	... ..	.....	.....	*102,320 02
1871	6,615	50,752 10	52,151 51	.....	*102,903 61
1872	6,958	54,327 78	52,904 00	.....	*107,231 78
1873	7,877	62,266 91	55,342 96	.....	117,609 87
1874	9,488	64,357 76	55,394 13	9,582 65	129,334 54
1875	10,073	61,540 40	58,278 50	6,446 58	126,265 48
1876	11,236	61,254 15	59,900 56	9,307 08	130,461 80
1877	13,481	61,070 22	61,606 03	6,765 35	129,441 61
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 66	131,116 60
1879	11,220	52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08
	101,012				1,299,778 94

From the forgoing statement, it will be seen that the Gaol expenditures were lower during the past twelve months than in any year since 1873. The reduction in the cost of maintenance is, however, confined to expenditures for rations, clothing, fuel, etc.; the salaries and wages of gaol officials have increased to a small extent.

Before a proper comparison of the expenditures of one year with another can be instituted, it will be necessary to insert a table exhibiting the aggregate days' custody of the prisoners during a series of years. The following summary gives this information:—

	No. of Prisoners committed.	Days' custody of Municipal Prisoners.	Days' custody of Criminals supported by the Province.	Total days' custody of all Prisoners.
1872	6,958	128,305	64,945	193,250
1873	7,877	142,902	69,498	212,400
1874	9,488	153,814	66,786	220,600
1875	10,073	170,142	65,828	235,970
1876	11,236	209,416	82,109	291,525
1877	13,481	208,206	73,322	281,528
1878	12,030	209,786	78,439	288,225
1879	11,220	181,301	70,778	252,079

* Until 1874, the accounts kept did not distinguish between the cost of the various services, but only gave the entire cost of maintenance.

The figures in this table shew that the aggregate period of custody is not always influenced by an increase or decrease in the number of prisoners committed, but is governed by the length of time they were detained in Gaol; thus in 1877, when the greatest number of commitments, viz., 13,481, was made, the aggregate period of custody was 281,528 days, whereas in the year preceding, when only 11,236 prisoners were committed, the aggregate custody was equal to 291,525 days. Again in 1878, the number of committals was 12,030 and the aggregate period of custody was 288,225 days. Last year, not only was the number of committals very largely reduced, but the aggregate period of custody shews a corresponding decrease. This is the chief cause of the reduced cost of food and clothing, these being the only items of gaol expenditure which are affected by a decrease in the gaol population. The same number of officials have to be employed, and the gaols have to be heated, lighted and cared for at very much the same expense, whether there be a greater or a smaller number of prisoners in custody. Of the 11,220 prisoners committed during the past year, 2,774 were charged with indictable offences, and consequently the cost of their support had to be paid out of the Provincial Treasury, while 8,446 prisoners were maintained by the respective counties.

The aggregate days' custody of these two classes of prisoners was as under:—

2,774 criminal prisoners remained in gaol	70,778 days.
8,446 municipal " " "	181,301 "
<hr/>	
11,220 prisoners of both classes "	252,079 "

From the above figures it would appear that the average period of the custody of criminal prisoners was 25.51 days of municipal prisoners 21.46 days, and of both combined, 22.46 days.

It is further shewn that the cost of maintaining each prisoner was \$10.90, as compared with \$10.89 in the preceding year, and that the daily cost per prisoner, for food, clothing, fuel, light, salaries, repairs, etc., was 48 cents.

SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	492
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	56
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	94
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,232.14

Two statutory inspections were made of this Gaol during the official year. On the first occasion, 20th March, I found 26 male and 5 female prisoners in custody, no less than 6 of whom were of unsound mind. Of these latter, 5 were fully certified to be insane. Three of them were epileptics, who it was not likely would be cured in an asylum, but, in view of the crowded state of the Gaol, I recommended their removal to the Hamilton Asylum, with the other 2 lunatics, in whose cases the papers were complete. Of the remaining prisoners, 8 men were waiting trial for some of the most serious offences known to the law, including murder, rape, arson and forgery, all the rest were under sentence for various offences. One of the latter was sentenced direct to the Central Prison; but was certified by the Gaol Surgeon to be unfit for hard labour owing to heart disease. The Sheriff was requested to report to me whether His Honour, the Judge, had been informed of the prisoner's physical condition before passing sentence on him, as suggested by the circular of the Attorney-General.

I found that a strange custom prevailed here in the commitment of tramps, as the Mayor had given the Gaoler a general order to receive all vagrants, who might present themselves after nightfall, and to discharge them in the morning. As I was not aware of any law authorizing such a procedure, I brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General, who decided that it was illegal.

A short while before my visit a woman had been committed to the Gaol for the purpose of being "*confined*." It was evident from the uses made of the Gaol that the establishment of a Poor House in the locality was a necessity.

All the sentenced prisoners were clothed in a prison dress, but some of the trousers were not of the regulation make. The male prisoners were employed in cutting wood, and I was glad to learn that the Council had ordered a quantity of stone, so that the prisoners might be kept at work breaking it.

The new water-closets were in use and appeared to be safe in construction.

I was informed that an application had been made to the County Council for an increase to be made to the Turnkey's salary, then only \$300 per annum, which was altogether insufficient, considering the arduous and responsible duties of the position. I therefore, in accordance with the terms of the Municipal Act, directed the Sheriff to request the County Council to increase the salary to \$350. This request was subsequently complied with.

My second visit to the Gaol was made on the 7th May. The place was found in good order. The attention of the County Engineer was called to the facility afforded for escape by reason of the proximity of the windows to the north-west angle of the men's working yard, and a suggestion made that the yard wall should be sloped to the eaves of the building from a point ten feet off, and a projecting iron screen placed at the top of the angle.

Fourteen men and 2 women were in custody, of whom 3 were lunatics, 5 were waiting trial, and the rest were under sentence.

BELLEVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	168
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	51
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,308.05

Statutory inspections of this gaol were made on the 18th February and 10th April.

At the time of the first visit, the gaol was generally in good order, except that the floors in one of the corridors and the kitchen were very dilapidated. I recommended that they should be relaid with hardwood.

The stock of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient, but an additional supply of boots was required. The Sheriff was instructed to obtain the sanction of the Council to make up the deficiency.

The books of record were examined and found to be fairly well kept. A decrease in the number of commitments, as compared with the previous year, was shewn. As a dietary book was required, I forwarded one of a proper pattern.

There were 15 prisoners in confinement, of whom 10 were men and 5 women. Of the former, 2 were waiting trial for rather serious offences, 1 was under sentence to a year's imprisonment in the Central Prison, and the rest were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness. The women were all under sentence for vagrancy and prostitution, except one, certified to be idiotic, and waiting removal to an asylum. One of the women under sentence also appeared to be of unsound mind.

The females were working in the laundry, but the males were quite idle. Authority was granted to employ the latter at extra-mural labour on the understanding that the terms set forth in the "Supplementary Gaol Regulations" should be adhered to.

At my second inspection, I found all parts of the gaol in their usual excellent condition of order and cleanliness. The attention of the County Council was again called to the defects referred to in the report of my previous visit.

The gaoler was desired to have the yard cleaned up and put in order.

Nine prisoners were in custody, none of whom were criminals. Only 31 prisoners had been committed to gaol during the quarter ending 31st March, being fewer than in any corresponding period for many years past.

BERLIN GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	150
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	43
<i>Total cost of maintaing Gaol</i>	\$1,941.50

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 15th January and 1st August. On the first occasion I entered the following minute in the report book:—

"The Inspector visited the Berlin Gaol to-day. As the gaoler has been furnished with a good roomy house, it was expected that an entire separation of his household affairs from the gaol proper would be found. This, however, was not the case. The iron-grated door leading into the gaol was open, and the pas-

sage to the gaol kitchen used as a thoroughfare; the office corridor was used for drying clothes; and a trunk belonging to a member of the gaoler's family, was in one of the cells. The Sheriff was requested to see that a complete stop was put to such proceedings, that the door leading into the gaol was always kept locked, and that no one but the gaoler, turnkey and matron entered the gaol. A sentenced female prisoner was also found in the gaol kitchen, with the door leading into the yard open. With such carelessness prevailing, it is no cause for wonder if prisoners walk away from custody. The door just referred to must be locked, and the key kept in the possession of one of the gaol officials. The water required for the gaoler's house, until a well is provided in his own yard, must be brought in at stated periods with that required for the prison purposes, when one of the officials must be present, and must lock the yard door immediately after the water is drawn. The escape which took place a few days ago was attributable to careless watching, or no watching at all, on the part of the turnkey, when the prisoner was sent to the well in question.

"The condition of the gaol in respect to order and tidiness is only fair, although everything is clean. The bedding is barely enough for the requirements. Some strong dark coverlets are also needed for the beds. There is a sufficient stock of gaol clothing. The woodwork of the gaol wants painting, which might well be done by prison labour.

"The Inspector finds 12 prisoners (8 men, 4 women,) in custody. One of the men is certified to be insane, and will be removed to an Asylum as soon as the necessary papers are sent to the Provincial Secretary. The Sheriff is requested to report upon the ability of the man's relatives to pay for his maintenance in the Asylum. Of the remaining prisoners, 3 of the men and 3 of the women are in custody under the Vagrancy Act, and 2 men for desertion. The rest are under sentence. The women are kept at work, but the men are idle. It is strongly recommended that a quantity of stone be obtained in order that the male prisoners may be employed in breaking it."

At the time of this visit I also made inquiry into the escape, on the 9th December, 1878, of a prisoner named James Rogers. The particulars are detailed under the heading of "Escapes," in a preceding portion of the Report.

Mr. Hayes made the second inspection and reported as under:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I visited the Berlin Gaol on the first August, finding 6 males and 1 female in custody. Five of these prisoners were under sentence for short terms for drunkenness and larceny, and 2 were waiting trial for forgery and throwing stones at a train.

"I examined the books, the Register is correctly but not neatly kept, the Surgeon's diary shews that the official just named gives much attention to his duties. As no dietary book was in use, one of the regulation pattern has been forwarded.

"There was said to be enough clothing in stock, but no boots. As prisoners have complained of being obliged to wear their own boots, and as brogans comprise part of the regulation suit of uniform, the Sheriff was requested to send an order to the Central Prison for the requisite number of pairs.

"The gaol was clean throughout, but not quite as tidy as might be. Property belonging to the gaoler was kept in one portion of the gaol structure. Instructions were given to entirely abandon this practice.

"The heating apparatus of the gaol was said not to have given satisfaction. The Sheriff was, therefore, requested to report the matter to the County Engineer, so that the defects might be remedied before winter.

"In going through the cells, a box of matches was found under the bed in

one of them. In explanation of this, it was stated that the prisoner occupying the cell had been ordered by the Surgeon to smoke a pipe before going to bed, but no such order was found to be entered in the Surgeon's book. The gaoler was instructed not to act on verbal orders, especially of such a character, but to request the Surgeon to record them in the proper place.

"A new turnkey has lately been appointed—he appears to be very young and slight for such a position."

BRAMPTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	391
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	110
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,896.93

I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 14th January, when I found in confinement 21 prisoners, 16 of whom were men and 5 women. Four of the number were of unsound mind, viz.: 2 men and 2 women. One of the former was idiotic and was waiting removal to the Orillia Asylum; the transfer of the other to the Toronto Asylum had just been recommended. The Sheriff was requested to obtain the signatures of the lunatic's relatives to a bond for the payment of his maintenance. The women were both certified to be insane, and were waiting for the opening of the new wards in the Hamilton Asylum, to which place I intended to recommend their removal. The remaining prisoners were in custody for vagrancy, except 3 males charged with larceny, drunkenness and carrying fire-arms, respectively. The number of commitments for vagrancy was somewhat reduced as compared with the previous winter. All the sentenced prisoners were kept at work breaking stone and cutting wood. The condition of the gaol was satisfactory, neatness and order prevailing. The plaster and some portions of the ceilings required mending, and I gave instructions for the gaol to be whitewashed twice a year in future, instead of once only. The stock of bedding and clothing was reported to be sufficient. The Sheriff was reminded that the next supply of clothing should be obtained from the Central Prison, in order that the regulation for uniformity of gaol garb might be complied with. I suggested, for the consideration of the County Council, the desirableness of erecting a shed, for wood, in the centre of the working-yard. The Gaol Surgeon having recommended that a wire guard should be placed round the stoves, as a precaution against accidents happening to lunatics, I concurred in the recommendation, so far as two wards were concerned.

The various books were found to give all the requisite information.

BRANTFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	238
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	167
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,263.18

The first inspection of the Brantford Gaol, during the official year, was made by me on the 20th December, when, as a general thing, the premises were found in very fair order. The bedding was neatly made up, except in the lower corridors. I found that in the female wards, the cell doors were left open during the day. I instructed the matron to have them locked each morning, directly the cells were cleaned up for the day. Bread was found lying about in the upper

corridor. I pointed out that all leavings should be taken away after each meal. I also directed that the gaol stoves should be well black-leaded, as there were plenty of idle men to do the work.

There were in custody, 12 men, 6 women and 1 child. Of these prisoners, 7 were under sentence for drunkenness, 4 for vagrancy, 1 for assault, and 3 for larceny. Of the remainder, 1 was in custody for want of sureties, 1 was waiting trial, and 1 was the idiot boy referred to in previous minutes, and who had to remain in gaol, as no room could be made for him in the Orillia Asylum. One of the male prisoners was found to be working in the kitchen with a female, without any officials being present. I ordered this to be discontinued at once. Some of the sentenced prisoners were not dressed in the gaol uniform. The gaoler was instructed to see that as soon as a prisoner received sentence and was returned to the gaol, he was clothed in the proper garb.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 16th October, when 18 men and 8 women were in custody. Eleven of the males were in one corridor containing only four sleeping cells, 9 of the prisoners being in three of the cells, respectively, and 2 in the remaining one. As there were a large number of vacant cells in the lower corridor, there was no necessity for crowding prisoners together in this way, even if no violation be done to the rules of classification. The gaoler was instructed to see that, in future, whenever the accommodation of the gaol would permit of it, each prisoner should have a separate cell.

I regretted to find that no hard labour was provided, at which to keep the sentenced prisoners employed, and the Sheriff was requested to bring to the notice of the County Council, the desirableness of furnishing stone to be broken.

The female prisoners are kept pretty well employed in the laundry and kitchen, and in sewing and mending.

Some addition to the stock of gaol clothing was required, and the Sheriff was requested to make requisition for what was lacking.

The condition of the gaol was in all respects commendable.

I examined the plans which had been prepared for improving the entrance to the gaol. Considering that the work could be carried out for a very small sum, I strongly pressed upon the Council the desirableness of proceeding with it at once.

BROCKVILLE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	237
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	34
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	122
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,548.70

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 15th April and 27th September. On the first occasion, I found the gaol in a most satisfactory state as regards cleanliness and order. Its internal appearance had been much improved by the painting of the woodwork. The cells were tidily kept and well aired. The bedding was clean, and the beds were neatly made up.

The gaol records were examined and found to be well and neatly kept, but I observed that prisoners detained on remand were again entered in the Register when fully committed. I gave instructions for this practice to be discontinued, as it gives an erroneous record of the number of prisoners. The punishments were few and appeared to be within the regulations.

There were 25 prisoners in custody, 15 males and 10 females. Of these, 1 man and 2 women were charged with child murder, 1 man with wounding, 1 with obtaining money under false pretences, 1 with contempt of court, 2 were de-

tained for want of sureties, 6 had been committed as lunatics, and the remainder were under sentence chiefly for vagrancy and drunkenness.

Four of the persons committed as dangerous lunatics were still undergoing observation. Two of them appeared to be harmless and homeless old persons, who should have been cared for by the municipality. Of the other two, one was apparently recovering her sanity, but the other was quite insane. There were also two lads in custody certified to be idiotic, but for whom there were no vacancies in the Orillia Asylum. These idiots, however, were subsequently transferred to Hamilton Asylum.

At the time of the second visit thereto, I again found the gaol to be in a commendable state of cleanliness and good order.

A sufficient supply of bedding and clothing was reported to be in store.

Only 13 prisoners (6 men, 7 women,) were in custody. One of the females had been committed as insane and was one of those in the gaol at the time of my previous visit, but the examining authorities disagreed as to her condition. I therefore instructed the Sheriff to arrange for another examination, and if they again disagreed, to discharge the prisoner. One woman, under sentence for larceny, was, by order of the Judge, kept in solitary confinement.

The commitments to the gaol up to the date of inspection numbered 227, as compared with 269 in the corresponding period of last year.

I regret to have to record the death of Dr. Morden, who occupied the position of Gaol Surgeon during the past fifteen years. An examination of the visiting book shewed that his successor makes frequent visits and gives good attention to his duties.

CAYUGA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	71
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,766.94

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 7th January and 18th June. On the first named date, I found the condition of the gaol, in respect to order and cleanliness, to be in the highest degree commendable, and evidences of good management and discipline to be in existence. The new prison garb was in use. There was barely sufficient bedding on hand for the wants of the gaol. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the Council for coarse dark rugs to cover the beds, in order to preserve the blankets from dirt and dust and to give a neater appearance to the cells. I pointed out that it would be well to get an iron bedstead for each cell. In order to prevent communication between the upper and lower corridors by passing things down with a string, it was recommended that a wire netting should be placed between the glass and the iron bars of the four windows looking into the well-hole. The heating and ventilation of the gaol were excellent.

At this visit 11 prisoners, only 1 of whom was a woman, were found in custody. The female was a poor blind old woman, committed as a vagrant. Six of the male prisoners were waiting trial for very serious offences, namely, 4 for house-breaking and shooting, and 2 for rape. Two of the first named had the appearance of professional criminals. One man was under sentence to the Penitentiary for ten years and was waiting removal thereto. The Sheriff was requested to explain why effect had not been given to the sentence. The remaining prisoners were under sentence for short periods and minor offences.

The various books of record were examined. The Register was well and

properly kept. The Physician's book shewed that frequent visits had been paid, and that a careful supervision was had by him over the sanitary affairs of the gaol. The dietary regulations continued to be observed.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection. His report to me reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your wishes, I visited the Cayuga Gaol on the 18th June. There were then 5 male prisoners in custody, all under sentence for minor offences and short periods, except 1 man sentenced to the Central Prison for six months.

"The books were examined by me. No dietary record being kept, a proper form of book has been forwarded.

"Iron bedsteads have been furnished for all the cells except four. I requested the Sheriff to ask the Council to supply this additional number.

"The Gaoler reported that the well in the yard is liable to run dry in the hot weather. As it is of great importance that a plentiful supply of water should be provided, a recommendation was made that the County Council should take steps to remedy this serious defect.

"All parts of the gaol were in good order. The prisoners are kept at work cutting wood."

CHATHAM GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	163
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,714.79

During the official year inspections were made to this Gaol on the 30th December, 1878, and 30th July, 1879. On the first occasion the following record was entered by me in the Minute Book:—

"The Inspector on visiting this gaol to-day finds in custody 8 men and 1 woman. Two of the former are committed as lunatics, of whom one is certified to be insane, his removal to the London Asylum will be recommended; the other, whatever his state of mind may have been at the time of committal, is certainly not now a proper subject for an asylum, and he should be discharged from custody under the provisions of the statute. Of the remaining male prisoners, 5 are under sentence, and 1 is in custody as a fraudulent debtor. The female prisoner, who is under sentence for larceny, is evidently weak-minded, and to a certain extent morally irresponsible.

"The condition of the gaol is very satisfactory. The corridors and cells are clean and neat, as is also the bedding.

"An examination of the books shews that no punishments have been recorded since the 5th September, and that the Gaol Surgeon makes frequent visits. No change has been made in the method of supplying medicines for the prisoners. The Gaol Surgeon is requested in future to make requisitions upon the Chairman of the Gaol Committee for what is required. The dietary regulations are not yet complied with, but it is stated that steps are about to be taken to do so. As a dietary book will have to be kept, one of a proper form will be furnished.

The second visit to this gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. His report is given hereunder:—

"According to your directions, I inspected the Chatham Gaol on the 30th July. An examination of the books was made. The Register is well and correctly kept, except that it had not been balanced off at the end of last official year. The gaoler was requested to do this in future. The Dietary Book is properly entered

up, but the system of allowing the gaoler fourteen cents per day for the rations of each prisoner is still in force; although the County Council have been repeatedly asked to do away with this objectionable practice, and to conform to the rule now established in every other gaol. The Surgeon is also still required to furnish his own medicines, as the Council refuse to supply them.

"Six men and 2 women were in custody. One of the men was waiting trial on a charge of stabbing, the rest of the prisoners were under sentence for such offences as larceny, drunkenness, keeping a house of ill-fame, etc.

"The Gaol throughout was in most excellent order, and very neat and clean. The floors and other woodwork had just been painted and the walls whitewashed, the work having been done by prisoners, for whom no labour is provided beyond keeping the gaol and grounds in order.

"I requested the Sheriff to bring to the notice of the Council, the desirableness of substituting strong iron bedsteads for the wooden ones now in use, as they can hardly be kept free from vermin.

"A few pairs of boots were required. The Gaoler was directed to make a requisition upon the Sheriff for the needful number."

COBOURG GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	149
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	46
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,663.00

I made an inspection of the Cobourg Gaol on the 4th December, 1878, when it was in a well kept and orderly state. The want of lime-washing, previously complained of, had been remedied, greatly to the improvement of the appearance of the walls. The bedding and clothing were sufficient for the wants of the gaol. No action had been taken to carry out the improvements, which I had recommended should be made to the structure. I expressed the hope that the new Council would take steps to commence the work in the early part of the ensuing year.

There were 14 prisoners in custody, 11 men and 3 women. The causes of commitment were chiefly drunkenness and vagrancy. Three prisoners were waiting trial, one was on remand, and the rest were under sentence. No complaints were made.

The second statutory inspection during the year was made by Mr. Hayes on the 12th August. The following is a copy of his minute:—

"I have the honour to report that I visited the Cobourg Gaol on the 12th August, having received instructions from you to that effect.

"There were 8 male and 3 female prisoners then in custody. Of these, 5 of the men and the 3 women were under sentence for larceny, drunkenness and kindred offences; 2 men were waiting trial, and 1 man had been committed as a lunatic.

"The gaol throughout was clean and in good order, but as far as structural arrangement is concerned, it is as defective as ever, as the Council for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham have declined to take any action towards improving the gaol accommodation, until the result of the movement now on foot for the separation of the Counties is known.

"Since your last inspection, new flooring has been laid in some places, and improvements made in the water-closet arrangements. An order has also been given for some painting to be done in the interior of the gaol, and a contract is

about to be let for the painting of the exterior thereof. I pointed out to the Council, through the Sheriff, the desirableness of whitewashing the walls of the entrance hall and wash-room, as they were in a very dirty state, making the place look more gloomy than ever.

"There was sufficient regulation clothing in stock, but some more blankets may be required for use in winter. It was also recommended that the Council should order the purchase of some cheap coloured quilts, in order to preserve the blankets and to give a greater air of neatness to the cells.

"The yards were in good order. The only work done is cutting wood and cleaning the gaol.

"The books were examined. The register is very well and neatly kept. I am glad to be able to report that the number of commitments to this gaol during the present year have decreased in number, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. As a dietary book was required, one has been sent. The Gaol Surgeon's book contains entries of frequent visits."

CORNWALL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	86
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	25
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,854.50

I inspected the above-named gaol on the 14th April, on which day there were 8 prisoners in custody, no less than 5 of whom were persons of unsound mind. Of these only 3 were likely to be benefited, mentally, by asylum treatment, and their removal to an asylum was, therefore, recommended. The Register shewed that as many as 9 lunatics had been committed to this gaol during the preceding three months. Of the other 3 prisoners, 2 were under sentence for larceny and drunkenness, respectively, and the third was waiting trial for horse-stealing.

The condition of the gaol was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was a sufficient amount of bedding in stock, but some more articles of prison clothing were required, and for which the Sheriff was requested to send an order.

The various books were examined, and found to give all the information they are designed to afford.

I again inspected the Cornwall Gaol on the 23rd September, finding it well kept, both as regards the interior of the structure, as well as the yards. The defect spoken of, on former occasions, of allowing the Turnkey's family to use the airing-yard, in common with the male prisoners, still exists, as the Council refuse to provide a remedy. Should escapes result from this neglect, the responsibility must be borne by the Council.

There were 6 prisoners in custody, 5 men and 1 woman. The latter had been committed as a lunatic, but had not then been examined. One of the males was an idiot boy, whose removal to the Hamilton Asylum had been recommended. Of the rest of the prisoners, 1 was waiting trial for murder, 1 one was held for debt, under *capias*, and 2 were under sentence for drunkenness.

GODERICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	125
<i>Greatest number committed at any one time</i>	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	41
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,301.64

The first inspection during the year was made by me on the 16th January, when I recorded the following minute, in the book kept for that purpose:—

“The Inspector finds in custody 12 prisoners, 10 men and 2 women. One of the latter is certified to be idiotic, and as there are no vacancies in the Orillia Asylum, room will have to be obtained for her elsewhere. The other is a girl, who was brought to Canada by Miss Rye some seven years ago, and has now fallen into vicious habits. Of the male prisoners, 4 are waiting trial (1 for burglary, 1 for forgery, and 2 for larceny), 3 are under sentence for vagrancy, and 3 for other offences. Two of the vagrants have been in gaol residence during the three preceding winters, having no homes and being physically unfit to work. The County should make other provision for such cases. It is noticed that 2 of the prisoners waiting trial are clothed in gaol dress, contrary to regulations, but in accordance with their own request. The condition of the gaol is fairly satisfactory, although dusting and cleaning are not well looked after. The stock of bed ling and clothing is reported to be sufficient. After the beds are made up in the morning, the cells should be locked.

“The structural condition of the gaol is the same as when last visited. The matter will again be brought to the attention of the County Council.

“The register is neatly kept, but there are some mistakes in it.”

I again visited the Goderich Gaol on the 30th April, chiefly for the purpose of making an official enquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the escape of 3 prisoners. The result of my investigation is detailed in a foregoing portion of this report.

At the same time I again brought to the notice of the Council the structural defects in the Gaol, which had assisted the prisoners in effecting their escape. The most serious defect is what was at one time looked upon as structural perfection, namely, the radiation of the wards from a common centre. The principle is faulty and exceedingly insecure, inasmuch as it affords such a number of rooms, nooks, angles and yards, where plotting and scheming amongst the prisoners can be carried on with much greater impunity, and to a larger extent than in a gaol constructed on modern principles, where skulking places are reduced to a minimum. Inasmuch, however, as this defect could only be remedied by entire reconstruction, at a very great expense to the County, the best will have to be made of the present structure, and therefore the following alterations and additions were recommended:—

1st. The erection of a new wing to provide accommodation for the number of prisoners frequently in custody, and for their proper classification.

2nd. The increasing of the number of bars in the cell and corridor gates, and the placing of Scandanavian pad-locks on all doors and gates.

3rd. The heating of the gaol by a hot air furnace, so as to do away with the large number of stoves now in use, affording hiding places for tools and other contraband articles, and also in order to effect a saving in the cost of heating the gaol.

4th. The placing of the iron angle coverings in the yards from wall to wall, according to the instructions previously recorded by me.

I also pointed out that if the wing be erected, a water-closet must be attached to each ward, so as to obviate the necessity of letting prisoners out into the yards to use the privies therein.

I also laid down the following instructions for the guidance of the official in certain branches of gaol management, in which great laxity had been shewn, viz:—

That every prisoner on being brought into the gaol should be searched, and that the cells, and the bedding therein, should be frequently examined and at irregular intervals.

That no prisoner should be allowed to see or to communicate with his friends (except his clergyman or counsel), save in the presence of an official, and during certain hours.

That the keys of the male wards should, during the day, be in the continuous possession of the Gaoler or Turnkey, and of the female wards in the keeping of the Matron. That at night they should be locked up in the bedroom of one or other of these officials, that on no account should they be left in the prison doors or gates, and that on no pretence whatever should the keys be allowed out of the possession of the gaol officials.

That prisoners when admitted into the yards, either for airing, work, or any other purpose, should be constantly watched by a gaol official.

At the time of this visit there were 12 prisoners in custody, 2 of whom were insane.

GUELPH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	180
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	28
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	39
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,852.36

Two inspections were made of this gaol during the year. The first one was on the 15th January, when I found the gaol to be generally neat and orderly. Clothing for sentenced prisoners was in sufficient supply, but not of the regulation kind. The Sheriff was requested to obtain the consent of the Council for the purchase of suits of the proper pattern, when a renewal of the stock was needed.

There were 12 men and 3 women in custody. Of the former, 9 were in under sentence for vagrancy and minor offences, 2 were waiting trial, and 1 was detained for want of sureties; of the latter, 1 was in custody for contempt of the Court of Chancery, and the other 2 for vagrancy. Most of the sentenced male prisoners were stout, able-bodied men, who were in almost complete idleness, as the cutting of a little wood was all they had to do. It was much to be regretted that the Council would not provide work of a "hard" nature for these men to be employed at. Breaking stone, even if it does not yield much revenue, is the best kind of work for such prisoners.

The books were examined. The Register was found to be neatly and correctly kept. The Surgeon's book indicated that frequent visits were paid by that official. No punishments were recorded.

As no dietary book was kept, I had one forwarded to the Gaoler.

The second inspection was made on the 18th October. There were then 17 prisoners (14 males and 3 females) in custody. One of the women had been committed as a lunatic on the 18th July, but had not been certified to be insane, the Gaol Surgeon being of opinion that she was of sound mind. I requested the Sheriff to have the case fully inquired into by the examining authorities, and if they came to the conclusion that the woman was sane, to discharge her from custody, under the provision of Cap. 220, Sec. 29, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

The female prisoner referred to in the previous report, who was committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery, was still in custody. Her case had been referred to by the Grand Jury at the recent Assizes, also by the presiding Judge, and the remarks then made were brought by me to the notice of the Attorney-General.

One of the male prisoners had been arraigned at the Assizes upon a charge of murder, but had been acquitted on the ground of insanity. His removal to the London Asylum was at once ordered.

The Gaol throughout was clean and orderly, and the yards were well and neatly kept.

The stock of clothing required replenishing, and the Sheriff was requested to order twelve suits of the regulation pattern.

I recommended for the consideration of the County Council, the purchase of a few dollars' worth of good reading matter of an instructive character, for use by the prisoners.

HAMILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	881
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	82
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	495
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.</i>	\$6,397.61

I inspected this gaol on the 7th January, and made the following entry in the minute book:—

“The Inspector, on visiting the Hamilton Gaol to-day, finds it in the highest condition of order and cleanliness and a model of good management. The rules and regulations are adhered to, and strict discipline prevails in every department.

“The register is well kept. It would seem by the Physician's Diary, that in compliance with the by-laws, he makes more frequent visits than formerly. The punishments have been few. The dietary book is systematically kept. The bedding and prison clothing are in sufficient stock to meet requirements.

“There are only 50 prisoners in confinement, of whom 26 are males and 24 females. Two of the latter are the children of a woman under sentence for keeping a house of ill-fame. It is a pity that arrangements could not have been made for their care in one of the many charities in the city. All the other 22 females, except 2, have been committed to this gaol more than once, some of them as often as twenty times. Not less than 11 of them are under sentence for periods of over six months, and are proper subjects for the Reformatory for Females, now being built in Toronto. Of the males, only 1 is under sentence for a sufficiently long term to warrant his transfer to the Central Prison—all the rest are in for short periods. The falling off in the commitment of tramps and vagrants is very marked, and is due, to a great extent, to the fact that hard labour is exacted from the prisoners. The most commendable efforts are made to keep the prisoners constantly employed—the men at breaking stone, cutting wood, etc., and the women in making up and mending clothes, knitting, and other domestic work. Only 3 prisoners are on the sick list, and those for trifling ailments.”

I again inspected the Hamilton Gaol on the 1st September, and at no time since the occupation of the new building, have so few prisoners been found in custody, there being only 15 men and 19 women. This in itself was gratifying, but still more so was the fact that an examination of the register shewed that since the 1st October 1878, the total commitments numbered 805, as against 1,090 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

All the prisoners, except 2, were under sentence, and for short periods, save 5 of the females, who were sentenced to terms of over nine months.

The gaol in all its departments was extremely clean and thoroughly well kept. Its sanitary condition was highly satisfactory, no prisoners being in the hospital. I noted with pleasure that the visits of the Gaol Physician were much more frequent than formerly, and that the regulations in that respect were adhered

to. Such being the case, I stated that I was of opinion that the County Council should increase the salary of the Gaol Physician, the present remuneration being inadequate to the duties performed.

The books were examined. A new register being required, one was forwarded.

KINGSTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	265
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	48
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	57
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,106.40

My first inspection of the Kingston Gaol was made on the 11th April, when I found it, as usual, in capital order.

There were 26 prisoners, 17 males and 9 females, in custody. A marked reduction had taken place in the number of commitments, and the register shewed that not one prisoner had been committed from March 20th to April 9th. Two prisoners were waiting trial, 2 were of unsound mind, and all the rest were under sentence, chiefly for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The records of the Gaol were examined and found to afford all requisite information.

A new wood-shed had been erected and the old dilapidated one removed.

The fact that twenty stoves were in use in the gaol and the gaoler's house, suggested the desirableness of heating the place with steam, hot water or hot air, and I therefore called the attention of the County Council to the matter.

I again inspected the Kingston Gaol on the 8th October.

I found that the recommendation, made in my previous minutes, to heat the gaol with steam, hot water or hot air, had been approved of by the County Council, and that the work of placing hot water heating appliances throughout the gaol and gaoler's quarters was going on. For this reason, the premises were not in their usual good order, although cleanliness was everywhere observable.

The names of 29 prisoners were on the register, viz., those of 14 men, 12 women and 3 infants in arms, who had been committed along with their mothers. The practice of sending infants to this gaol is a common one, and although humane in its object, gives some of the wards the appearance of a poor-house. One insane woman was in custody, who was removed to an Asylum as soon as the papers in her case were completed. All the rest of the prisoners, except one, were under sentence for short periods.

L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	19
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,006.33

I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 25th September, when its condition was satisfactory, although its appearance might have been improved by whitewashing the walls and by painting the wood and iron work. The yard walls were being re-pointed. Some of the plaster-work in the corridors required repairing.

The stock of bedding and clothing is sufficient.

Only 2 male prisoners were found in custody, 1 being under sentence for larceny and the other waiting trial on a charge of arson. Only 19 prisoners

have been committed to this Gaol since the 1st of October, 1878, amongst whom there was neither a woman nor a lunatic.

The books were examined, and some directions given to the gaoler as to the proper mode of keeping them.

As no dietary book was kept, I had one sent to the gaol for use.

LINDSAY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	54
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	4
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,485.42

The first inspection of this gaol during the year was made by me on the 23rd January. With the exception of the lower north corridor, which was somewhat untidy, every part of the gaol was found in excellent order. The presence of a prisoner of very dirty habits in the ward referred to, was, no doubt, partly the cause of its untidiness. I again requested the Sheriff to bring under the notice of the Council, the necessity which exists for an addition to be made to this gaol, so that a separate kitchen for gaol purposes, and proper bathing arrangements may be provided.

There were only 7 prisoners in custody, all males, and during the quarter ending 31st December, only 20 had been committed, as compared with 39 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the prisoners, 3 were under sentence for vagrancy, 1 for carrying fire-arms, and 1 for larceny; 1 was waiting trial, and 1 was certified to be a lunatic. His removal to the Toronto Asylum was recommended.

Very commendable efforts appeared to be made to keep the prisoners employed in breaking stone. This perhaps accounts for the decrease in the number of vagrants committed.

The books were examined. The register was properly, but not neatly kept. Only three punishments had been recorded since June last. I found that the medicines required for the prisoners were obtained by the gaoler, on the Surgeon's prescription, as recommended by me.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second visit to the Lindsay Gaol. He reported to me as follows:—

"I have the honour to report that I inspected the Lindsay Gaol on the 11th August, arriving at 9.15 p.m., when the prisoners were of course locked up in the cells. Six prisoners (3 males and 3 females,) were in custody, no less than 4 being lunatics. Warrants had issued for the removal of 2 of these persons to the London Asylum, and effect was to be given thereto the next morning. Of the remaining 2, one had not been examined by the proper authorities, and the other had been pronounced insane by the medical men, but had not been examined by the Judge.

"The books were examined. I am glad to be able to report that the commitments to this gaol are still on the decrease. No doubt this is accounted for by the fact that prisoners, when sentenced to this gaol are compelled to work. No dietary book is kept, one should therefore be sent to the gaoler. As the Surgeon's book only contains entries of very few visits during the months of May, June and July, I have asked the Sheriff to obtain and forward to you, for the information of the Government, an explanation of why the regulations regarding the number of visits to be made by the Gaol Surgeon were not complied with.

"The gaol was clean and neat. The air in some places was rather foul, as most

of the windows were closed. The locks on the doors and gates in this gaol are of a common pattern of case lock and can easily be picked. The Sheriff was requested to point out to the County Council the necessity for replacing these locks by ones of a superior and stronger make."

The Gaol Surgeon subsequently explained that for some weeks during the early part of the summer there had been no prisoners in custody, and that occasionally he had omitted to make an entry of his visits to the gaol, but when necessary, he had called once, twice and three times a day.

LONDON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	727
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	60
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	292
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$6,270.97

Statutory inspection of the London Gaol was made by me on the 31st December, 1878.

There were then 40 prisoners (28 men and 12 women) in custody, as compared with 61 on the 31st December, 1877. Five of the prisoners had been in custody since the previous 1st October, all the rest were recent commitments, and were under sentence for short periods, except 4 waiting trial, and 2 detained by *capias*. The females were all employed in knitting, sewing, or some other kind of work, but the males were in idleness. Having regard to the fact that there were a sufficient number of turnkeys to keep proper watch over the prisoners, the Sheriff was requested to instruct the gaoler to have all the idle male prisoners drilled for a space of two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon. One lad was under punishment, and two prisoners were ill in bed. The want of an hospital was much felt.

The gaol throughout was found in better order than at the time of any previous visit. There were still a few things required in order to complete the repairs of the gaol.

The register was properly kept. I observed that no entries had been made in the Physician's register since the 4th July, 1878. He was requested to, in future, record every visit paid to the Gaol, and any instructions he might wish to give, either respecting its sanitary arrangements or its inmates. As no dietary book was kept, I promised to have one sent up.

Some little time previous to this visit, I had given authority to the gaoler to use the old north yard, no longer required for prison purposes, intending that he should use it for domestic and kitchen work, but I found that he was using it for a stable and for poultry. This being contrary to regulations, I gave instructions for the removal of all the live stock.

MILTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	389
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	52
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	85
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.....</i>	\$1,192.48

I made an inspection of this Gaol on the 11th January, when no less than 26 prisoners were found in custody, all of whom, except 2 persons of unsound mind, had been committed for vagrancy. These 24 tramps were very nearly all

young, able-bodied men, and capable of performing the hardest kind of labour. In the other gaols of the Province which I had visited up to that time, the commitments of this class of prisoner had been much reduced, but as regards Milton, the reverse was the case. It was very suspicious that so many should have congregated in this gaol, and I pointed out that as these tramps were in custody, they must be immediately placed at breaking stone or cutting wood. To this end, I directed that the sentenced prisoners should first be clothed in the proper prison garb, as required by the regulations, and, as I felt assured that the Council was quite as anxious as the Government to strictly enforce the hard labour sentence, I ordered that twelve suits of clothing should be at once forwarded from the Central Prison. I instructed the Sheriff to see that when the clothing was received, all the vagrants not physically unfitted for hard labour, should be dressed in the same and employed in breaking stone—each man, if possible, being compelled to break a certain quantity daily, or to forfeit his rations.

The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the Council for a sufficient number of straw ticks and coarse blankets, to provide beds for all the prisoners in custody, as I found that there were only twelve beds in the gaol, and that a number of the prisoners had to sleep on the floor without any covering. It was clear, that prisoners who were expected to break stone all day should have a bed, even if a rough one, at night.

The condition of the interior of the gaol was fairly satisfactory, considering its overcrowded state, and the want of proper bedding and furnishings. I pointed out that it would be well to have bell connection between one of the cells in each corridor and the gaoler's bed-room, for use in case of illness. The yard and gaol surroundings were extremely well kept.

The books were examined. As no dietary record was kept, I sent up a proper book. The register had not been balanced off at the close of the official year. The Physician's diary shewed frequent visits.

NAPANEE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	47
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,743.79

Inspections were made of this gaol on the 10th April and 29th September.

On the first occasion, I made a hurried visit at ten o'clock at night, when the prisoners, numbering 8 men and 1 woman, were locked up in their cells. The idiot boy referred to in previous inspection minutes last year, was still in custody, as no vacancy had occurred in the Orillia Asylum. A young man had just been committed as a lunatic, but had not then been certified to. When I saw him, he was quite rational and free from excitement. I gave instructions for an examination to be made of a vagrant woman, who had been an almost continuous inmate of the gaol for the past seven years, and who was then giving evidences of aberration of intellect. All the other prisoners, save 1 waiting trial, were under sentence chiefly for vagrancy.

The condition of the gaol, judging from its appearance at night, was satisfactory. The air in the corridors was good, and cleanliness seemed to prevail.

The books were examined, and found to be well and neatly kept. The Register shewed a very considerable falling off in the commitments, only 28 having been made since the 1st October, 1878, as against 37 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

As a proper dietary book was not kept, I had one sent to the gaoler.

At my second visit, I found the gaol in excellent order throughout. Only 2 prisoners were in custody. One under sentence for assault, and the other in confinement for want of sureties to keep the peace.

I made enquiry at this time into the circumstances connected with the escape of 2 prisoners from this Gaol on the 3rd August.

The want of iron gratings across the entrance lobbies in the upper corridors, is a source of danger, particularly when important prisoners are in custody, and might result in escapes being effected. The Sheriff was, therefore, requested to make a requisition upon the County Council for these gratings, and it is to be hoped that the Council will at once order the work of putting them in to be proceeded with.

OTTAWA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	691
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	54
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	147
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$5,774.77

I made a statutory inspection of this gaol on the 17th April, when 37 prisoners were found in custody. Of these, 33 were under sentence, 3 were on remand, and 1 was detained as a lunatic, and as the papers in the case were complete, removal to an asylum was recommended. Larceny, vagrancy and prostitution constituted the chief offences of the sentenced prisoners. It was gratifying to note that there was a great falling off in the number of insane persons committed to this gaol. In this respect the County of Carleton was exceptionally favoured, as compared with surrounding counties.

The only hard labour then provided for male prisoners was cutting wood, but stone-breaking was to commence in a month.

The condition of the gaol was highly satisfactory, both in respect to cleanliness and order.

For the consideration of the Council, I suggested that the following structural improvements should be made in the gaol, viz. :—

1st. The removal of the brick arches from the corridors, as they were not required for the purposes of classification, and only furnished a skulking-place for prisoners.

2nd. The removal of the stone wall enclosing the kitchen-yard, so that the whole yard might be viewed from the office window.

3rd. The reflooring of the closets with hardwood.

I again visited the gaol on the 24th September, passing through every part and finding it in good order, clean and well kept. Its management and discipline were also entitled to commendation.

The stock of bedding was only sufficient for the immediate wants of the gaol, and in order to have a change, and provide for the increased number of prisoners likely to be committed during the winter months, an additional stock of blankets and coverlets would have to be obtained. There were a sufficient number of the regulation uniform coats for sentenced prisoners, but not enough trousers. I requested the Sheriff to send an order for thirty-six pairs, to be made at the Central Prison.

The number of prisoners in custody was somewhat lower than usual, namely : 26 men and 19 women, 1 of the latter being insane.

The Register showed a decrease of about 100 in the number of commitments during the official year about closing, as compared with the previous one.

I saw all the prisoners in custody, many of whom had been frequent occupants of the gaol. Only 10 men were engaged at hard labour, and I regretted to learn that the supply of stone to be broken was about exhausted. I requested the Sheriff to point out to the County Council the importance of providing a fresh supply, as even if the work of breaking it produces no pecuniary profit, its value as a means of punishment to lazy prisoners cannot be over-estimated.

The prison books were examined and found to be properly and nicely kept. The gaoler was instructed to see that for the future the offences for which prisoners were punished, were specifically detailed, it not being sufficient to record that a prisoner was guilty of "insubordination," "disobedience," etc., without giving any further particulars of the offence.

The Surgeon's book shewed that frequent visits were made to the gaol by that official.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	198
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	68
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	90
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,301.26

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 13th March, when there were 52 prisoners in custody, of whom 43 were males and 9 females. These 52 prisoners comprised 6 persons of unsound mind, 1 man waiting trial for murder, 7 men and 3 women under sentence for indictable offences, and no less than 35 for vagrancy. The register shewed that during the winter as many as 68 prisoners, chiefly vagrants, had been in custody at one time. As the gaol only contains 32 cells, it has been most difficult to find room for such large numbers of prisoners, temporary beds being made up on the corridor floors and in the dark cell, while of course any attempt at classification was impracticable. The enormous increase in the number of vagrants was chiefly caused by work being stopped on the construction of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, whereby about three hundred men were thrown out of employment. It is quite clear that some other place than a gaol should be found for such a class as the ordinary routine and discipline of a gaol are very much interfered with, the safe custody of criminal prisoners endangered, and proper classification rendered impossible.

I found that the gaol had even been used for lying-in purposes, as two vagrant women had been "confined" therein, and, with their children, were still in custody. Another family, comprising three young men and a girl, all of whom were afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, were in custody for vagrancy.

As it was most important, in the then crowded condition of the gaol, to remove all the insane persons, I recommended the immediate transfer to the Hamilton Asylum of those in whose cases the papers had been completed, and I urged upon the Sheriff the necessity of having examination at once made of the other cases.

Within a week prior to my visit, the male prisoners had been in complete idleness, but a quantity of stone having been placed in the yard, a considerable number of men were found at work breaking it.

There was a sufficient stock of bedding and clothing to meet the wants of the large population. Of course, under the circumstances, it could not be expected that the gaol should be in a very tidy condition, but fair order prevailed.

The books of record were found to be well kept. The Surgeon's register shewed that very frequent visits were made. There being no dietray book, I had one sent to the gaoler.

I again directed the attention of the Council to the necessity of removing the numerous stoves from the corridors and substituting a furnace. The wood for the stoves being placed at the disposal of the prisoners, night and day, the wards are consequently almost unbearably over-heated. Besides which, the danger from fire is very great.

Mr. Hayes made the second visit to this gaol, and reported to me as under:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the Owen Sound Gaol on the 7th August. There were then 8 male prisoners in custody, 6 of whom were under sentence, 1 was waiting trial for forgery, and 1 was a lunatic.

"The Sheriff was requested to point out to the Gaol Committee of the Council, the desirableness of carrying out several small works of repairs, such as the re-laying of the floors in some places and the painting of them in others, the mending of the soft-water cistern, and the connecting of the yard privies with the gaol drainage system.

"I was informed that the County Council, at its June session, had decided to act on your recommendation that the gaol should be heated with a hot air furnace. I suggested that the work of putting in the appliances should be at once commenced, as it could be best done while there are but few prisoners in custody.

"It was recommended that the broken stone, then in the working yard, should be removed, so as to make room for a supply of wood and unbroken stone, of which a stock had been purchased by the Council, in order that the prisoners might be kept at work breaking and cutting the same.

"In the gaol kitchen, a sewing machine and other chattels belonging to the matron were found, and it was stated that she used the kitchen for her own domestic purposes, thus causing much inconvenience when male prisoners were employed to do the prison cooking. The necessity for an entire separation of the matron's domestic arrangements from those of the prison, was pointed out to the Sheriff, with a request that he would see that such separation be made."

PEMBROKE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	54
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	19
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol.</i>	\$1,622.00

I visited this gaol at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 16th April. Every part of it was perfectly clean and in good order; indeed, in these respects this gaol stands the first in the Province, and its management is equally commendable. The supply of bedding and clothing was said to be sufficient for the wants of the gaol.

The books of record were properly kept, and furnished the requisite information. As a dietary book of the proper form was not in use, I had one sent to the gaol. The Surgeon's register contained entries of frequent visits.

The number of prisoners, viz., 33, committed since the 1st October, was unusually small, and at the time of this visit only 7 men and 2 women were in custody. It was also gratifying to observe the entire absence of lunatics from this gaol, while there are so many in those of the adjoining Counties. Six of the prisoners were vagrants, or rather homeless poor, 3 of them being members of the deaf-mute family referred to in previous minutes.

The endeavour to keep the prisoners constantly employed is a most commendable feature in the management of this gaol, and it was observed that some

cash revenue was derived from the labour, which is a very exceptional circumstance, even in city gaols.

I made a second inspection of the Pembroke Gaol on the 27th September, when I found that it still maintained its previous good reputation.

There were then in custody 5 male and 4 female prisoners. The gaol was clear of all the old resident vagrants except one. The 5 males were all under sentence, and generally for short periods. The 2 deaf-mute girls were still in custody, besides 1 woman waiting trial on a charge of infanticide, and another for concealing the birth of her child. I saw all the prisoners, and received no complaints from them.

The male prisoners were kept employed breaking stone, cutting wood, and other necessary work.

PERTH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	69
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,353.52

Inspections were made of this Gaol on the 15th April and 26th September.

On the first occasion, a greater number of prisoners were found in custody than at any previous visit, namely, 14 men and 5 women. Four of the number were persons of unsound mind. Of the remaining prisoners, 3 were waiting trial, 2 were debtors committed under *capias*, and 10 were under sentence. Of these latter, 6 were old, helpless vagrants, some of them suffering from loathsome diseases. It is to be regretted that such persons are ever committed to gaol custody.

There was plenty of bedding and clothing in stock.

The books were examined and found to be well kept. A dietary book was sent to the gaol.

The condition of the gaol was, as usual, very satisfactory.

Eleven prisoners were in custody at the time of my second inspection, 8 of whom were males and 3 females. Six of these prisoners had been in custody since the 1st October, 1878, 4 of them being of unsound mind, but quite harmless, 1 was very old and infirm, and not likely to live long; 1 was useful in the gaol as a worker, and only 2 were rather troublesome. As there was plenty of asylum accommodation, the removal of these 2 lunatics was at once effected.

The gaol was in good order and thoroughly clean. Instructions were given to discontinue the practice of keeping the ordinary clothing of sentenced prisoners in their cells. The yards were in a well kept condition.

The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the Central Prison for six suits of gaol clothing.

The books were examined, and verbal instructions given to the gaoler with a view to an improvement in the mode of keeping them.

There appeared to be a slight increase in the number of commitments made to this gaol, during the current year.

PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	90
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,269.22

I inspected this gaol at 7.30 p.m. on the 23rd January, when the prisoners were locked up in their cells for the night. The gaoler being absent, I passed through with the turnkey and matron.

Only 6 prisoners were in confinement, 3 of whom were men and 3 women. Four of the number were in custody for vagrancy, 1 for burglary and 1 for larceny. I found that the number of commitments during the winter had been exceptionally low, and that no lunatics had been in custody since the commencement of the current official year. The only work provided for the prisoners was the cutting of a little wood and the cleaning of the premises. The gaol was only in fair order, although clean throughout. The stock of bedding was ample, but the regulation clothing had not been obtained for the sentenced male prisoners. I requested the Sheriff to get the consent of the County Council for a dozen suits being ordered.

I pointed out that the turnkey's bed-room was altogether too far away from the wards, either for safety or proper supervision, and that, in the reconstruction then going on in the Court House, it would be well to remedy the defect.

The various books were examined, and instructions given regarding the manner of keeping the register.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported to me as under:—

"I visited the Peterborough Gaol on the 11th August, when there were 4 female and 1 male prisoners in custody, all of whom were under sentence for vagrancy.

"The books were examined, and the gaoler was requested to adhere to the instructions previously recorded by you, regarding the proper method of keeping the register.

"The gaol was generally in good order, and cleanliness prevailed. Instructions were given to stop the practice of leaving the cell doors open during the day time."

PICTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	93
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	35
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,217.46

Statutory inspection was made of the Gaol on the 15th September, when 3 men and 3 women were found in custody. Of the latter, 2 were under sentence for larceny, and 1 was committed as a lunatic. Although she had been in custody since the 5th August, the papers had not been transmitted to the Provincial Secretary. The Sheriff was desired to send them forward. Of the 3 male prisoners, 1 was waiting trial for horse-stealing, 1 was under sentence for vagrancy, and the third is the man referred to in my minutes of last year, who had been arraigned for wounding and cutting, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Although he had been in custody for more than a year, the papers setting forth the finding of the Jury had not been sent up, in order that the *fiat* of the Attorney-General might be obtained for the man's removal to an Asylum. The Sheriff was requested to transmit the necessary documents at once, and to see that in future no delay occurred in the completion of papers relating to lunatic prisoners.

The condition of the gaol was very satisfactory, and it was orderly and well kept in all departments. It was suggested for the consideration of the County Council that a wooden partition be placed in the entrance corridor, to more effectually divide the male from the female wards, and also to enable the services of

female prisoners to be utilized in the kitchen and basement. The Sheriff was requested to make a requisition upon the Gaol Committee for five new pad-locks of a proper pattern, and to have a sliding "peep-hole" made in the entrance door of the gaol.

The books of record were examined and found to afford all requisite information. A large increase is shewn in the number of commitments of the current year over that of the past year, vagrancy and drunkenness being the chief causes for which the prisoners were committed.

I again visited the gaol on October 7th, finding 2 men and 2 women in custody. The 2 lunatics referred to in the previous minute had been removed to the Kingston Asylum.

The condition of the gaol was in all respects satisfactory. I learned that the County Council had adopted the recommendation made by me at my last inspection, and that orders had been given to commence the work of carrying them out.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING GAOL.—THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	126
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,007.66

I made a statutory inspection of the gaol for the Thunder Bay District, on the 21st July. There were then in custody 6 prisoners, who, with 1 exception, had received sentence for house-breaking and selling liquor to Indians. The exception was a man who had been continuously in confinement for the past two years, first as a lunatic and latterly as a vagrant.

The condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The fact that no escapes have taken place from the gaol during the past year, although more extra-mural labour has been performed than heretofore, indicates great improvement in the disciplinary arrangements.

The prisoners have been kept at work in improving and fencing the government property, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables are raised to supply the wants of the gaol.

The various books of record were examined and found to give all the requisite information, besides being properly kept.

Some articles of prison furnishings, consisting of gaol clothing, leg shackles, handcuffs, and Scandinavian padlocks, were ordered for this gaol.

As the angles in the yard appeared to be unsafe, I authorized the Stipendiary Magistrate to have the fence sloped at the angles against the gaol wall, and the slope spiked with sharp nails.

I found that since the appointment of a Sheriff for the District of Thunder Bay, some little complication of authority regarding Gaol matters, had arisen between that official and the Stipendiary Magistrate. On submitting the question to the Attorney-General, I was informed that as the Sheriff was responsible for the safe custody of prisoners, he must have supervision of the disciplinary affairs of the gaol.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	131
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	9
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,123.48

I visited this gaol on the 28th December, and entered the following record in the minute book :—

“The Inspector, on arriving at this gaol at 8.30 this morning, finds it in a commendable state of order and cleanliness. The bedding and clothing are in sufficient stock. The floors of the lower corridor have been relaid with hardwood, much to the improvement of its appearance and condition. The Sheriff will be so good as to call the attention of the County Council to the state of the yard walls, which are being injured for want of pointing.

“The various books of record, upon examination, are found to give all the information required, and are also correctly kept. No punishments have been entered since the date of the previous inspection. The gaoler is reminded that deprivations of meals must be entered as punishments. The visits of the Gaol Surgeon are frequent.

“There are 7 male and 3 female prisoners in custody; all the former are under sentence, and, with the exception of an old paralyzed vagrant, are strong, able-bodied men, and are in absolute idleness. As there are two turnkeys on the staff of this gaol, there is no reason whatever why parade drill should not be systematically carried on, and therefore the Sheriff is requested to see that on all days when the sentenced male prisoners are not employed in cutting wood, they be drilled for not less than three hours—an hour and a half in the forenoon, and an equal time in the afternoon. One turnkey should be constantly present, or both if the number of prisoners drilling require it.

“Two of the male prisoners will be removed to the Central Prison.”

I made a second inspection of the St. Catharines gaol on the 29th October, after the prisoners had been locked up for the night. Its condition was satisfactory, and the rules and regulations appeared to be well observed.

There were 14 prisoners, 8 men and 6 women, in custody. Four of the females were certified to be insane, and the removal of 3 of them to the Hamilton Asylum was recommended. The paralyzed prisoner before referred to is still in custody, although the sentence originally passed upon him has long expired. As the gaol is quite unsuited for the care of such a person, I stated that application should be made for his admission to the Home for Incurables in Toronto.

The only work provided for the male prisoners is cutting a little wood. The Sheriff was requested to strongly urge upon the County Council, the importance of furnishing stone to be broken by the prisoners.

ST. THOMAS GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	237
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	31
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	38
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,492.62

I visited this gaol on the 13th December for the purpose of investigating into the circumstances attendant upon the escape of two prisoners from the male airing yard on the 29th October. Full particulars of the result of my enquiry have been given in a preceding portion of this report.

The condition of the gaol at the time of my inspection was good; cleanliness and order prevailing. There was said to be enough bedding and clothing on hand. There were 8 men and 1 woman in custody. No work was going on. I was sorry to hear that nothing had been done by the County Council, at its late sitting, to provide a gaol kitchen and stores.

In view of certain circumstances which came to light at the investigation before referred to, the Sheriff was instructed to place a new lock on the entrance gate to the female corridor, and to direct the matron to always retain the key in her possession. I also recorded the order that the door leading from the yard for males into that for females, should only be opened by the gaoler, and when the matron is present.

A second inspection of the gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. The following is his report:—

“I have the honour to state that, acting under your instructions, I visited the St. Thomas Gaol on the 29th July. The wards, yards and other portions of the gaol were in fair order, although a little more attention might well be given to keeping the interior of the gaol in a greater state of tidiness. Whitewashing was required in some places, and plastering in others. Iron bedsteads, of a strong pattern, might, with advantage, be substituted for the present make-shift wooden ones. The Deputy Sheriff was requested to bring this suggestion before the County Council.

“Eight male and 2 female prisoners were in custody, of whom 3 were under sentence; 1 was detained for want of sureties, 6 were waiting trial, and 1 (a female) committed as a lunatic. As the papers in her case are complete, and as she appeared to be a proper subject for treatment, I would recommend that her removal to an Asylum be effected.

“The books were examined.

“I learned with regret that four prisoners had, on the previous day, succeeded in making their escape from the gaol, and that so far only one had been recaptured. I requested that a full report might be made to you of the manner in which the escapes took place. The Sheriff and gaoler were both absent at the time of my visit, the latter searching for the three prisoners still at large. The Deputy Sheriff was desired to keep strict supervision over the gaol, and to see that in the event of the recapture of the prisoners, the utmost precautions were taken to retain them in custody.”

A report of my investigation into the escapes referred to will be found under the special heading, in Part II. of this Report.

SANDWICH GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year.....</i>	190
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	22
<i>Number of re-committals.....</i>	34
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,343.26

On inspecting this gaol on the 1st January, I found it to be in most excellent condition in all respects. The corridors and cells were scrupulously clean and well aired, and the bedding was all most tidily arranged. The domestic departments were very neatly kept, and the whole appearance of the gaol and its surroundings, at this visit, denoted good management.

Only 11 prisoners were in custody, and an examination of the register shewed a falling off in the number of commitments. Six of the prisoners were males, and 5 females. One of the latter was insane, and was waiting removal to the London Asylum, a warrant for her transfer thereto having been issued. Another of the females, who was under sentence for one year, and had been frequently in gaol before, was, from her ungovernable temper and stubborn disposition, very difficult to manage. When the Female Reformatory is opened, a provision will be made for such cases, but in the meantime, if kindness and

remonstrance fail to make an impression, punishment, within the regulations, must be resorted to. The male prisoners were all under sentence, except one, who was waiting trial for counterfeiting.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit this gaol during the year. This he did, and made the following report:—

“I beg to report that, acting in accordance with your wishes, I inspected the Sandwich Gaol on the 30th July. I found 13 male and 2 female prisoners in custody. Nine men and 2 women were under sentence, chiefly for drunkenness and vagrancy; 2 men were waiting trial for rape and arson respectively; 1 man was waiting extradition; and 1 man had been committed as a lunatic, but had not then been examined by the authorities. All these prisoners were seen.

“The books were examined and found to be properly kept. Few punishments had been recorded. A dietary book should be supplied, as one has not yet been furnished to the gaoler.

“The gaol premises were thoroughly inspected. Cleanliness and good order prevailed throughout.

“The gaoler suggested for your consideration that the cells should be coated with water lime, so as to entirely fill up the crevices in the brick work, which harbour vermin. The suggestion appears to be a good one, and it might be well to bring it to the notice of the County Council.”

SARNIA GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	341
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	29
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,573.15

The first inspection of this gaol during the current year was made by me on the 26th March. Twenty-eight prisoners were in confinement, 26 men and 2 women. Three men were waiting trial, 3 were in custody under *capias*, and 1 in default of bail. All the rest of the prisoners were under sentence for vagrancy, drunkenness, etc. As the gaol only contains sixteen cells for male prisoners, two and sometimes three prisoners were confined in one cell, and, of course, classification existed only in name. It appeared from an examination of the register that the daily number of prisoners had not been below 25 since the 1st January. It is possible that the commitment of tramps and vagrants during that period, may have been abnormally large, but should that class continue to be committed in such numbers, the gaol will have to be enlarged. Under any circumstances, the proximity of this gaol to the frontier will render such a course necessary before long. Since my previous visit, the house for the gaoler had been completed.

Notwithstanding the over-crowded state of the gaol, it was found to be in a well kept and thoroughly clean condition.

The books and records were neatly kept. The visits of the Gaol Surgeon are frequent, and the instructions recorded are explicit, indicating careful attention to duty.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection of this gaol. His report is given hereunder:—

“I beg to state that I visited the Sarnia Gaol on the 31st July, finding it, as usual, in a most satisfactory state of cleanliness and order. The defective floors referred to in a previous report have been repaired. The yards were tidy and the walls well pointed.

“Eight prisoners were in custody, 7 males and 1 female. Of the former, 4 were under sentence, 2 were waiting trial, and 1 was a lunatic, for whose removal

to the London Asylum a warrant had issued. The woman had been committed as a person of unsound mind, but as she only spoke Gaelic, I was unable to converse with her. The papers in her case were not complete.

"The register shewed a decrease in the number of commitments to this gaol from the 30th September last to this date, as compared with the corresponding period in 1877-78.

"Bedding and clothing sufficient for the present wants of the gaol, were reported to be in stock, but some more clothing of the regulation pattern will be required for use during the winter."

SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	33
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	6
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	6
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,251.98

I made a statutory inspection of the Sault Ste. Marie Gaol on the 18th July, on which day only 2 male prisoners were in custody, both of whom were Indians, and under sentence for larceny. Since the commencement of the official year, only 22 prisoners had been committed to the gaol, all of whom were males, a female not having been in custody for two years.

I informed the matron that her application for an increase of salary could not be entertained, as there was little or nothing for her to do.

The books were examined, and found to be properly kept. The Surgeon apparently does not pay a sufficient number of visits to the gaol, having only recorded four during the past three months.

The gaol throughout was clean. A sufficient supply of prison clothing and bedding was in store.

The following recommendations were made for the consideration of the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works:—

- 1st. That the various porches to the entrances to the building be repaired.
- 2nd. That the roof of the wood-shed be shingled.
- 3rd. That two ordinary furnaces be placed in the basement of the gaol and Court House building, for heating the same, and thus obviate the use of ten stoves.

SIMCOE GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	145
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,848.84

This gaol, when inspected by me on the 7th January, was in a clean and orderly condition throughout. The bedding was reported to be sufficient. Prison clothing was required for the sentenced male prisoners, as one of them was wearing his own clothes. The Sheriff was requested to send an order for the requisite number of suits, to be furnished from the Central Prison.

Only 4 prisoners were in custody, 3 men and 1 woman. One of the former was an idiot, for whom room could not then be found in the Orillia Asylum. The others were under sentence for short dates.

The entrance gate to the hospital corridor, as well as one of the cell gates therein, required repairing, as they had been damaged by a lunatic prisoner. The Sheriff was requested to call the attention of the Council to the matter.

The various books of record were examined, and found to be properly kept.

A prisoner, named Samuel Lindsay, escaped from this gaol on the 22nd February. Details of the manner in which this escape took place are given under the head of "Escapes," in a preceding portion of this report.

STRATFORD GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	201
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	65
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,463.36

Statutory inspection was made of Stratford Gaol on the 15th January. Its condition, so far as order and cleanliness were concerned, was satisfactory. Since my previous visit, the water-closets in the yards had been covered over with frame erections, and I was informed that there were box drains from each to sewage vaults outside the gaol yards. Doubtless this will improve the sanitary condition of the premises, and will overcome, to some extent, the bad smells which formerly existed. A few other much needed minor alterations have been made, but they can only be of temporary benefit to so defective a structure.

Not one criminal was in custody, and the gaol, so far as the character of its inmates was concerned, was to all intents and purposes a poor-house and lying-in-hospital. The 13 inmates (6 men and 7 women) were, with 2 exceptions, vagrants, and most of them physically incapacitated for labour. Two of the females were far advanced in pregnancy, one old woman was helpless through paralysis, and others were suffering from the infirmities of old age. I requested that attention might be given to the case of one of the women, who had been an inmate of the Toronto Asylum, and was, in my opinion, again giving evidence of unsound mind.

Mr. Hayes was instructed to make a second inspection. He reported to me as follows:—

"In accordance with your directions, I visited the Stratford Gaol on the 1st August, at 7.30 a.m. It was in as satisfactory a state as could reasonably be expected, having regard to the fact that the building is still in the oft-referred-to defective condition, nothing having been done by the County Council to improve it.

"Eight men and 4 women were in custody, all of whom were under sentence (10 for vagrancy, 1 for drunkenness, and 1 for larceny). As the register is not kept in the gaol, I could not examine it. The dietary book was properly kept, and but few punishments were recorded. The diary of the Surgeon shews that he makes frequent visits to the gaol, and gives much attention to his duties.

"I learned that a prisoner, named John Rumford, who was waiting trial for forgery, had escaped from the gaol the previous morning, by cutting through the bars of the cell gate and the staple of the padlock on the door leading to the yard, the wall of which he scaled.

TORONTO GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	2,640
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	164
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	790
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$17,285.56

I inspected this gaol on the 4th April, finding it generally clean and well ordered, except where whitewashing was going on.

There were 88 males and 36 females found in custody. Three of the former and one of the latter were certified to be insane. Two of the males were removed to the Toronto and Hamilton Asylums, respectively. The other man and woman were neither urgent cases, nor proper ones for an Asylum. I recommended that application be made to the House of Industry for the admission of the female, as she was quite quiet and could be well cared for in that Institution.

Two of the men being under direct sentence to the Central Prison, a warrant was issued for their transfer to that place.

With the exception of 20 men employed on the road in the vicinity of the gaol, and a few at domestic work, all the rest of the prisoners were in the corridors in idleness. It was alleged that more men would be engaged in extra mural labour if the law were amended so as not to require a second commitment before a prisoner can be set at work beyond the gaol walls.

The Sheriff was asked to again call the attention of the Council to the fact that notwithstanding the request of the Government, contained in my circular of the 7th January, 1878, only 20 of the sentenced male prisoners were clothed in the regulation garb, and to make a requisition upon the Chairman of the Gaol Committee for a sufficient number of suits for all the sentenced prisoners.

The health of the gaol was exceptionally good. Only one male prisoner was in the hospital.

The second inspection of the Toronto Gaol was made on the 25th November, by Mr. Hayes. The following is his report thereon:—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your instructions, I inspected the Toronto Gaol on the 25th November. I found the interior of the building to be in first class order. The walls and floors were in the highest state of cleanliness, and the wood and iron work throughout was properly painted. The beds were neatly made up and the bedding clean and ample. Discipline and order prevailed, and the affairs of the gaol seemed to be well looked after.

"The yards were not in as good order as they might have been. Considering that in this gaol there are always a large number of sentenced male prisoners for whom no hard labour is furnished, there is no reason why these yards should not be kept in the very neatest condition, and the gaoler was requested to see that this be done in future. The appearance of the 'middle' yard on the male side would be improved, were the disused well therein to be properly covered over and the old bell post removed.

"There were 121 prisoners in custody, 72 males and 49 females. Sixty-one men and 47 women were under sentence, chiefly for short periods, 5 men were waiting trial (one charged with murder), 2 men were on remand, and 4 men and 2 women had been committed as lunatics. The majority of the prisoners, both male and female, had been committed for drunkenness, assault, vagrancy, larceny, and keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame. The Register shews that no less than 477 commitments have been made to this gaol since the 30th September, being a large increase over the number in the corresponding period of last year.

"The prisoners were all seen. Only 3 were in hospital, 2 being old and infirm vagrants. The sentenced female prisoners were employed in washing, sewing, mending, cleaning and other domestic duty, but the sentenced male prisoners were, with the exception of a gang of 15, working in the Eastern Park, and one or two in the kitchen, in complete idleness.

"The prisoners in the outside gang complained that they were not supplied with socks and mitts, and that in this unprotected condition they had been sent out to work on the hillside in the recent bitterly cold and inclement weather. One prisoner also stated that he had not had a change of socks for six weeks. On inquiry, I found that these prisoners spoke the truth, and the gaoler informed me

that he has repeatedly applied to the Gaol Board and the Steward for socks and mitts for the sentenced prisoners, or for yarn so that they might be made by the female prisoners, but has received reply from the Steward to the effect, that as there is no law requiring such articles to be furnished, he does not feel inclined to purchase them. I further learned that 12 pairs of socks, and 6 pairs of mitts had been sent to the gaol on the morning of my visit. This supply is entirely insufficient, seeing that the outside gang comprises from 15 to 30 prisoners, and that the number of sentenced prisoners, who should all be supplied with socks, is now 61, and will probably largely increase during the next few months. The Sheriff has therefore been requested to bring this matter before the Gaol Committee of the Council, and also to call the attention of that Committee to the fact that an additional stock of the regulation prison dress is required, as many of the sentenced male prisoners were wearing their own clothing.

"One female prisoner complained that the bread was at times very bad. I tasted that served out on the day of my visit, and found it to be good. The gaoler informed me that during the hot weather, some of the bread was not as it might have been, and had to be returned to the contractor."

WALKERTON GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	93
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$1,768.75

This gaol was inspected by me on the 13th March. I found every part of it to be in a clean, well kept and orderly state. Its affairs are evidently well and systematically managed. The stock of regulation clothing and bedding is reported to be sufficient for the ordinary wants of the gaol.

The yards were in capital order and apparently quite safe. The erection of a wood-shed is a great improvement and convenience. Altogether the structural and general condition of the gaol was very satisfactory.

At the time of this visit, 7 prisoners were in custody, all males. Two were under sentence for short periods for contempt of court under the Division Court Act, 1 for a year for fraud, and another was under sentence for vagrancy. Two men were awaiting trial for robbery, and 1 for uttering forged notes. It was satisfactory to observe that there had been an entire absence of lunatics from the gaol for the past six months.

The books were properly kept. I sent up a dietary book, as one was not in use.

Acting under my directions, Mr. Hayes visited the gaol. He made the following report to me :—

"I inspected the Walkerton Gaol on the 6th August. It was in first-class order in every department. The cells and corridors were neat and clean, the floors well oiled, and the yards tidy.

"Only 5 male prisoners were in custody. Two were insane and were waiting removal to an Asylum, the issue of a warrant for their transfer having already been recommended. One prisoner was waiting trial for horse-stealing, 1 was detained as a fraudulent debtor, and 1 was under sentence for vagrancy.

"The books were examined. The register affords the requisite information, and the Gaol Surgeon's book contains records of frequent visits. No punishments had been awarded for several months."

WELLAND GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	421
<i>Greatest number committed at any one time</i>	54
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	150
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$4,854.00

This gaol was inspected twice during the year.

The first visit was made by me on the 28th December, 1878. I examined the books, and on checking the register, found that the name of one prisoner had not been entered. The gaoler was instructed to use great care in keeping the register. No dietary book was in use. I therefore prepared a sample sheet for such a book, and requested the Council to provide one, so that a proper check might be had of the food consumption. The punishment book shewed rather frequent punishments, but all within the regulations. The Gaol Physician's visits were frequent, and his supervision of the gaol appeared to be very thorough.

The condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The substitution of iron bedsteads for the dilapidated wooden ones is a great improvement. There was plenty of bedding and prison clothing on hand, and all the sentenced prisoners were dressed in gaol uniform.

The yards were in fair order. A frame fence to divide the male from the female yard, as suggested by me, had been erected.

Thirty-one prisoners were in custody—30 men and 1 woman. The latter was a lunatic, and her removal to the Hamilton Asylum was recommended and effected. Of the male prisoners, 21 were under sentence, all of whom were in absolute idleness. I had an interview with the members of the Gaol Committee, and urged upon them the necessity of County work, such as draining the marsh land in the neighbourhood, being provided, and I instructed the Sheriff to see that in the event of no work being furnished, the sentenced prisoners were kept at drill in the yard for five hours a day, so that gaol residence might be made a little less attractive and easy.

The second inspection of this gaol was made by Mr. Hayes. He reported the result to me as under:—

"I beg to state that, in accordance with your desire, I visited the Welland Gaol at 7.30 p.m., on the 17th June. Twenty-four males and 3 females, or a total of 27 prisoners, were in custody, 25 of whom were under sentence. I was glad to learn that all the sentenced men were kept fully employed, a gang of some 7 or 8 being worked in the streets and roads, under the provisions of the Extramural Bill, and the rest employed in cutting wood and digging a drain in the gaol yard. It is to be hoped that means will be taken to secure continuous work for the prisoners.

"All parts of the gaol were visited. The day-rooms were not as neat and clean as they might have been—this may partly be accounted for by the lateness of the hour at which the inspection was made. It was evident that the supervision over the prisoners was not as good as it should be, as some of the prisoners were or had been smoking, and pipes were found in many of the cells. The gaoler was instructed to take away and destroy these pipes, also any tobacco he might find, as smoking by sentenced prisoners is in direct violation of the rules. The prisoners working in the streets have no doubt increased opportunities for obtaining contraband articles, but the knowledge of this should be an incentive to the gaoler and his subordinates to use greater watchfulness over the prisoners, as it is evident that if pipes and tobacco can be obtained, there would not be much difficulty in getting tools to assist in an escape. The gaol staff have been desired to

use greater vigilance in future, and also to pay more attention to keeping the gaol in the highest possible condition of order and cleanliness.

"The plaster in the kitchen required mending, and I recommended that the work should be done at once. A new floor was being laid in the lower ward.

"I went through the yards. Very good order could not be expected, as a drain was being dug in one portion of the working yard, and the old flooring taken from the lower ward was piled in another. Fowls belonging to the senior turnkey were found in the woodshed. The Sheriff was requested to have them taken away.

"The books were examined. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to enter a record of every visit he may make to the gaol, whether he gives instructions regarding the prisoners or premises, or not."

WHITBY GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	133
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	27
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$2,075.99

Statutory inspections of this gaol were made on the 22nd January and 12th August.

I made the first inspection, when 13 men and 3 women were found in custody. One man and 1 woman were certified to be insane. The removal of the former to the Toronto Asylum was recommended. The latter was not a proper subject for an asylum, as her age (80 years) precluded any hope of her recovery. Of the remaining prisoners, 3 men were waiting trial for larceny and forgery, 1 was in custody for want of sureties, 5 were under sentence for vagrancy, 2 for drunkenness, and 1 for assault, and 1 woman had been committed as a vagrant, and the other was waiting trial. The only work going on was cutting wood, although there was stone in the yard ready for breaking.

The gaol was in a satisfactory state, being clean and neat. The stock of bedding was sufficient. The Sheriff was requested to obtain the consent of the County Council to a dozen suits of gaol clothing being ordered. I recommended that the stove in the female corridor should be protected with a strong wire guard, to prevent lunatics getting burned.

The books of record were well and properly kept. The Surgeon's book shewed frequent visits.

I gave orders for the discontinuance of the practice of allowing women to remain out of their cells after locking-up time, for the purpose of working in the kitchen or elsewhere, also of leaving cell doors open at night, in order that prisoners who are ill might have access to the closet.

The second visit was made by Mr. Hayes, under my instructions. His report is as follows:—

"I inspected the Whitby Gaol on the 12th August. It was in fair order throughout. The Sheriff was requested to bring to the notice of the County Council the fact that some of the floors in the gaol required relaying, and that most of the cell locks were in bad order and should be replaced by new ones.

"The register was fairly well kept. I regretted to learn that the number of commitments to this gaol was on the increase. A proper form of dietary book should be sent for use.

"Thirteen prisoners (11 men and 2 women) were in custody. Two males and a female had been committed as lunatics. One of the former was the man referred

to by you at the time of your last inspection, and for whose removal to the Toronto Asylum a warrant has issued, but cannot be acted upon as there is no bed vacant for him. I would recommend that the destination of the lunatic be altered to the London Asylum, to which place the woman should also be transferred. The other male lunatic was suffering from the effects of a stroke by lightning; he had not been examined by all the authorities. Of the other prisoners, 3 men were waiting trial, and 6 men and 1 woman were under sentence; the latter, for a period of six months. She would be a proper subject for the Mercer Reformatory. The sentenced male prisoners were at work breaking stone.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	390
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time.....</i>	43
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	151
<i>Total cost of maintaining Gaol</i>	\$3,872.70

I inspected the Woodstock Gaol on the 12th December, 1878, and held an investigation into the matters connected with the escape of 2 prisoners, which had lately taken place from the gaol. The result of the inquiry was reported to Government, and is referred to fully under the proper heading of "Escapes." In view of the structural weaknesses brought to light by these occurrences, the County Council were asked to make the following alterations at once:—

1st. To place stone jambs in the window openings of the day rooms, the iron gratings to be sunk and leaded into the same, as was specified by me before the general repairs to the gaol were commenced in 1877.

2nd. To place gratings at the exits of all the ventilating closets where they enter the basement.

3rd. To place grated iron doors and windows in the basement.

4th. To place proper prison locks on all the doors leading out of the entrance.

Twenty-three prisoners were in confinement, only 1 of whom was a woman. Four of the number were waiting trial for rather serious offences. The rest were under sentence for short dates.

I visited the gaol again on 24th October. On arriving, I found the iron gate leading into the yard standing open, and on entering the gaol it was further noticed that the ward gates were open, and that 8 prisoners were lounging about the kitchen and wash-room, waiting to be shaved. The gate lately placed at one of the cellar doors, to prevent escapes from that quarter, was also open, as were the cell gates in the various corridors. Altogether, there was at this time, evidence of great laxity of discipline, and neglect of the most ordinary precautions. The excuse given for this by the gaoler and turnkey, that only prisoners of the vagrant and disorderly class were in custody, could not be accepted, as if carelessness and perfunctory supervision are permitted on any pretext, escapes will surely result. The gaoler was therefore instructed to see that the gaol gates and doors are constantly kept locked upon the prisoners, except when they are employed at outside work, under the charge of the gaoler or turnkey. The escapes from the gaol during the past twelve months, although partly due to structural defects, were without doubt rendered easier in their accomplishment, by carelessness and neglect on the part of the gaol officials. As these structural defects have been remedied, the gaol officials were warned that should any escapes occur in the future, the circumstances connected with them would be most closely inquired into, and action taken to prevent a recurrence.

The work which, at my previous visit, I recommended to be done, had been completed.

Ten men and two women were in custody, all of whom were under sentence.

The condition of the gaol was satisfactory, so far as cleanliness was concerned, but the beds were not neatly made up, and in some of the day-rooms, articles of one kind and another were allowed to remain, which should not have been there. I was informed that authority had been given for the purchase of dark rugs to cover the beds, as frequently recommended by me.

The register was examined and found to be improperly kept. In some cases prisoners, who had been discharged, were not so marked off, and in others the length of sentence had not been entered, and in addition, the book had not been balanced off at the end of the year. There is no reason why the duties in this gaol should not be promptly and properly performed by the officials.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA LOCK-UP.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Lock-up. The following is his report:—

“I visited the Lock-up of the Muskoka District, situated in Bracebridge, on the 8th September.

“The structure, which was built last year by the Public Works Department, is of brick with a shingled roof, and contains two wards, one for males and the other for females, with total cell accommodation for 5 prisoners. A small yard is attached, and the whole is surrounded by a close picket fence about ten feet high.

“There were no prisoners in custody, and, in fact, since its opening in May last only 2 prisoners, 1 of each sex, have been committed to it. The cell doors would not be any great hindrance to the exit of an ingenious prisoner, as the space between the bars is so large that a man's hand and arm can be put through and the padlock easily reached and picked. It would be well to have an extra bar placed between each of the present ones to prevent this. The place was clean.

“The register which was addressed to the keeper of this Lock-up, some time ago, has not reached him. Another one should therefore be sent, so that a record of the operations of the Lock-up may be kept.

MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

On the 16th July, I inspected the newly erected Lock-up at the village of Manitowaning, in the Grand Manitoulin Island. The building is of stone, covered with shingles, and with a yard space enclosed by a board fence. The building and its surroundings are sufficiently strong and secure for the purposes of a lock-up (if proper supervision be had over the prisoners), and it is to be hoped that it will be large enough for the requirements of the locality, for a long time to come. The cell space and halls, which should be exclusively for lock-up purposes, was partly used by the keeper's family. He was directed to remove everything except the Lock-up furniture. Chiefly for this reason, the cells and halls were not in good order.

The lot upon which the lock-up is built was not fenced in; and could not be cultivated. I, therefore, recommended, for the consideration of the Honourable, the Commissioner of Public Works, that a fence be put round the lot, also that a well be sunk and a pump placed therein, also that the cell doors in the male wards be strengthened.

Owing to the few prisoners confined, and the difficulty of keeping a stock of rations on hand, it was decided that the keeper should be allowed twenty-five cents a-day for the rations of each prisoner; and that a stated quantity of fuel be allowed for use in the lock-up.

LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

I visited this Lock-up on the 16th July. The structure is like the one built at Manitowaning. The premises were in admirable order and thoroughly neat and clean. The keeper does not live in the lock-up, but in his own house, about five yards distant. He was informed that when prisoners were in custody, a guard must be in the lock-up night and day.

Similar recommendations were made to the Public Works Department, regarding the fencing of the lock-up lot, the strengthening of the cell gates, etc., as were made in respect to the Manitowaning Lock-up.

The following is a list of the Statistical Tables, which are appended to this portion of the Report:—

Table No. 1.—Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1879, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 2.—Shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of prisoners committed under civil processes.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

Table No. 5.—Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and period of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 6.—Shewing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 7.—Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 8.—Shewing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 9.—Shewing the occupation, trade and calling of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 10.—Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, and the cost thereof.

Table No. 12.—Shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1879, and the nature of their imprisonment.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the number of Prisoners, male and female, committed during the year ending 30th September, 1879, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

NAME OF GAOL.	No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1879.			No. of Prisoners committed for year ending 30th September, 1878.			Increase in commitments.			Decrease in commitments.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	267	51	318	238	52	290	29		28		1	
Barrie	463	29	492	488	38	526				25	9	34
Berlin	139	11	150	115	11	126	24		24			
Brampton	365	26	391	375	32	407				10	6	16
Brockville	174	55	229	237	32	269		23		63		40
Belleville	122	46	168	162	42	204		4		40		36
Cayuga	65	6	71	56	7	63	9		8		1	
Cornwall	74	12	86	83	15	98				9	3	12
Cobourg	123	26	149	164	24	188		2		41		39
Chatham	155	8	163	132	11	143	23		20		3	
Goderich	114	11	125	128	17	145				14	6	20
Guelph	150	30	180	164	21	185		9		14		5
Hamilton	711	170	881	784	252	1036				73	82	155
Kingston	204	61	265	245	70	315				41	9	50
London	613	114	727	742	120	862				129	6	135
Lindsay	47	7	54	100	16	116				53	9	62
L'Orignal	19		19	26	5	31				7	5	12
Milton	383	6	389	42	2	44	341	4	345			
Napanee	39	8	47	45	6	51		2		6		4
Ottawa	508	183	691	544	231	775				36	48	84
Owen Sound	178	20	198	119	7	126	59	13	72			
Perth	57	12	69	57	6	63		6	6			
Pictou	83	10	93	51	5	56	32	5	37			
Pembroke	40	14	54	56	9	65		5		16		11
Peterborough	68	22	90	70	27	97				2	5	7
Prince Arthur's Land- ing	118	8	126	165	15	180				47	7	54
Simcoe	122	23	145	174	19	193		4		52		48
St. Catharines	109	22	131	155	26	181				46	4	50
Sarnia	327	14	341	574	17	591				247	3	250
Stratford	172	29	201	235	31	266				63	2	65
Sandwich	160	30	190	151	45	196	9				15	6
St. Thomas	223	14	237	166	21	187	57		50		7	
Sault Ste. Marie	32	1	33	14		14	18	1	19			
Toronto	1987	653	2640	1949	711	2660	38				58	20
Walkerton	85	8	93	95	6	101		2		10		8
Woodstock	368	22	390	453	38	491				85	16	101
Welland	391	30	421	535	21	556		9		144		135
Whitby	117	16	133	94	3	97	23	13	36			
Lock-up, Parry Sound	18		18	22		22				4		4
“ Silver Islet				1	1	2				1	1	2
“ Bracebridge	1	1	2	11	1	12				10		10
“ Manitowan- ning	13		13				13		13			
Lock-up, Little Current	4		4				4		4			
“ Nipissing Dis- trict	3		3				3		3			
Total	9411	1809	11220	10017	2013	12030				606	204	810

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of
the number of Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. committed during the year.			Under 16 years of age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brantford	267	51	318	19	8	27
Barrie.....	463	29	492	8	5	13
Berlin	139	11	150	8	1	9
Brampton	365	26	391	6	1	7
Brockville.....	174	55	229	6	2	8
Belleville	122	46	168	2	....	2
Cayuga	65	6	71	5	....	5
Cornwall	74	12	86	3	....	3
Cobourg.....	123	26	149	10	2	12
Chatham	155	8	163	8	....	8
Goderich	114	11	125	3	....	3
Guelph	150	30	180	9	2	11
Hamilton	711	170	881	18	7	25
Kingston	204	61	265	10	2	12
London	613	114	727	53	1	54
Lindsay	47	7	54	2	....	2
L'Orignal	19	....	19	2	....	2
Milton	383	6	389	6	1	7
Napanee	39	8	47	4	....	4
Ottawa	508	183	691	33	4	37
Owen Sound	178	20	198	5	....	5
Perth	57	12	69	1	....	1
Picton	83	10	93	1	1	2
Pembroke	40	14	54	....	1	1
Peterborough	68	22	90	....	....	....
Prince Arthur's Landing	118	8	126	1	....	1
Simcoe	122	23	145	14	....	14
St. Catharines.....	109	22	131	11	1	12
Sarnia.....	327	14	341	11	....	11
Stratford	172	29	201	11	2	13
Sandwich	160	30	190	6	2	8
St. Thomas.....	223	14	237	7	....	7
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	1	33	....	....	....
Toronto	1987	653	2640	112	8	120
Walkerton	85	8	93	2	....	2
Woodstock	368	22	390	14	....	14
Welland.....	391	30	421	3	2	5
Whitby	117	16	133	2	....	2
Lock-up, Parry Sound.....	18	....	18	....	....	....
“ Silver Islet.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Bracebridge.....	1	1	2	....	....	....
“ Manitowaning	13	....	13	....	....	....
“ Little Current.....	4	....	4	....	....	....
“ Nipissing District	3	....	3	....	....	....
	9411	1809	11220	416	53	469

No. 2.

recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and committed under Civil processes.

For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind.	Fraudulent Debtors.	Upon Civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial and otherwise detained.	Sentenced for any period.
151	51	23	93	4	.....	5	.....	4	134	5	.....	3	163
398	72	16	6	2	.....	16	.....	.....	6	318	.....	.....	150
107	33	3	7	2	.....	8	3	.....	18	9	.....	3	107
281	7	45	58	1	.....	9	2	.....	316	1	.....	.....	62
107	38	25	59	2	.....	19	.....	.....	8	54	.....	1	145
117	22	12	17	3	.....	4	3	.....	45	7	.....	5	101
38	25	3	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	28	.....	.....	2	37
61	17	6	2	.....	.....	16	1	.....	12	8	.....	.....	49
103	21	8	17	1	1	10	1	.....	8	23	.....	5	100
129	19	7	8	4	.....	11	3	.....	34	4	.....	.....	107
84	12	11	18	1	2	8	4	9	22	.....	.....	.....	79
141	22	12	5	2	.....	8	4	1	.....	41	1	6	117
386	115	57	323	11	.....	10	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	4	752
208	35	16	6	4	.....	10	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	241
435	140	63	89	12	1	18	6	.....	244	41	1	11	393
50	4	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	32
17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	16
304	55	21	5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	10	296	.....	1	75
34	5	.....	8	1	.....	5	1	1	25	1	.....	*2	11
544	82	31	34	.....	.....	13	7	.....	196	4	.....	5	466
108	66	10	14	4	.....	12	2	.....	41	.....	.....	2	137
45	15	5	4	2	.....	8	2	5	3	1	.....	.....	48
58	11	5	19	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	57	.....	.....	30
35	8	6	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	43
50	16	5	19	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	82
111	11	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	75	.....	1	36
123	15	1	6	.....	.....	7	.....	1	22	31	.....	4	80
122	9	.....	.....	2	1	6	.....	.....	6	8	.....	1	106
312	16	5	8	3	.....	6	7	.....	68	.....	.....	6	251
136	28	6	31	.....	.....	9	2	25	6	36	.....	2	121
156	30	4	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	10	15	.....	4	152
199	23	8	7	5	.....	5	3	.....	80	11	.....	3	130
27	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	29
1850	401	183	206	40	3	61	.....	.....	825	.....	.....	29	1682
78	11	2	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	80
239	77	26	48	3	.....	4	5	.....	9	223	2	6	138
271	73	27	50	2	2	5	11	3	50	.....	.....	5	343
96	14	9	14	4	1	9	.....	6	22	9	.....	2	80
17	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	10
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
9	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
7744	1613	668	1195	129	12	339	72	57	2403	1287	4	117	6800

* Escaped while waiting trial and evaded recapture.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breach of Peace.	Breach of By-laws.	Burglary.
Brantford		5	2	29	2				4		6
Barrie			1	25		1			17	2	2
Berlin			2	2							
Brampton		1			2						4
Brockville		5	5	4	2			1			
Belleville				14				2			
Cayuga		1		2			2		3		
Cornwall		1	1	3						3	
Cobourg	1	5	1	16		1		2			
Chatham		1	1	8					3		2
Goderich			3	14				2			
Guelph			2	9	9					4	1
Hamilton		17	4	53	15			3		11	7
Kingston				12					1	1	1
London		5	3	42	5			2	1	1	2
Lindsay				4							
L'Orignal		3	1	4							
Milton			1	3						1	
Napanee											
Ottawa			2	49	1	2			24		1
Owen Sound		1	1	5	7						
Perth			1	6	2					2	
Picton				3	1						
Pembroke			1	6	1						1
Peterborough				4							
Prince Arthur's Landing			1	5							
Simcoe		2	2	13					5	1	5
St. Catharines				20							1
Sarnia			1	6							
Stratford		1	3	10	1						2
Sandwich		1	2	12	3						
St. Thomas		1	1	12	4						8
Sault Ste. Marie				2							
Toronto		18		91	59			1		4	46
Walkerton			1	8							2
Woodstock	2			6	5					2	7
Welland		4	1	30	4						2
Whitby				7	2	2		1	1	1	3
Lock-up, Parry Sound				5							
" Silver Islet											
" Bracebridge											
" Manitowaning				1							
" Little Current				4							
" Nipissing District											
Total	3	72	44	549	125	6	2	14	58	33	103

No. 3.

were committed during the year.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of Court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.	Debtors.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Detained as witnesses.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving or selling liquor to Indians.
.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	63	2	2	.....	2	8	.....	9
.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	23	2	.....	1	4	5	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	17	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1	24	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
1	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	33	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
1	9	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	15	.....	.....	1	6	5	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	.....	23	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	21	.....	382	4	.....	.....	3	15	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
6	3	5	2	.....	6	.....	18	1	193	4	7	.....	1	15	2	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
1	7	3	.....	3	1	7	17	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
1	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4
.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	51	1	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	25	1	.....	.....	7	.....	4	.....	115	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	9	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	35	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....
1	2	4	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	54	.....	.....	6	3	8	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	8	1	1	18	.....	2	30	3	1359	5	5	2	10	13	.....	.....
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	2	188	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	11	.....	1	1	1	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	149	19	7	32	72	10	126	12	3581	28	25	14	64	131	3	23

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	House-breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics, &c., dangerous to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.
Brantford	13	4	.....	2	.....	.....	78	5	.....	1	.....
Barrie .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	40	16	.....	.....	1
Berlin	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	21	8	.....	6	.....
Brampton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Brockville .....	.....	6	.....	1	14	2	19	19	.....	.....	6
Belleville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	27	4	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	19	1	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16	.....	.....	2
Cobourg	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	26	10	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	41	11	.....	6	1
Goderich	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	8	.....	.....	1
Guelph	3	2	.....	.....	7	4	33	8	.....	.....	1
Hamilton	4	4	1	.....	2	7	120	10	1	.....	.....
Kingston .....	.....	1	.....	2	8	3	20	10	.....	.....	.....
London	16	5	.....	4	24	8	116	18	.....	1	2
Lindsay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	9	.....	.....	1
L'Orignal	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	5	.....	2	.....
Ottawa .....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	24	153	13	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	17	12	1	.....	1
Perth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	1
Peterborough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	3	.....	.....	1
Prince Arthur's Landing .....	.....	4	.....	2	8	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	34	7	.....	4	.....
St. Catharines .....	.....	5	.....	1	1	.....	20	6	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	2	7	1	.....	.....	1	23	6	2	.....	.....
Stratford .....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	22	9	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	38	4	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	48	5	.....	3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	5	34	.....	9	60	24	461	61	5	3	2
Walkerton	1	3	.....	1	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	1	5	.....	.....	3	.....	35	4	1	.....	4
Welland	2	.....	1	5	6	2	51	5	.....	.....	1
Whitby	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	26	9	.....	.....	.....
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Bracebridge .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Manitowaning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
“ Little Current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Nipissing District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	86	102	5	41	159	92	1626	339	10	27	25

No. 3—Continued.

were committed during the year.

Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	TOTAL.
1		1		2		6		1		5	3	49	4		318
3		2		1	1	2			3	1	1	275	2	5	492
1						2			2	1		39	2	9	150
	9	2		2		2		1				327	1	4	391
		4										40	2	7	229
1		3				1						55	3	12	168
												6		5	71
									4		1			7	86
1	1	1				2				1		27	1	6	149
		2					1	2	3	4		11	4		163
		2			1	1	1		1	1		17	1	3	125
1		2	1	1		1	1	1		2		40	2	6	180
2		1		6		4		1	12	6		124	11	23	881
5	1	5				7	1		4	29		56	4		265
							1		1			129	12	14	727
				1			1		1			4	1		54
									2					3	19
						4						355		1	389
						1	1		5			10	1		47
	4					3	1					59		12	691
	4	1				2			1			83	4	6	198
				2								12	2	1	69
						2			1			30	1		93
1	2	2				1	1					14		2	54
						2					1	19	2	41	90
2	4	2		4		1				1		3		2	126
										4		13		1	145
1		1				1				1		5	2	4	131
												150	3	2	341
		2		1		2	2			2		67		6	201
		2				1	1		3	15		23	5	6	190
												27		13	237
2		5	1	14		43	1	2		35		2		2	33
									3			14	2	18	93
3	1	1		2		3	3			11		246	3		390
1	1	1	4	1			1		2	1		52	2	19	421
												28	4		133
													3		18
	1														2
															13
															4
															3
25	30	45	6	38	2	99	16	8	48	122	6	2536	129	266	11220

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	2	1	3
Abusive and obscene language.....	54	18	72
Arson	44	.....	44
Assault	517	32	549
Assault, felonious	121	4	125
Attempted suicide	5	1	6
Abduction	2	.....	2
Bigamy ...	11	3	14
Breaches of the peace.....	50	8	58
Breaches of by-laws	29	4	33
Burglary	103	.....	103
Carrying unlawful weapons	27	.....	27
Contempt of court	144	5	149
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	17	2	19
Cruelty to animals	7	.....	7
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same.....	31	1	32
Debtors	72	.....	72
Deserting employment	9	1	10
Destroying and injuring property	113	13	126
Detained as witnesses.....	12	.....	12
Drunk and disorderly.....	2936	645	3581
Embezzlement	28	.....	28
Escaping from or obstructing constable	24	1	25
Escaping from prisons	14	.....	14
Forgery.....	61	3	64
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	121	10	131
Gambling	3	.....	3
Giving or selling liquor to Indians.....	21	2	23
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	84	2	86
Housebreaking and robbery	96	6	102
Incendiarism.....	5	.....	5
<i>Forward</i>	4763	762	5525

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year.—*Continued.*

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	4763	762	5525
Indecent assault and exposure.....	40	1	41
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	66	93	159
Keeping houses of ill-fame.....	24	68	92
Larceny	1402	224	1626
Lunatics, and persons who were unsafe to be at large.....	201	138	339
Manslaughter	6	4	10
Misdemeanour	26	1	27
Murder	18	7	25
Perjury	23	2	25
Prostitution .....	.....	30	30
Rape and assault with intent.....	45	.....	45
Refusing bail.....	6	.....	6
Receiving stolen goods.....	32	6	38
Seduction	2	.....	2
Selling liquor without license.....	85	14	99
Shooting with intent.....	15	1	16
Stabbing	7	1	8
Threatening and seditious language	45	3	48
Trespass	118	4	122
Unlawful shooting	6	.....	6
Vagrancy	2149	387	2536
Want of sureties to keep the peace	125	4	129
Other offences not above enumerated	207	59	266
Total	9411	1809	11,220

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and County Judge's

NAME OF GAOL.	SENTENCES.							Under 30 days.	30 days and up to 60 days or 2 months, not including the last term.	60 days or 2 months.	
	Total number of Prisoners sentenced during the year.			Sentenced to Gaol, and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	Sentenced direct to the Central Prison.	Sentenced to the Penitentiary.	Sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory.				Sentenced to Gaol, and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.
	Male.	Female.	Total.								
Brantford	136	27	163	1	11	7	5	139	45	59	20
Barrie	131	19	150	2	5	9	2	132	72	27	22
Berlin	99	8	107	2	17	1	1	86	57	22	7
Brampton	53	9	62	.....	.....	5	1	56	17	13	8
Brockville	114	31	145	7	16	6	.....	116	70	24	5
Belleville	68	33	101	.....	8	5	1	87	17	39	13
Cayuga	32	5	37	.....	2	.....	.....	35	15	14	2
Cornwall	43	6	49	.....	5	6	.....	38	16	18	2
Cobourg	83	17	100	8	6	3	.....	83	25	38	11
Chatham	102	5	107	2	5	4	.....	96	55	26	8
Goderich	72	7	79	1	4	4	.....	70	24	20	14
Guelph	95	22	117	3	15	2	.....	97	48	21	17
Hamilton	603	149	752	15	59	19	5	654	285	263	58
Kingston	189	52	241	15	2	4	.....	220	83	41	31
London	331	62	393	22	36	3	5	327	157	78	66
Lindsay	29	3	32	1	4	1	.....	26	17	4	3
L'Orignal	16	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	13	4	5	.....
Milton	73	2	75	.....	3	2	2	68	13	34	7
Napanee	11	.....	11	.....	3	2	.....	6	1	4	.....
Ottawa	337	129	466	.....	9	11	2	444	325	36	35
Owen Sound	123	14	137	.....	2	7	.....	128	34	37	33
Perth	43	5	48	4	3	1	.....	40	9	10	5
Picton	28	2	30	.....	2	1	.....	27	11	11	4
Pembroke	34	9	43	1	1	3	.....	38	16	3	3
Peterborough	61	21	82	1	2	.....	.....	79	51	7	9
Prince Arthur's Landing	32	4	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	10	3
Simcoe	72	8	80	.....	6	1	3	70	51	8	6
St. Catharines	92	14	106	3	11	9	2	81	20	28	14
Sarnia	242	9	251	1	10	1	1	238	147	64	12
Stratford	102	19	121	1	3	2	4	111	48	23	20
Sandwich	126	26	152	2	13	2	1	134	89	23	10
St. Thomas	124	6	130	16	19	8	4	83	30	39	8
Sault Ste. Marie	28	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	24	2	2
Toronto	1208	474	1682	38	94	26	11	1513	500	886	120
Walkerton	73	7	80	4	6	3	2	65	52	8	3
Woodstock	127	11	138	5	6	5	1	121	40	40	28
Welland	321	22	343	4	7	17	1	314	149	113	36
Whitby	75	5	80	2	7	6	4	61	20	27	7
Lock-up, Parry Sound	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	1	.....
“ Silver Islet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Bracebridge	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
“ Manitowaning	13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13*	13	.....	.....
“ Little Current	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	1	.....
“ Nipissing District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5556	1244	6800	161	405	186	58	5990	2681	2127	652

* 4 of these were transferred to Sault Ste. Marie Gaol.

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the Peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.
Brantford		5		20	1				3	1	
Barrie			1	14		1			17	1	2
Berlin			1	2							
Brampton		1			1						4
Brockville		3	1	2	2						
Belleville				9							
Cayuga		1		2					3		
Cornwall		1	1	3							
Cobourg	1	5		10		1		1			
Chatham		1		6					3		1
Goderich				12				1			
Guelph			1	7	4						1
Hamilton		16	1	46	7			1		11	7
Kingston				12						1	1
London		5	1	18	3						2
Lindsay				3							
L'Orignal		3		4							
Milton			1	1						1	
Napanee					1						
Ottawa			1	36		2			18		1
Owen Sound		1		4	2						
Perth			1	5	2					2	
Pictou				3	1						
Pembroke			1	6	1						1
Peterborough				4							
Prince Arthur's Landing				1							
Simcoe		2		6					4	1	4
St. Catharines				17							
Sarnia			1	2							
Stratford		1	1	5							2
Sandwich		1		9	2						
St. Thomas		1	1	11							6
Sault Ste. Marie				2							
Toronto		12		65	42			1		4	10
Walkerton			1	7							1
Woodstock				6	5					2	2
Welland		4		24	3						2
Whitby				4	2	2				1	3
Lock-up, Parry Sound				3							
“ Silver Islet											
“ Bracebridge											
“ Manitowaning				1							
“ Little Current				4							
“ Nipissing District											
Total	1	63	15	396	79	6	.....	4	48	24	50

No. 6.

were sentenced during the year.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting and wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from or obstructing constable.	Escaping from prisons.	Forgery.	Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving or selling liquor to Indians.
		1	1	1	1	26					3		9
					1	38				1			1
						27	2		1	1			
	3					8							
						61					2		
						28							
					1	10					1		
						14	1				1		1
					4	21					1		1
1			1	1	1	26							
1					1	14			1	2			
			1			22							
1				1	20	379	1			1	13		
2		2				126	1		3	1	2		
1					10	100	1	6		1	6	2	2
1						10	1						
							1						
1	1		1		14	221				1	2		
1						15					1		
		1			1	7				2			
						6							
1			1			3					2		
					1	5							
						14							4
					2	13				1	2		
						49		1			2		
					4	83				1			2
					3	30					2		
	2				3	59					1	1	
	2				4	27				1	5		1
						16							
6	1	1	7	2	30	951	2	1	2	1	5		
						8	1			1	4		
		1			1	19							
2					2	173	2	2		1			
				1		11		1	1	1	2		
						4							
						8							
18	9	6	12	6	104	2632	12	13	8	17	57	3	21

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Horse, cattle or sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.
Brantford	6	1	...	1	...	1	46	...	1	...
Barrie .....	...	...	1	...	...	2	30	...	...	1
Berlin	3	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...
Brampton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Brockville .....	...	2	...	1	7	1	14	...	...	...
Belleville .....	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	...	...	...
Cayuga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	...	...
Cornwall	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2
Cobourg	2	...	...	...	2	1	15	...	...	...
Chatham	6	...	...	...	...	3	31	...	5	...
Goderich .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	1
Guelph .....	...	2	...	...	7	4	21	...	...	...
Hamilton	2	1	1	...	2	6	76	...	...	...
Kingston .....	...	...	...	2	8	3	16	...	...	...
London	10	5	...	4	14	5	63	...	...	...
Lindsay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1
L'Orignal	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Milton	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Napanee	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Ottawa .....	...	...	...	3	10	21	75	1	...	...
Owen Sound .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
Perth .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Picton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pembroke .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Peterborough .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1
Prince Arthur's Landing	4	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
Simcoe	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	...
St. Catharines .....	...	3	...	1	1	...	17	...	...	...
Sarnia	1	4	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...
Stratford .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...
Sandwich	1	1	...	3	...	...	27	...	...	...
St. Thomas .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	3	...
Sault Ste. Marie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Toronto	2	2	...	7	33	22	301	...	3	1
Walkerton	1	2	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...
Woodstock	1	5	...	...	3	...	24	...	...	...
Welland	2	...	...	5	...	2	33	...	...	...
Whitby	2	4	...	...	...	1	15	...	...	...
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
“ Silver Islet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Bracebridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
“ Manitowaning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
“ Little Current .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nipissing District .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	54	34	2	35	95	77	1013	1	16	7

No. 6.—*Continued.*

were sentenced during the year.

Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	TOTAL.
2				1		5		1		3		29		163
				1		2			1	1		30	5	150
				1		2						37	10	107
	5			1		2		1				38	3	62
												35	4	145
						1						44	6	101
												2	4	37
									2		1		8	49
		1				2						26	6	100
								1	2	4		11	3	107
				1	1	1	1		1	1		16	11	79
				4		1	1	1		2		35	7	117
								1	12	4		119	20	752
1		2				7						56	1	241
						5				23		89	11	393
				1			1		1			4		32
													2	16
									1			61	1	75
													2	11
	4			1		1	1		5			34	11	466
	4	1				3						83	11	137
						2						12	5	48
												13		30
		1				2						14	5	43
	2					1	1				1	19	41	82
						1						3	1	36
	4	1				1				4		11	5	80
										1		5	9	106
						1						133	5	251
							2			1		59	3	121
				1		2	2			2		22	13	152
	2						1		2	4		18	15	130
												2		29
			1			43	1	1		7		103	12	1682
									3			14	28	80
	1			2		3	2			1		68		138
	1	1	4	1						10		49	19	343
									1			22		80
														10
														2
														13
														4
3	24	7	5	14	1	86	11	6	31	68	3	1316	287	6800

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence during the year.

OFFENCES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	1	.....	1
Abusive and obscene language	48	15	63
Arson	15	.....	15
Assault	367	29	396
Assault, felonious	76	3	79
Attempted suicide	5	1	6
Abduction .....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy	3	1	4
Breaches of the peace	41	7	48
Breaches of by-laws	23	1	24
Burglary	50	.....	50
Carrying unlawful weapons	18	.....	18
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	9	.....	9
Cruelty to animals	6	.....	6
Cutting and wounding, and attempting same	11	1	12
Deserting employment	5	1	6
Destroying and injuring property	91	13	104
Drunk and disorderly	2085	547	2632
Embezzlement	12	.....	12
Escaping from or obstructing constable	12	1	13
Escaping from prisons	8	.....	8
Forgery	17	.....	17
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	47	10	57
Gambling	3	.....	3
Giving or selling liquor to Indians	15	6	21
Horse, cattle, or sheep stealing	54	.....	54
Housebreaking and robbery	32	2	34
Incendiarism	2	.....	2
Indecent assault and exposure	34	1	35
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	31	64	95
Keeping houses of ill-fame	19	58	77
Larceny	879	134	1013
Manslaughter	1	.....	1
Misdemeanour	16	.....	16
Murder	7	.....	7
Perjury	3	.....	3
Prostitution .....	.....	24	24
Rape and assault with intent	7	.....	7
Refusing bail	5	.....	5
Receiving stolen goods	14	.....	14
Seduction	1	.....	1
Selling liquor without license	74	12	86
Shooting with intent	11	.....	11
Stabbing	6	.....	6
Threatening and seditious language	30	1	31
Trespass	66	2	68
Unlawful shooting	3	.....	3
Vagrancy	1033	283	1316
Other offences not above enumerated	260	27	287
Total	5556	1244	6800

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the Nationalities, Religious Denominations, Social State, Educational Status, and Habits of the Prisoners committed.

NAME OF GAOL.	NATIONALITIES.						RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.					SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL STATE.					
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total.
Brantford.....	206	29	50	10	20	3	60	147	9	61	41	103	215	123	109	209	318
Barrie.....	129	128	183	35	8	9	165	227	80	15	5	89	403	66	47	445	492
Berlin.....	59	29	24	12	11	15	47	46	15	19	23	50	100	31	71	79	150
Brampton.....	86	120	125	37	14	9	116	163	69	37	6	75	316	61	245	146	391
Brockville.....	141	9	54	10	12	3	104	68	25	26	6	90	139	92	43	186	229
Belleville.....	101	4	58	....	5	....	69	26	19	43	11	55	113	92	28	140	168
Cayuga.....	42	10	4	1	13	1	17	23	8	19	4	10	61	22	55	16	71
Cornwall.....	59	6	11	2	8	....	47	7	26	6	....	44	42	42	38	48	86
Cobourg.....	90	19	26	9	3	2	28	59	23	24	15	48	101	34	40	109	149
Chatham.....	80	10	17	4	47	5	48	29	13	60	13	73	90	33	105	58	163
Goderich.....	63	21	23	9	6	3	19	39	28	33	6	46	79	19	50	75	125
Guelph.....	81	28	41	8	16	6	71	50	24	31	4	43	137	43	85	95	180
Hamilton.....	291	157	271	68	68	25	316	271	134	127	33	423	458	147	125	756	881
Kingston.....	103	47	86	15	10	4	122	91	22	26	4	76	189	98	68	197	265
London.....	294	145	140	46	69	33	200	293	76	115	43	214	513	106	287	440	727
Lindsay.....	33	4	7	8	2	....	12	15	14	9	4	18	36	12	21	33	54
L'Orignal.....	18	....	1	....	....	....	13	3	3	....	....	12	7	13	8	11	19
Milton.....	46	145	149	42	3	4	116	190	43	27	13	23	366	54	16	373	389
Napanee.....	35	5	3	3	1	....	7	5	3	30	2	17	30	22	23	24	47
Ottawa.....	437	56	146	22	22	8	460	124	66	39	2	230	461	211	113	578	691
Owen Sound.....	77	42	44	27	3	5	28	71	48	30	21	56	142	75	102	96	198
Perth.....	38	3	22	4	2	....	18	26	15	9	1	21	48	8	32	37	69
Pictou.....	54	9	23	1	4	2	22	39	12	17	3	36	57	23	26	67	93
Pembroke.....	34	4	9	4	....	3	24	8	9	11	2	22	32	23	31	23	54
Peterborough.....	51	9	25	3	1	1	47	23	5	11	4	39	51	53	32	58	90
Prince Arthur's L'dg.	64	12	24	5	7	14	63	25	15	10	13	33	93	50	18	108	126
Simcoe.....	91	11	10	12	17	4	10	23	9	28	75	65	80	54	82	63	145
St. Catharines.....	80	13	21	3	10	4	57	28	11	29	6	46	85	26	39	92	131
Sarnia.....	159	37	101	18	25	1	150	128	33	23	7	73	268	255	199	142	341
Stratford.....	70	36	58	18	12	7	61	49	53	27	11	100	101	41	103	98	201
Sandwich.....	74	19	31	8	44	14	75	46	16	30	23	95	95	29	81	109	190
St. Thomas.....	96	41	26	11	57	6	58	59	30	48	42	82	155	21	151	86	237
Sault Ste. Marie.....	27	4	....	....	2	....	10	5	13	4	1	25	8	13	14	19	33
Toronto.....	994	490	815	132	150	59	1037	1022	266	214	101	872	1768	540	561	2079	2640
Walkerton.....	42	15	17	10	3	6	17	27	28	18	3	44	49	30	48	45	93
Woodstock.....	110	100	81	44	32	23	96	161	60	43	30	126	264	108	130	260	390
Welland.....	128	47	137	20	73	16	185	140	34	45	17	138	283	215	94	327	421
Whitby.....	71	22	18	13	8	1	22	34	22	46	9	61	72	29	76	57	133
Lock-up, Parry Sound.....	8	....	4	4	....	2	3	2	12	1	1	5	13	4	14	4	18
“ Silver Islet.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
“ Bracebridge.....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2
“ Manitowaning.....	9	....	3	....	1	....	4	3	4	2	....	6	7	8	1	12	13
“ Little Current.....	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	4
“ Nipissing Dist.	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	3	3
Total.....	4677	1888	2889	678	790	298	4028	3798	1397	1393	604	3687	7533	2931	3415	7805	11220

TABLE

Shewing the Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Agents and Commercial Travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bar-tenders.	Blacksmiths and Boiler-makers.	Boot and Shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and Distillers.	Brickmakers and Bricklayers.	Broom, Brush and Basket-makers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsters.	Carpenters and Joiners.	Carriage and Wagonmakers.	Cigarmakers.
Brantford	7	...	5	1	1	3	5	4	...	1	3	...	...	11	2	...
Barrie .....	...	...	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
Berlin	2	...	2	1	1	6	4	3	...	2	1	3	1	1	...	...
Brampton	4	...	4	3	...	7	10	...	...	3	...	6	2	2	...	1
Brockville	5	...	1	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	1
Belleville .....	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Cayuga .....	...	...	1	1	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
Cornwall .....	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
Cobourg .....	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...
Chatham .....	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	5	...	3	...	2	2	3	...	3
Goderich	4	...	1	1	...	3	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	8	...	...
Guelph	5	...	4	...	...	2	6	9	...	2	...	2	1	10	...	2
Hamilton	6	...	4	4	...	12	21	18	...	2	...	8	3	22	...	16
Kingston .....	...	...	3	...	1	6	8	10	...	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
London	7	...	8	3	4	13	19	53	1	8	1	5	5	23	8	3
Lindsay	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
L'Orignal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Milton .....	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Napanee	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ottawa	4	...	1	4	4	10	10	35	...	4	...	4	...	29	2	1
Owen Sound .....	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	8	...	...
Perth .....	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pictou	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...
Pembroke .....	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Peterborough .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...
Prince Arthur's Landing .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	...
Simcoe	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	...
St. Catharines .....	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...
Sarnia	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Stratford	1	2	6	...	...	6	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	...
Sandwich	2	...	1	...	...	1	6	6	1	3	...	...	...	11	...	1
St. Thomas .....	...	...	1	3	...	...	10	...	...	5	...	1	...	12	2	3
Sault Ste. Marie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Toronto	38	4	14	12	2	28	76	108	...	46	16	25	7	77	7	12
Walkerton	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
Woodstock .....	...	...	1	...	...	15	15	11	...	3	1	3	2	3	...	3
Welland .....	...	...	3	6	...	10	9	3	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	...
Whitby	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...
Lock-up, Parry Sound .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
“ Silver Islet .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Bracebridge .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Manitowaning .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
“ Little Current .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Nipissing District .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	91	6	62	50	15	163	249	297	4	93	24	93	33	293	27	47

No. 9.

Committed for the Year ending 30th September, 1879.

Clerks, Book-keepers and Students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and Druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and Machinists.	Farmers and Yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and Trunkmakers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and Licensed Victualers.
2				4			2		3	45	2	1	1		8
3				3					4	20					
1				1		1			6	8	1		1	1	4
9				2					7	7			1		
1				1		1	1		2	4	1				1
3				1		2				6		1			3
1										9	1	1	1		1
3										16					1
5	1			1			1			8	1				3
			1	2		1			1	17					2
				2			1		2	22					
				1		1			3	19	1		2		2
20				1		1	2		25	10	8	1	1	3	4
3				2		2	1		1	14	1				1
14			2	7	1	2	2		4	65	5	1	3		3
				1		1				6				1	
									1	3					
										4					
27				1					1	7	2	1	5	1	1
3		2		3			2		7	29	1				2
							1		1	5					
1										11					
1				2					2	6			1		3
3							1		3	3					1
2						2			1	29			1		3
									1	5					
1				1					2	11	1				1
1				2		2			2	30		1			2
12				3					3	16	1		1	1	2
7							1		1	9					1
						9	5	10	27	20	16	17	12	10	11
79		3		14	1				1	18					1
2				3		2	1		3	11		1	2		
6		2	2				2		7	24	1	1			2
2				3			1		2	13			2		
										4					
										1					
										3					1
										1					
										2					
217	1	7	5	61	2	26	26	10	122	550	44	26	35	17	64

TABLE

Shewing the Occupation, Trade or Calling of Prisoners

NAME OF GAOL.	Householders.	Labourers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and Stone-cutters.	Merchants and Traders.	Millwrights and Wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Printers.	Plumbers and Painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway Employés.
Brantford	13	121			6	1				1	7			12	
Barrie	1	393			1						1	9		3	
Berlin		74									2	3			
Brampton		221			7		3		7	4		3			
Brockville	21	107			5				5	1		1	2		1
Belleville	9	81		1	4									29	
Cayuga		29										2			
Cornwall		32			4	1									
Cobourg		73				1	1		1	2	3	1		2	
Chatham		84			2	1			1			8		3	
Goderich		29			1	1						6			
Guelph		53			5			2	2			7			
Hamilton	32	352		2	15	1	1		11	5	3	31			
Kingston		70			13	3		1	2	1	3	2	1	13	
London	17	218		2	4	2	1	1	12	4	3	8	1		8
Lindsay		28				1								2	
L'Orignal		10				1									
Milton		357							2		1	3			
Napanee		22				1									
Ottawa	10	256			13	3				1	3	16	1	118	
Owen Sound		93			3			1				1	1	4	
Perth		31													
Pictou		43			5	1					1	2			
Pembroke		16		5	1										
Peterborough		36			1				1			1		2	
Prince Arthur's Landing		68				2						2		3	
Simcoe		35							2	1	2	3		4	
St. Catharines	5	49			3						1	8		5	1
Sarnia		282			2							2		1	2
Stratford		98			1		1			5		2			2
Sandwich	11	37		1	1	1			1			5			2
St. Thomas		91				2	2		3	1		5	2	3	
Sault Ste. Marie		8													
Toronto	6	757	1	2	25	17	1	1	32	29	35	80		339	2
Walkerton		29			3	2						3			
Woodstock	5	207	3		2				12	1		7			
Welland		228		1	10	4			7	2	5	4		10	2
Whitby		59				1		1	1	2	1	1		3	
Lock-up, Parry Sound		9		3					1						
“ Silver Islet															
“ Bracebridge	1														
“ Manitowaning		5													
“ Little Current				3											
“ Nipissing District		1													
Total	131	4792	4	21	137	47	10	7	103	60	71	232	8	556	20

No. 9.—*Continued.*

Committed for the Year ending 30th September, 1879.

Rope-makers	Sailors and Fishermen.	School and Music Teachers.	Servants and Washerwomen.	Tailors.	Tanners and Curriers.	Teamsters, Drivers and Grooms.	Telegraph Operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and Jewellers.	Weavers and Woolworkers.	Whitewashers and Plasterers.	Wood Turners.	No Occupation.	Other Occupations.	Total.
.....	1	1	10	2	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	23	4	318
.....	.....	7	14	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	492
.....	.....	1	11	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	150
1	7	.....	10	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	26	21	391
.....	1	.....	28	1	.....	1	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	5	6	229
.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	168
.....	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	71
.....	.....	1	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	3	86
.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	8	2	149
.....	7	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	163
.....	4	.....	4	9	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	6	5	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
.....	11	.....	109	12	.....	6	.....	8	3	4	8	2	21	53	881
.....	21	.....	11	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	1	48	5	265
.....	4	.....	92	25	2	29	6	1	1	.....	3	.....	8	5	727
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19
.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	389
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	2	47
.....	4	.....	53	4	.....	11	.....	10	4	.....	6	.....	.....	23	691
.....	3	1	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	7	6	198
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	69
.....	7	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	90
.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	9	126
.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24	3	145
.....	9	2	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	131
.....	5	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	14	4	341
.....	.....	.....	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	.....	10	12	201
.....	15	.....	24	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	190
.....	6	1	7	5	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	4	1	9	20	237
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	33
1	46	2	129	35	6	53	4	19	2	3	14	4	227	62	2640
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	5	93
2	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	390
.....	19	17	7	5	.....	9	.....	6	1	1	1	4	8	.....	421
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	27	.....	133
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
4	186	34	604	147	23	135	12	60	24	34	56	12	621	308	11220

TABLE

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison number of prisoners in

NAME OF GAOL.	ESCAPES AND DEATHS.		
	Escaped and evaded re-capture.	Escaped and recaptured.	Deaths.
Brantford.....			
Barrie.....			1
Berlin.....	2	1	
Brampton.....			
Brockville.....			1
Belleville.....			
Cayuga.....			
Cornwall.....			1
Cobourg.....			
Chatham.....			
Goderich.....	2	1	1
Guelph.....		1	1
Hamilton.....			1
Kingston.....		1	1
London.....			1
Lindsay.....			1
L'Orignal.....			
Milton.....			
Napanee.....	2		
Ottawa.....		1	
Owen Sound.....			
Perth.....			1
Pictou.....			
Pembroke.....			2
Peterborough.....			
Prince Arthur's Landing.....			
Simcoe.....	1		
St. Catharines.....			
Sarnia.....			
Stratford.....	1		4
Sandwich.....			
St. Thomas.....	5	1	
Sault Ste. Marie.....			
Toronto.....		2	2
Walkerton.....			
Woodstock.....	3		3
Welland.....			
Whitby.....			
Lock-up, Parry Sound.....		1	
“ Silver Islet.....			
“ Bracebridge.....			
“ Manitowaning.....			
“ Little Current.....			
“ Nipissing District.....			
Total.....	16	7	21

No. 10.

labour, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest custody during the year.

REVENUE DERIVED FROM PRISONERS' LABOUR.	DIETARY.		GAOL ACCOMMODATION.			
Actual cash revenue derived from prisoners' hard labour.	Cost of daily rations per head.	Are Gaol regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in Gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in Gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number.
\$ cts.	cts.					
.....	8 ⁸ / ₈	Yes.	30	8	31	10
.....	14	Yes.	27	7	56	11
.....	10 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	25	6	21	3
150 00	7 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	25	4	33	4
.....	8 ¹ / ₃	Yes.	29	3	34	9
.....	9	Yes.	18	4	25	6
.....	9 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	14	4	15	1
.....	12 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	17	3	12	2
.....	12 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	24	5	18	6
.....	14	Yes.	26	4	22	6
120 00	9	Yes.	12	4	28	2
.....	10	Yes.	36	7	28	3
.....	6 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	60	6	82	28
.....	7 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	53	9	48	10
.....	9 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	57	9	60	23
.....	7 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	18	4	9	.....
.....	13	Yes.	18	6	8	1
.....	6 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	22	4	52	.....
.....	8 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	18	4	12	2
.....	10 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	97	8	54	28
.....	10	Yes.	32	6	68	6
.....	15	Yes.	18	4	19	8
.....	9	Yes.	26	6	9	3
53 70	8	Yes.	24	4	20	8
.....	10 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	24	4	16	2
.....	23 ¹ / ₂	Not given.	15	3	16	1
1 00	11	Yes.	24	8	22	3
.....	18	Yes.	40	8	20	7
.....	8 ³ / ₄	Yes.	16	4	23	2
.....	6 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	24	6	25	8
.....	10	Yes.	34	4	22	7
.....	12 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	16	4	31	9
.....	11 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	14	3	6	1
.....	7 ¹ / ₂	No.	184	12	164	88
2 00	8 ³ / ₈	Yes.	24	8	12	1
250 00	13	Yes.	32	6	43	10
.....	8	Yes.	36	4	54	16
50 00	10	Yes.	22	5	22	3
.....	32 ¹ / ₂	Not given.	5	2	2	.....
.....	58 ¹ / ₂	Not given.	5	1	0	.....
.....	.....	Yes.	5	2	2	.....
.....	.....	Not given.	5	1	3	.....
.....	9 ¹ / ₂	Yes.	5	3	3	.....
.....	60	Not given.	5	.....	1	.....
\$626 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE

Shewing the number of Prisoners, how maintained, and cost

NAME OF GAOL.	HOW MAINTAINED.				
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Municipalities.	Total number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Total number of days' custody of Municipal prisoners.
Brantford	318	129	189	2593	3981
Barrie	492	71	421	2402	4799
Berlin	150	49	101	1419	1949
Brampton	391	13	378	264	4670
Brockville	229	43	186	1111	5854
Belleville	168	61	107	1774	4177
Cayuga	71	37	34	1269	672
Cornwall	86	43	43	1127	1165
Cobourg	149	44	105	1368	3404
Chatham	163	78	85	2734	1599
Goderich	125	51	74	1734	2662
Guelph	180	54	126	1968	2960
Hamilton	881	160	721	3540	15690
Kingston	265	61	204	1428	7809
London	727	161	566	5109	10122
Lindsay	54	29	25	708	924
L'Orignal	19	10	9	555	264
Milton	389	21	368	376	3737
Napanee	47	13	34	401	1831
Ottawa	691	60	631	2083	13322
Owen Sound	198	39	159	2281	7868
Perth	69	19	50	1192	3839
Pictou	93	12	81	943	881
Pembroke	54	20	34	1434	2345
Peterborough	90	14	76	381	2239
Prince Arthur's Landing	126	126	.....	2159	.....
Simcoe	145	80	65	1710	962
St. Catharines	131	19	112	1065	4053
Sarnia	341	40	301	1103	5279
Stratford	201	32	169	912	4261
Sandwich	190	58	132	1932	2859
St. Thomas	237	107	130	2684	2323
Sault Ste. Marie	33	33	.....	586	.....
Toronto	2640	736	1904	12302	33605
Walkerton	93	26	67	1064	966
Woodstock	390	60	330	2691	5216
Welland	421	67	354	2100	8461
Whitby	133	58	75	109	4553
Lock-up, Parry Sound	18	18	.....	32	.....
“ Silver Islet . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ Bracebridge	2	2	.....	30	.....
“ Manitowaning	13	13	.....	48	.....
“ Little Current	4	4	.....	39	.....
“ Nipissing District	3	3	.....	18	.....
Total	11,220	2,774	8,446	70,778	181,301

No. 11.

of maintenance for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

GAOL EXPENDITURE.							SALARIES OF			
Cost of food, clothing, fuel and maintenance.	Cost of Official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner on entire gaol expenditure, including repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel, maintenance and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Gaoler.	Turnkey.	Matron.	Gaol Surgeon
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1589 58	1550 00	123 60	3263 18	10 26	5 38	4 88	700 00	500 00	150 00	200 00
2602 79	1505 00	124 35	4232 14	8 60	5 54	3 06	800 00	365 00	140 00	200 00
839 50	1100 00	2 00	1941 50	12 94	5 61	7 33	500 00	400 00	100 00	100 00
794 06	1050 00	52 87	1896 93	4 85	2 17	2 68	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00
1013 67	1475 00	60 03	2548 70	11 13	4 68	6 45	900 00	325 00	150 00	100 00
814 99	1125 00	368 06	2308 05	13 73	7 04	6 69	400 00	400 00	200 00	125 00
521 59	1185 00	60 35	1766 94	24 88	8 19	16 69	600 00	365 00	80 00	140 00
704 50	1150 00	.....	1854 50	21 56	8 19	13 37	740 00	250 00	60 00	100 00
1872 00	1580 00	211 00	3663 00	24 58	13 98	10 60	800 00	500 00	200 00	80 00
1048 29	1591 50	75 00	2714 79	16 65	6 89	9 76	709 50	522 50	209 50	150 00
966 73	1220 00	114 91	2301 64	18 41	8 65	9 76	550 00	430 00	100 00	140 00
1402 36	1450 00	.....	2852 36	15 84	7 79	8 05	600 00	450 00	200 00	200 00
2640 00	3275 00	482 61	6397 61	7 26	3 54	3 72	1000 00	+1675 00	350 00	250 00
2637 16	1750 00	719 24	5106 40	19 26	12 66	6 60	800 00	600 00	200 00	150 00
2404 28	3413 75	452 94	6270 97	8 62	3 93	4 69	700 00	+2007 50	456 25	250 00
305 42	1180 00	.....	1485 42	27 50	5 65	21 85	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00
356 33	650 00	.....	1006 33	52 96	18 75	34 21	550 00	.....	100 00	.....
422 48	770 00	.....	1192 48	3 06	1 08	1 98	500 00	.....	100 00	50 00
743 59	1000 00	.....	1743 59	37 09	15 82	21 27	475 00	350 00	100 00	75 00
3044 40	2400 00	330 37	5774 77	8 35	4 85	3 47	900 00	+1000 00	300 00	200 00
2192 36	2002 50	106 40	4301 26	21 72	11 61	10 11	700 00	+ 602 50	300 00	400 00
1009 52	1240 00	104 40	2353 52	34 10	16 13	17 97	600 00	400 00	160 00	80 00
388 46	816 00	13 00	1217 46	13 09	4 32	8 77	400 00	250 00	106 00	60 00
550 00	1065 00	7 00	1622 00	30 03	10 31	19 72	500 00	365 00	100 00	100 00
994 22	1275 00	.....	2269 22	25 21	11 05	14 16	650 00	375 00	100 00	150 00
856 26	1120 00	31 40	2007 66	15 93	7 04	8 89	500 00	400 00	120 00	100 00
848 84	1000 00	.....	1848 84	12 75	5 85	6 90	400 00	300 00	200 00	100 00
910 65	1940 00	272 83	3123 48	23 84	9 03	14 81	720 00	+ 720 00	200 00	300 00
1910 00	1400 00	263 15	3573 15	10 48	6 37	4 11	650 00	400 00	200 00	150 00
1171 97	1191 00	100 39	2463 36	12 25	6 33	5 92	450 00	400 00	216 00	125 00
846 59	1450 00	46 67	2343 26	12 33	4 70	7 63	550 00	500 00	200 00	200 00
1097 95	1289 00	105 67	2492 62	10 52	5 08	5 44	700 00	389 00	100 00	100 00
351 98	900 00	.....	1251 98	37 93	10 66	27 27	400 00	300 00	100 00	100 00
7633 52	9451 65	200 39	17285 56	6 54	2 96	3 55	*2100 00	+5675 00	560 00	1000 00
437 60	1325 00	6 15	1763 75	19 01	4 77	14 24	650 00	375 00	200 00	100 00
1597 69	1750 00	525 01	3872 70	9 93	5 44	4 49	800 00	400 00	200 00	350 00
2560 00	1804 00	490 00	4854 00	11 53	7 24	4 29	600 00	+ 800 00	254 00	150 00
582 59	1375 00	118 40	2075 99	15 61	5 28	10 33	850 00	250 00	125 00	150 00
35 36	200 00	.....	235 36	13 07	1 97	11 10	200 00	.....	.....	.....
15 12	.....	.....	15 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49 12	200 00	.....	249 12	124 56	24 56	100 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	15 38	.....	15 38	200 00	.....	.....	.....
67 97	200 00	15 65	283 62	70 90	20 90	50 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
24 75	300 00	.....	324 75	108 25	8 25	100 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
52,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,354 08	10 90	5 20	5 70	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Salaries of Gaoler and Assistant Gaoler.

† More than one Turnkey employed.

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the total number of Prisoners that were in the several Gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1879, and the nature of their imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	CLASSIFICATION.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.							Total number of prisoners.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of two months or under.	Under sentence for periods over two months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.		
Brantford	9	5	3		3	7	6	1			17	
Barrie	9	1	1			5	4		2		11	
Berlin	13		1		3	8	3				14	
Brampton	4	4			2	4			2		8	
Brockville	8	6			1	6	6		1		14	
Belleville	10	10			5	5	8	1	1		20	
Cayuga	2		1		2	1					3	
Cornwall	6	1	1			2			4	2	8	
Cobourg	9	2	2		5	3	5				13	
Chatham	9	1	1			5	5	1			11	
Goderich	7	1	1			5	3		1		9	
Guelph	10	4			6	4	1		1	2	14	
Hamilton	23	21		1	4	24	16	1			45	
Kingston	14	14	2	1		3	25	1	2		31	
London	21	11	3		11	17	6	1			35	
Lindsay	2						2				2	
L'Orignal	2				1		1				2	
Milton	1		1		1		1				2	
Napanee	2					1		1			2	
Ottawa	21	15			5	23	8				36	
Owen Sound	11	2			2	4	4	1	1	1	13	
Perth	5	2	1				6		2		8	
Pictou	2	2				3	1				4	
Pembroke	5	4			1	2	6				9	
Peterborough	5	3			1		7				8	
Prince Arthur's Landing	3	2			1	1	2		1		5	
Simcoe	4	5			4		3		2		9	
St. Catharines	11	5	1		1	7	4	1	3	1	17	
Sarnia	17	3	1		6	7	7		1		21	
Stratford	10	4	2		2	8	6				16	
Sandwich	9	4	1		4	5	5				14	
St. Thomas	12				3	6	2	1			12	
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1			1	2					3	
Toronto	91	44			29	70	30	2	4		135	
Walkerton	3					1	2				3	
Woodstock	13	2			6	3	5		1		15	
Welland	18	3			5	8	8				21	
Whitby	5	1	1		2	2	2	1			7	
Lock-up, Parry Sound												
“ Silver Islet												
“ Bracebridge												
“ Manitowaning	1					1					1	
“ Little Current												
“ Nipissing District												
Total	409	183	24	2	117	253	200	13	29	6	618	

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO,

TORONTO.

The following statement exhibits the movements of the Central Prison population during the year ending 30th September, 1879 :—

Number of prisoners remaining in custody on 30th September,	
1878	359
Committed during the year ending 30th September, 1879.....	567
Total number of prisoners in custody during the year.....	926

DISCHARGES.

By expiration of sentence.....	583
By payment of fine	10
By order of Secretary of State for Canada.....	10
By re-transfer to County Gaols.....	2
By removal to Asylums upon certificate of insanity...	4
Escaped	2
Died	4
	— 615
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1879.....	311

If these figures be compared with those shewing the movements of prisoners in the preceding year, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of transfers and commitments from 638 to 567, and that the whole number of prisoners in custody during the twelve months was reduced from 999 in 1878 to 926 in 1879.

Of the 567 prisoners received into custody, 415 were sentenced direct to the Central Prison by the Judiciary, and 152 were first sentenced to Common Gaols, and subsequently transferred to the Prison.

Respecting the discharges, it will be observed that 583 prisoners were discharged on expiration of sentence, 10 on payment of fine, 10 by direction of the Dominion Executive, 2 were transferred back to the Common Gaols, having been found unfit for work, 4 were removed to Asylums for the Insane, 4 died, and 2 escaped, and so far have not been recaptured.

As above stated, only 4 deaths occurred in twelve months out of a gross population of 926. This rate of mortality is exceedingly low, being less than *one half per cent.* of the whole number of prisoners in custody during the year. This is considerably smaller than the death rate of the ordinary population, and shews that a regular life and constant occupation, even if under enforced conditions, tends to health and longevity. Inquests were held in every case, and the following summary shews the names of the prisoners who died, the date of death, and the verdict of the coroner's jury :—

Henry Harris, October 26th, 1878, "Consumption."

John Russell, March 21st, 1879, "Inflammation of the lungs, and pleura, combined with disease of the heart."

James Winters, May 21st, 1879, "Inflammation of the lungs."

William Fletcher, June 21st, 1879, "Consumption."

The 4 prisoners transferred to Asylums, gave evidence of insanity shortly after their reception in the prison; and upon this being reported to me, I directed that they should be examined, as required by the Statute, and on the certificates of their insanity being signed by the proper authorities, they were removed to the Asylum, under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

I regret to again have to state that prisoners are still occasionally sentenced direct to the Central Prison, who are quite unfitted for hard labour, through ill-health, or physical or mental incapacity. In some instances, one-armed or one-legged and one-handed men have been so sentenced, and the presence of these comparatively helpless prisoners greatly interferes with the proper discipline and management of the Prison, which has for its object the daily employment of every inmate. Each of these cases was brought to the notice of the Attorney-General, who communicated with the Member of the Judiciary by whom the prisoners were sentenced.

It is to be hoped that in future the sentencing authorities will see the importance of only sending such men to the Central Prison as are capable of performing hard labour.

Only 2 escapes took place from the Prison during the year, and considering that a large proportion of the prisoners have been engaged at extra-mural labour, no better evidence could be adduced of the strict discipline and careful supervision maintained, than this small number of escapes.

The periods of sentence passed upon the prisoners transferred to the Central Prison, together with their nationalities, religious denominations, civil conditions, social habits and educational status, are given in the following summaries:—

Sentences of Prisoners.

For 1 month and under.....	11
For periods over 1 month and up to 2 months	16
For periods over 2 months and up to 3 months, inclusive	83
For 4 months.....	59
“ 5 “	11
“ 6 “	224
“ 7 “	2
“ 8 “	6
“ 9 “	20
“ 11 “	4
“ 12 “	93
“ 13 “	1
“ 14 “	1
“ 15 “	1
“ 16 “	1
“ 18 “	17
“ 20 “	2
“ 22 “	2
“ 23 “	7
“ 2 years	3
“ 3 “	1
“ 4 “	1
“ 5 “	1

Nationalities.

Canadian	260
English	89
Irish	89
Scotch.....	36
United States	75
Other countries	18
	<hr/>
	567

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	208
Roman Catholic.....	215
Presbyterian	47
Methodist	65
Other religions	26
No religion.....	6
	<hr/>
	567

Civil Condition.

Married	144
Single	423
	<hr/>
	567

Social Habits.

Temperate	132
Intemperate	435
	<hr/>
	567

Educational Status.

Could read and write	414
Could read only.....	85
Could neither read nor write	68
	<hr/>
	567

It will be observed that the average period of sentence is still very short; of the 567 prisoners committed during the year, only 131 were sentenced for terms of a year and over. Considering the fact that 150 of the prisoners received during the year, have been re-committed to the Central Prison from 1 to 6 times and over, since its opening in 1874, and having regard to the nature of the crimes for which the prisoners were convicted, it will, I think, be generally admitted that the periods of imprisonment are too short to allow of the accomplishment of the objects for which the Prison was founded.

CONSTRUCTION AND ALTERATIONS.

While my last Annual Report was going through the press, a fire occurred at the Central Prison, to which I briefly referred. The fire took place on the night of the 13th November, and the large brick Foundry (then used as a store-house

for wooden-ware), the Saw Mill and the Paint Shop were totally destroyed, besides slight damage being done to other buildings. The loss on the buildings was \$19,600, and the insurance \$9,000; on the manufactured goods the loss was \$19,800, and the insurance \$17,764; and on the machinery, plant and fixtures the loss was \$12,800, and the insurance \$6,900.

The foundry building has been reconstructed by the Public Works Department, and made into a substantial two-storey brick structure, measuring 160 feet by 80 feet. It is now used exclusively for the Broom Factory carried on by the Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons.

The debris of the frame buildings destroyed by the fire, has been cleared away, and the sites upon which they stood have been added to the yard space. At present there is only one frame structure within the Prison yard, so that the likelihood of an outbreak of fire is much reduced.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year, the prisoners have been employed in making brick, brooms, clothing, boots and shoes, iron work, mats, wooden-ware, brushes, etc., and a considerable amount of work has also been done in connection with the erection of the new shop, previously referred to, and upon the grounds of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, and on those of the Prison. The following statement shews the number of days' work performed in each branch of the Prison industries, distinguishing between what was remunerative labour and productive of revenue, and what was performed in connection with the maintenance of the Prison:—

Remunerative Labour.

Wooden-ware department	13,553	days.
Broom shop	19,569	"
Brush shop	261	"
Tailor shop	5,070	"
Shoe shop	2,660	"
Brickyard	9,579	"
Blacksmith shop	3,655	"
Labour on new shop and Mercer Reforma- tory	954	"
	—	55,301 days.

Unproductive Labour, but which would otherwise have to be paid for.

Carpenter work	253	days.
Tinsmith "	173	"
Engineering, plumbing and machinists' work	609	"
Coopering work	25	"
Painting and glazing work	426	"
Sewer construction, and sod-cutting and laying	359	"
Garden and farm gang	2,387	"
	—	4,232 days.

Forward.

59,533 days.

Ordinary Maintenance

<i>Brought forward</i>		59,533 days.
Clerks	332 days.	
Whitewashers	1,151 "	
Laundry and wash-house work	1,769 "	
Cooking and kitchen work	2,227 "	
Baking	904 "	
Hair-cutting and shaving	608 "	
Yardmen, coal-carriers, etc.	2,081 "	
Corridor-cleaners, etc.	5,327 "	
Gate-keepers	756 "	
Runners and orderlies	2,490 "	
Bucket men	697 "	
Store men	615 "	
Butchers	304 "	
Firemen and stokers	429 "	
Guard-room	923 "	
Stable men	384 "	
Outside men for miscellaneous work ...	2,572 "	23,569 days.
		<hr/>
		83,102 days.

In last year's report, I stated that the manufacture of wooden-ware had proved unremunerative and was in some other respects, chiefly the liability to waste and destroy material, unsuited to short date prison labour. For these reasons, the stock of manufactured wares on hand and the goods in course of manufacture, were disposed of to Mr. E. B. Eddy of Hull, together with the plant and machinery used in the manufacture of hollow wooden-ware. The Brush Department was also closed at the same time. All the other industries of a productive character mentioned in the foregoing statement, are still being carried on, and the number of prisoners in the Broom Shop has been largely increased, and additional prisoners have also been engaged in the Brick-yard. Notwithstanding this, a considerable number of prisoners are without employment and a still greater number will be in that condition during the ensuing winter, on the closing of the Brick-yard in November. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that industrial work, if possible of mechanical order, should be obtained for one hundred prisoners.

The north shop fitted up and equipped with all the fixtures and appliances for wood-work, and the south shop with those for iron manufacture, are now available for these descriptions of work. I have, therefore, recommended that I be authorized to advertise for offers for the leasing of these shops, with their plant and machinery, together with the labour of from 75 to 100 prisoners.

MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the stoppage of the wooden-ware manufactory, and the sale of the machinery, and the destruction of some of the shops by fire, it was decided to permanently increase the number of prisoners leased to Messrs. H. A. Nelson and Sons, for the manufacture of brooms, and to extend the operations of the brick-yard in summer.

These changes rendered the working of the Industrial Department comparatively simple, and made it unnecessary to retain on the staff of the Prison, the official known as the Industrial Manager. Experience seeming to prove that it would be better to combine the management of the industrial and disciplinary

Departments of the Prison under one executive officer, I, therefore, under the authority of the Government, issued, on the 20th September, the following letter of instruction to the Warden of the Prison:

"The Manager of the Central Prison Industries having been appointed to the Superintendency of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the position which he formerly held thus becoming vacant, it is necessary to re-organize the Industrial Department, in its relation with the disciplinary routine of the prison. I have, therefore, to instruct you as follows:—

"*First.* From this date the industrial and disciplinary affairs of the prison are amalgamated, and their entire management and supervision are placed under the direction of the Warden, who will be held responsible for their effective working in all details.

"*Second.* The Accountant of the Industrial Department, the foremen of shops, and other officials and *employés*, who were formerly under the Industrial Manager, are now under the direction of the Warden, who will supervise and direct their respective duties and work.

"*Third.* The Accountant of the Industrial Department will make requisitions for all material, goods, etc., required in that department, which, when approved by the Warden, will be transmitted by him to the Inspector, for authority for, and instructions as to, the purchase of the goods or material needed.

"*Fourth.* The monthly accounts of the Industrial Department are to be made up by the Accountant, approved of by the Warden, and then transmitted by the Bursar to the Department of the Inspector of Prisons.

"You will be good enough to place these instructions in the orders of the day, and to promulgate them in the usual manner.

"The house formerly tenanted by the Industrial Manager is to be occupied by the Deputy Warden in future."

INSPECTIONS.

A good many visits were paid to the Prison during the year, but a special inspection was made in July, when three days were spent in the work, as the result of which the following minute was recorded in the inspection book:—

On the 5th, 6th and 7th July, I have been engaged in inspecting the Central Prison, during which time the entire premises have been carefully gone over, and the discipline, routine and general working of the affairs of the Prison, minutely examined into. I have, as the result of this observation and examination, a most favourable report to make of the condition of the establishment, and of the manner in which it is maintained.

The scrupulous cleanliness of the two cell dormitories, as well as of the other portions comprised in the main structure, the neatness and order everywhere observable, and the strict attention paid to sanitive regulations throughout the entire premises, are worthy of the highest praise, and entitle the Prison, in these respects, to be placed in the first rank. The discipline, also, is in a most commendable state, and while the complete personal subordination of the prisoners is apparent, it is evident that such a desirable result is obtained by just and impartial treatment, combined with wholesome disciplinary firmness, tempered with judicious kindness.

The satisfactory condition of the Prison and the prisoners, reflects the highest credit on the Warden and his subordinates, and, considering the great trouble and anxiety which has attended the organization of this important Public Institution, this statement is the more cheerfully recorded by me in an official minute.

The following summary shews the movements of the prisoners since I made my general inspection at the close of last official year, viz.:—

Number of prisoners in custody on 30th September, 1878.	359
Number of prisoners received from 1st October, 1878 to July 7th, 1879	427
	<hr/> 786
Number of prisoners discharged by expiration of sentence	464
Number of prisoners discharged by remission of sentence	10
Number of prisoners who died	4
Number of prisoners transferred to Asylum.....	1
Number of prisoners transferred back to Gaol	1
Number of prisoners escaped	1
	<hr/> 481
Number of prisoners in custody on 7th July, 1879	305

Of these 305 prisoners, 206 are Protestants of all denominations, and 99 are Roman Catholics; 287 are white, 13 are coloured, and 5 are Indians.

The manner in which these prisoners are employed, is given in the annexed statement, viz.:—

Broom shop	86
Brick-yard	66
Blacksmith, machine and wooden-ware shops	22
Tailor shop.....	10
Shoe shop	9
Mat makers	6
Garden and farm gang.....	9
Storage and shipping department and manager's office	2
Engineers, plumbers, etc.	2
Carpenter	1
Tinsmith	1
Painter and Glazier	1
Whitewashers	3
Fireman	1
Butcher shop.....	1
Wash-house and laundry	5
Cleaning buckets	2
Stores department.....	2
Cooks	7
Bakers	3
Runners	6
Guard-room	3
Stable man.....	1
Clerk.....	1
Barbers	2
Corridor cleaners	16
Gate-keepers	2
Employed in prison yard	26
Sick in hospital, including orderly	9

The working of the various industrial departments has been very minutely inquired into, and I have to make the following remarks in regard thereto:—

Broom Shop.—The discipline of this shop continues to be good, although a greater number of punishments are awarded to the prisoners working in it than in any other department. This is accounted for by the fact that they are more thoroughly supervised than elsewhere, as so many men are employed in a limited space. Further observation confirms the opinion previously expressed, namely, that this industry is exceedingly well suited to the class of prisoners sentenced to the Central Prison.

The shop used at present is somewhat overcrowded, but as soon as the reconstructed building is completed, this trouble will be overcome, and an increased number of prisoners can be set at work.

It has been proved that the average output of the shop is one dozen brooms per man per day. This average could be largely increased by the manufacture of a lower grade of brooms only, but again, it would be decreased, were brooms of a higher grade to be exclusively made.

As the floor area of the new building will easily permit of the employment of 150 men, it is most desirable that some other industry of a somewhat similar character should be carried on in the same flat. It will, therefore, be recommended that authority be given for a contract to be entered into for the making of brushes of all kinds, on the same basis as the terms of the contract for the manufacture of brooms.

The following summary shews the progress of work in the Broom shop during the past eight months:—

November.....	426 $\frac{3}{12}$	doz.
December	723 $\frac{8}{12}$	"
January	1080 $\frac{7}{12}$	"
February	1168 $\frac{10}{12}$	"
March	1568 $\frac{2}{12}$	"
April.....	1608 $\frac{5}{12}$	"
May	1779 $\frac{2}{12}$	"
June	2059 $\frac{6}{12}$	"

Brick Yard.—This department continues to work well, and affords excellent employment for able-bodied short date prisoners, who have no mechanical knowledge. Indeed, no better hard labour could be devised, and it is to be hoped that the supply of brick clay on the Government grounds, will hold out for many years to come, in order that this summer employment for a large number of prisoners may be continued.

The foreman of the yard reports that the prisoners work satisfactorily, and that the out-put of the machines will be greater than in the previous year, and will aggregate, it is hoped, about two millions and a half of brick.

As the manufacture of brick only furnishes employment for summer and autumn, the attention of the Government will be directed to the necessity which exists for the solicitation of tenders for the employment of from eighty to one hundred prisoners during the winter months.

Blacksmith, Machine and Wood Shop.—Twenty-two prisoners are here engaged in the manufacture of screens for the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, of broom-making machines and other articles of wood and iron. Since the last inspection, 243 screens, 80 cell-gates, 30 broom-winders, and 22 sewing-presses have been turned out of this shop, besides which a considerable quantity of general work has been done. As there are also a number of iron-workers among

the prisoners, it would be well if some iron-working industry, of a simple character, could be adopted for the permanent employment of such prisoners.

Tailor's Shop.—A smaller number of men than usual, viz.: 10, are at work in this shop, as the demand for gaol clothing is slight at this time of year. Inasmuch, however, as it is probable that a considerable number of orders will be received in the fall, the Manager of the Industrial Department will see that steps are taken to have, at least, 400 suits of "Common Gaol" clothing made up. In addition to making the class of clothing just referred to, the Tailor's gang have been working at the Central Prison garb, the uniforms for the guards, clothes for the discharged prisoners, uniforms for the Asylum attendants, and clothes for the paying patients in the Asylum, as well as doing all the repairs to the prison uniforms. The Master Tailor reports that the prisoners work well, and that their conduct is good. As the floor space of this shop is found to be somewhat limited, a plan for the increasing of the size of the shop will be detailed in another portion of this minute.

Shoe Shop.—The number of men in this shop has also been considerably reduced, owing to the fact that the Public Institutions are now well supplied with boots and shoes. The Manager will see that certainly no less a number than the present gang is kept employed in making up the style of brogans generally required for the Prison, the Public Institutions and the Common Gaols, and he will also communicate with the Bursars of the various Institutions, to ascertain whether any special orders can be given. The Master Shoemaker states that the work turned out by the prisoners in his shop is good, and that they are reasonably industrious in their habits.

Mat-making.—There are, at present, 6 men engaged in this work. As soon as the present stock of material is used up, the Manager will report the quantity of mats on hand, in order that steps may be taken to dispose of them.

Garden and Farm.—The front grounds have now reached a highly ornamental state. They would be much improved by the covering over of the open sewer running through them, and by the erection of a fountain in the centre of the grounds. It will be recommended that an appropriation of \$500 be asked at the next Session to enable these things to be done.

The plot of cultivated ground in the rear is not in such good condition, and the prospects of a large crop are not favourable. These nine acres of land should be used to the fullest advantage, and brought up to the highest state of production, by good tilling and manuring. The Warden will take steps to have this done in the future. It is noticed that the fence separating these grounds from the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, is in a very dilapidated condition, and, indeed, in some places has fallen down. The Warden is desired to communicate with the Railway authorities, and to request them to at once put up a good fence along their line.

Outside Gang.—Twenty-six prisoners have been engaged for some time past, in cleaning up the prison yard, taking down the old chimneys left from the debris of the fire, and in other works.

As the occupation of these prisoners will soon be gone, the Manager will endeavour to find employment for a considerable portion of them with the contractor, who has the work of building the new shop.

Domestic Service of the Prison.—A great many prisoners are employed in this service, but considering the excellent condition of the Prison, fault cannot be found. The large number of prisoners employed in the general domestic services of the Prison might be curtailed to some extent by the use of machinery for washing, etc., but in the present state of the Industrial Department, it is not needful that this should be done.

The attention of the Warden is called to the desirableness of having a Conduct Register in each shop and department of the Prison, so that a record may be kept of the conduct and industry of each prisoner. As soon as the good-mark system is adopted, such a register will be necessary, and it may as well be commenced at once.

The hollow wooden-ware machinery has been shipped to Mr. Eddy, and the Manager will be good enough to see that the arrangement regarding such machinery is carried out in the manner provided for in the agreement.

Dietary.—The dietary arrangements and regulations have been examined. The weight of actual solids given to each prisoner, according to the dietary scale, is ample for even hard-worked men, and is, if anything, more than sufficient for those engaged in light occupations. Notwithstanding this, some prisoners, chiefly those employed in the brickyard, have complained of the insufficiency of the food. An examination into all the individual cases has proved, from the admission of the complainants, that their appetites were inordinately large at all times. It is clear, that if the food allowance be increased to meet a few exceptional cases, it would create ill-feeling and grumbling among the other prisoners, and having regard to the fact that the appearance of the prisoners indicates robust health, and that the records shew a gradual increase in their weights from their time of admission, I am of opinion that it is not desirable to alter the present dietary, even to meet exceptional instances.

The scale of diet followed in the Central Prison is as under :—

Sunday :

BREAKFAST.

4½ oz. bread, 1 pint of coffee, 3 oz. molasses, 4 oz. oatmeal made into porridge,
¼ oz. sugar.

DINNER.

9 oz. bread, 12 oz. beef, 12 oz. vegetables.

SUPPER.

12 oz. of bread.

Monday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 pint coffee, ¼ oz. sugar, 8 oz. beef, 8 oz. vegetables.

DINNER.

9 oz. bones, 1 oz. barley, 11 oz. vegetables (made into soup), 9 oz. bread.

SUPPER.

12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, ¼ oz. sugar.

Tuesday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 oz. coffee, ¼ oz. sugar, 2 oz. molasses, 4 oz. rice.

DINNER.

9 oz. bread, 12 oz. beef, 12 oz. vegetables.

SUPPER.

12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, ¼ oz. sugar.

Wednesday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 pint coffee, ¼ oz. sugar, 8 oz. beef, 8 oz. vegetables.

DINNER.

9 oz. bones, 1 oz. barley, 11 oz. vegetables (made into soup), 9 oz. bread.

SUPPER.

11 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Thursday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 pint coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar, 4 oz. oatmeal, 2 oz. molasses.

DINNER.

12 oz. beef, 12 oz. vegetables, 9 oz. bread.

SUPPER.

12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Friday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 pint coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar, 8 oz. beef, 8 oz. vegetables.

DINNER.

9 oz. bones, 1 oz. barley, 8 oz. vegetables (made into soup), 9 oz. bread.

SUPPER.

12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Saturday :

BREAKFAST.

9 oz. bread, 1 pint coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar, 8 oz. beef, 8 oz. vegetables.

DINNER.

8 oz. bread, 12 oz. beef, 12 oz. vegetables.

SUPPER.

12 oz. bread, 1 pint tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sugar.

The vegetables consist of potatoes, carrots and onions ; the rice and oatmeal is made into porridge, sweetened with molasses. The rations of beef-bones with the vegetables, is made into soup.

The food was inspected at each meal served during my three days' visit, and, with the exception of the bread, it was found to be good, sound and wholesome. The bread, however, when first tasted, was, although not absolutely sour, a little tainted. According to the baker, this was owing to the quality of the flour, and the Flour Inspector was therefore directed to make an immediate examination of the same. This he has done, and reports it to be of the best quality. It thus becomes evident that the inferiority of the bread is due either to want of knowledge of the part of the Baker, or to bad yeast. Before I finished my inspection, the trouble, whatever it may have been, was overcome, as the bread was then sweet and wholesome. It is clear that a man having a thorough knowledge of baking should be constantly in the bakery.

The Warden is requested to closely observe the quality of the bread, reporting the result, and if satisfaction be not given in every respect, an efficient baker will have to be appointed.

The arrangement for keeping meat in summer is exceedingly bad, and is the frequent cause of tainted meat. It will be necessary to procure a patent refrigerator of the pattern used by the principal butchers, and an appropriation will be asked to enable this to be done.

At this inspection, the roll was called, and in performing this duty, I saw and spoke privately to every prisoner in custody, asking each one whether he had any complaint to make of his treatment. Sixteen prisoners made complaints regarding

the dietary, the majority of the complaints being that the amount of food was not enough, the others related to its bad quality, referring more particularly to the bread.

Respecting the alleged insufficient quantity of food, this matter has already been referred to in a previous portion of this minute; and I have only to repeat that I consider the dietary to be ample, and that, therefore, I do not intend to recommend any change being made.

Twelve prisoners complained that they were sick and had not been treated, or were not sent to the hospital. It is undoubtedly a fact that in order to prevent malingering, the decision of the Prison Surgeon on a prisoner's fitness to work or not must be final, and that it cannot be reversed by any other official. Under these circumstances, and as the Surgeon has passed his opinion in each case, I thought it unnecessary to inquire further into the complaints.

Twelve prisoners complained that they had been unfairly and unduly punished. Full inquiry was made into the circumstances of each case, and it was found that, without exception, the punishments were all deserved, and that some of the complaints were made by the most flagrant offenders.

Taken as a whole, the complaints received were frivolous and without foundation, except those regarding the quality of the bread.

At the time of this visit, 9 prisoners were in the hospital, only 7 of whom were patients. The complaints with which they were afflicted, were chronic rheumatism, 1; acute rheumatism, 1; neuralgia, 1; inflammation of the knee joint, 1; fever and ague, 2; and pleurisy, 1.

The Register shews the daily average number of prisoners under treatment, in the past nine months, to have been as under:—

October	5.
November	5.13
December.....	4.13
January	5.04
February	5.23
March	9.27
April.....	7.09
May	6.28
June.....	4.11

Only 2 cases of typhoid fever have been admitted to the hospital since October last, shewing that the sanitary condition of the Prison, so far as local influences are concerned, must be almost perfect. The Surgeon's record was examined, and it was found that he had no suggestions to offer, nor complaints to make regarding the structural condition of the hospital.

It will be recommended that an appropriation be obtained next session, to enable the floors of the hospital to be oiled and the woodwork painted.

At this inspection, the entire routine of the Sunday services was minutely examined, commencing at 7.30 a.m. with the Roman Catholic service, which continued until 9 o'clock. At the celebration of mass, 111 prisoners were present, and prior to this service, eight young Roman Catholic laymen gave instruction to these prisoners. The prisoners appeared to pay great attention to the service, which was conducted with decorum.

The Protestant Sabbath school commenced at 9.05 a.m., and concluded at 10.25 a.m.; 268 prisoners being in attendance at the school, which is conducted by 46 voluntary teachers of various Protestant denominations. The Superintendent and teachers of this school exhibit the greatest zeal in the work they have under-

taken, and the means used to instruct and interest the prisoners seem to be very effective.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, service was held by an English Church Clergyman, 238 prisoners attending.

Respecting all these services, it was noticed that a considerable number of prisoners classed as Protestants, attended the Roman Catholic service in the morning, and that many Roman Catholic prisoners were at both the Protestant school and service. Such attendance is entirely voluntary on the part of the prisoners, and so far, no complaint has been made by any of the teachers or clergy. It is evident, however, that circumstances might arise through this practice, upon which charges of proselytism might be based. To avoid all ground for this, the Warden is instructed to give orders to allow the Protestant and Roman Catholic prisoners to only attend the services and schools of their respective denominations, more particularly as the practice of attending the services is apparently followed more for the purpose of relieving the monotony of cell life for a time, than for that of receiving instruction on each occasion.

The method of imparting religious instruction to the prisoners, by the voluntary services of clergymen and teachers, appears to obviate the necessity for appointing Chaplains, and so long as the system continues to give such evidences of efficiency and success, it will not be necessary to recommend any change.

The question of establishing a night school for such of the prisoners as are not able to read and write, will receive consideration.

Since the time of the last visit of inspection, a good many minor improvements have been made about the prison premises by prison labour, among which may be mentioned the graining and painting of the associated dining-room, the making good the damage done to the shoe shop by the fire, the improving of the bathing arrangements, so as to admit of a larger number of prisoners being bathed at the same time.

The damage done by rats and damp to the personal clothing of the prisoners, when placed in the present store-room attached to the water-closet structure, is very great, and action should be taken to prevent further ravages. The best way of overcoming the difficulty appears to be by making an extension to the tailor shop so as to increase its size, it being too small, and using a portion of such extension as a clothes room.

The necessity for such a proper room for this purpose is very apparent when it is considered that the clothing of some of the prisoners is kept for two years. Moreover it is desirable that when the personal clothing of a prisoner is removed on his reception into the prison, it should be cleaned and then examined and put in order by the Tailor, placed in the store room and looked after from time to time. This can only be effectually done by having a proper room and placing it in charge of one of the officials. It will, therefore, be recommended that the Architect of the Public Works Department prepare a design for, and estimate the cost of, extending the Tailor shop, 30 feet or more if necessary, over the coal shed, and fitting up a portion of the extension for a clothes room, so that an appropriation may be asked for the carrying out of the work.

The heat of the kitchen is almost unbearable, the thermometer marking 98° on the day of inspection. This is largely owing to the fact that there is no through draft in the kitchen. The Public Works Department will be asked to report upon the best means of keeping the place cooler.

The Manager is authorized to remove the cupolas from their present position, and put them in a safe place, prior to the rear portion of the shop structure being built up.

He is further directed to give the Canada Car Company notice, that the oak

lumber belonging to them must be removed from the prison premises, not later than 1st August.

He will also take down the two old stacks of chimneys, and endeavour to sell the brick to the contractor for the new shop.

An appropriation will be asked for the cost of converting the small disused drying kiln into a root house, as the present one is so dilapidated as to be unfit for its purposes.

The Manager is authorized to place a short advertisement in the newspapers, calling for offers for the purchase of the four disused cupolas and their fittings, and of the annealing pits.

The Bursar is authorized to place the Tailor on the pay list, at the rate of \$600 per annum, to date from the 1st January, in accordance with an arrangement made at the time the Tailor was appointed.

The Warden is authorized to have four windows made in the partition of the guard room, between the north and south corridors so as to lighten up the passage way.

The re-flooring of the south corridor is much required, and an appropriation will be asked, so that the work may be done next year.

A test was made of the efficiency of the fire appliances, and the promptness with which water could be applied when required. It was shewn that within three and a half minutes from the time an unexpected alarm was given, an excellent stream of water could be played on any building of the Prison.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The cost of maintaining the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1879, was \$47,737.01 as compared with \$50,720.72 in the previous twelve months. A statement is given hereunder, in which the expenditures for various services, and the cost per day per prisoner for each, are shewn, viz:—

Service.	Total Expenditure.		Average daily cost per pris- oner.
	\$	c.	cents. mills.
Medicine, etc.....	319	70	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butcher's meat and fish.....	6,150	69	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour, bread and meal.....	5,136	85	4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Groceries, etc.....	5,614	72	4 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	4,091	78	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fuel.....	3,705	91	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gas, oil, etc.....	863	48	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1,099	33	0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Water.....	750	00	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stationery, advertising and printing... .	419	42	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Library, schools and lectures.....	728	71	0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Furniture and furnishings.....	511	33	0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Stable forage.....	238	63	0 2
Repairs.....	362	51	0 3
Unenumerated.....	718	95	0 6
Farm and grounds.....	313	80	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and wages.....	16,711	20	13 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	\$47,737	01	.39 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

These figures shew that there is a decrease in the gross expenditure of \$2,983.71, and an increase of three cents in the daily cost of each prisoner.

TRANSFER AND DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

The following summary shews the places from which the 567 prisoners were received:—

	Sentenced direct to Central Prison.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and afterwards transferred.	Total.
Brant.....	10	2	12
Bruce.....	5	5	10
Carleton.....	9	...	9
Elgin.....	22	14	36
Essex.....	12	3	15
Frontenac.....	6	14	20
Grey.....	1	...	1
Haldimand.....	2	...	2
Halton.....	3	...	3
Hastings.....	7	2	9
Huron.....	4	...	4
Kent.....	4	2	6
Lambton.....	12	1	13
Lanark.....	3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville.....	17	7	24
Lennox and Addington.....	3	...	3
Lincoln.....	12	4	16
Middlesex.....	32	22	54
Norfolk.....	7	...	7
Northumberland and Durham.....	8	6	14
Ontario.....	6	3	9
Oxford.....	3	8	11
Perth.....	2	1	3
Peterborough.....	2	1	3
Prescott and Russell.....	3	...	3
Prince Edward.....	2	1	3
Renfrew.....	1	...	1
Simcoe.....	5	1	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry...	5	1	6
Victoria.....	4	1	5
Waterloo.....	13	2	15
Welland.....	10	2	12
Wellington.....	15	3	18
Wentworth.....	66	13	79
York.....	97	30	127
Provincial Reformatory.....	2	...	2
Total admissions.....	415	152	567

The cost of transferring these prisoners to the Central Prison is given in the following summary :—

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fares to Toronto.	Travelling Expenses of Prison Bailiff, and Salary.	Cab-hire, Food for Prisoners, Telegrams, &c.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
October, 1878	49	127 35	142 78	53 28	323 41
November, "	53	152 52	137 35	53 77	343 64
December, "	48	137 40	71 25	45 46	254 11
January, 1879	61	157 53	153 39	49 25	360 22
February, "	17	50 18	122 06	14 50	186 74
March, "	49	111 04	185 07	41 05	337 16
April, "	33	86 48	166 73	31 75	284 96
May, "	57	147 55	210 84	47 75	406 14
June, "	51	101 10	162 18	36 25	299 53
July, "	45	107 15	205 24	35 75	348 14
August, "	51	97 45	154 44	34 25	286 14
September, "	57	164 85	188 63	49 65	403 13
Total	571	1440 65	1899 96	492 71	3833 32
Average expenses incurred per prisoner .....	.....	2 52	3 33	0 86	6 71

It will be thus seen that the average cost of transferring each prisoner was \$6.71, while in the preceding year it was \$5.56. The increase is caused by the fact that the Bailiff's salary was, since the 1st January last, charged to the fund for the removal of prisoners, instead of to the Central Prison maintenance as formerly. Fewer prisoners also were transferred, which would likewise account for the increased cost, as the Bailiff's railway fare is the same, whether he is in charge of three prisoners or a dozen.

It may be observed that 571 prisoners are charged for in the above statement, while in the preceding one, only 567 are returned as having been received into the prison. The larger figure includes the four lunatics transferred to asylums.

The railway fares of 367 prisoners, out of the 603 discharged, were paid to the places from which they were committed. The cost of so doing, and the places to which these prisoners were sent are shewn in the annexed statement, viz.:—

WHERE SENT.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	COST.
		\$ cts.
Brockville.....	14	67 60
Berlin.....	9	19 35
Beachville.....	1	3 00
Barrie.....	5	11 25
Forward.....	29	101 20

WHERE SENT.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	COSTS.
		\$ cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>	29	101 20
Bracebridge	1	4 50
Bolton	1	1 00
Buffalo	4	13 00
Belleville	7	20 58
Brantford	4	9 00
Collingwood	1	3 35
Cayuga	1	1 10
Cobourg	4	7 60
Chatham	7	40 25
Cornwall	9	60 00
Caledonia	1	1 95
Clifton	4	11 90
Detroit	2	10 25
Dundas	3	5 25
Goderich	6	26 75
Galt	2	4 75
Guelph	9	15 75
Hamilton	43	62 10
Ingersoll	3	9 45
Kingston	15	66 30
Lindsay	3	8 15
London	37	137 80
Muskoka	1	4 50
Newmarket	1	1 50
Ottawa	26	182 30
Owen Sound	1	4 15
Oshawa	1	0 85
Port Hope	2	3 50
Perth	3	19 85
Port Colborne	1	3 25
Prescott	3	16 95
Paris	2	4 60
Picton	3	13 50
Peterboro'	2	6 84
Pembroke	2	18 75
Park Hill	2	9 60
Ripley	1	4 10
Simcoe	5	14 50
Sarnia	2	7 50
Stratford	4	11 50
Suspension Bridge	3	8 80
Sandwich	9	49 00
St. Thomas	13	57 20
St. Catharines	7	16 80
Walkerton	7	28 70
Welland	14	41 30
Windsor	10	52 50
Whitby	3	4 00
Woodstock	12	34 80
Miscellaneous	31	74 27
Total	367	1,317 09

The money for transferring prisoners to the Central Prison ; for returning such of them to their homes as have no money for that purpose, and for supplying the entirely destitute with decent clothing, is withdrawn from the Administration of Criminal Justice Fund by requisition from this Département upon the Treasury. Having shewn the expenditures for these services, I append the balance sheet for the official year of this branch of the expenditure.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In my last year's report, I stated that it would be impossible to make up the statements connected with the industrial operations of the prison until a settlement had been effected with the insurance companies, and the value of the remaining stock of goods and material on hand had been ascertained. A further difficulty was also caused by the fact that the books had been destroyed by the fire. However, statements have now been prepared from the monthly-returns sent to my Department. They are now presented and shew the operations of the Industrial Department of the prison from the time the Government took over the industries from the Canada Car Company, in November, 1877, to the close of the official year on the 30th September, 1879.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

The following statement exhibits in detail the expenditures for the manufacturing and industrial operations of the Central Prison from the 1st November, 1877, on which day they were undertaken by the Government, until the 30th September, 1879:—

Expenditures.

Thomas Short, sundry small purchases	\$1109 40
R. Mathison, manager, for payment of material and sundries	8510 99
A. R. McMaster & Bro., cloth	1795 63
Hughes Brothers, cloth trimmings	474 85
Barber Bros., cloth	1427 13
McCrossen & Co., trimmings	21 75
Joseph Wey, caps "	180 00
John Hallam, leather	3638 86
D. McLean "	141 69
Henry Graham, carpet for slippers	21 70
Philip Jacobi, shoe findings	264 89
Rice Lewis & Son, hardware	685 24
M. & L. Samuel "	1951 10
P. Paterson & Son "	1491 66
J. R. Silliman, lumber	1773 88
S. S. Mutton & Co., "	1277 86
R. Church "	410 81
Eyer Brothers "	240 50
Wm. Latch "	35 43
Wm. McGill & Co., pine wood for brick....	4458 48
P. Burns, wood and coal	457 68
James Granery "	10 72
D. S. Keith & Co., steam fittings	76 43
E. Beckett " "	6 00
W. J. McGuire & Co., "	37 68
Owen Neilly, pine bolts	1293 59
Allan Gunn, pine bolts	3192 44
McMurray & Fuller	1240 16
Wm. Zeiss, paints and oils	22 45

Forward \$36,249 00

Expenditures.—Continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$36,249 00
The Dorrien Plating Co., castings	40 19
E. & C. Gurney & Co., "	6 44
Electric and Hardware M'f'g Co., castings	438 46
Edward Terry, fire-brick.....	65 00
H. S. Fairbrother & Co., belting.....	6 08
F. E. Dixon & Co., "	13 22
J. Snarr & Sons.....	12 15
Caleb Howard, re-cutting files.....	39 40
Ridout, Aird & Co.	23 89
Neil Currie, boiler plate	19 19
Lauder & Thornton, steam fittings.....	20 90
Lyman Bros. & Co., paints and oils	860 00
Waterman Bros., oil	80 64
McCall, Stock & Anderson, oil	149 30
Samuel Rogers, oil	113 30
James Robertson & Co., repairing saws	54 10
Smart & Shippard	9 90
International Boiler Compound	20 00
Selway & Wood, shoe findings	26 16
Joseph Floyd.....	30 25
James Martin & Son.....	27 40
Johnson Stothers, teaming brick	53 00
W. H. Knowlton, straw	22 15
Globe Printing Company, advertising	82 25
Hunter, Rose & Co., stationery	122 98
Hart & Rawlinson "	15 70
Brown Bros., "	93 20
Gorrell, Craig & Co., "	41 00
G. & E. Evans, hardware.....	14 00
Salaries and wages for the year ending 30th September, 1878	9504 42
R. Mathison, for sundries	3465 65
J. R. Silliman, for lumber	1781 85
Chas. Beck, "	177 05
Eyer Bros., "	164 89
Wm. Latch, "	129 93
McIntosh & Co., "	766 09
John Hallam, leather.....	1291 53
D. McLean, "	827 14
Rice Lewis & Son, hardware	890 22
H. S. Howland & Co., "	133 74
M. & L. Samuel.....	572 29
Lyman Bros. & Co., paints and oils.....	668 09
Waterman Bros., "	110 52
Wm. Zeiss, paints, oils and varnish.....	281 89
John Fiskien & Co., oil	130 39
Elliott & Co., paints and oils	22 43

Forward..... \$59,667 37

Expenditures.--Continued.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$59,667 37	
W. J. McGuire & Co., steam fittings	28 79	
E. & C. Gurney & Co., castings	42 67	
Goldie, McCulloch & Co., machinery	50 07	
Dorrien Plating Co., castings	30 12	
Electric and Hardware M'f'g Co., castings ..	152 55	
Allan Gunn, pine bolts.....	397 96	
A. R. McMaster & Bro., cloth	1632 86	
Barber Brothers, "	733 35	
Hughes Brothers, trimmings	75 48	
H. L. Fairbrother, belting.....	30 19	
Brown Brothers, stationery	109 63	
Gorrell, Craig & Co., printing	15 00	
Wm. McGill & Co., wood	1351 50	
J. Robertson & Co., repairing saws.....	25 63	
Robert Snarr, teaming brick	939 50	
Wm. West, " "	432 82	
M. J. Stothers, " "	37 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co., stationery.....	66 55	
McMurray & Fuller, broom handles	19 90	
Thos. McCrosson, trimmings.....	6 75	
James Park, straw.....	16 83	
C. L. Denison, sand	30 00	
P. Burns, coal.....	90 52	
Double Pointed Tack Co., supplies	36 45	
W. H. Knowlton, straw	20 96	
Globe Printing Co., advertising	70 50	
J. Ross Robertson, "	13 50	
Bengough Bros., "	9 00	
Monetary Times, "	1 50	
Salaries and wages for the year ending 30th September, 1879	8527 50	
	<hr/>	\$74,662 95
McMurray & Fuller, in payment for raw material furnished by them.....		18,938 04
		<hr/>
		\$93,600 99

STATEMENT No. 2.

The following statement exhibits the sales of manufactured goods and the charges for prison labour for the same period:—

McMurray & Fuller, woodenware, brooms, etc.	\$43,564 68
Government of Ontario, capital account, brick- yard fixtures	1725 73
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, brick and la- bour	10,366 25
Canada Car and Manufacturing Company, goods	211 89

Forward..... \$55,868 55

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Continued.*

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$55,868 55
Central Prison maintenance, clothing.....	925 11
Captain Prince, ".....	8 97
Guards and Foremen, ".....	270 54
T. Short, ".....	11 05
W. P. Band, ".....	12 75
Asylum, London, boots and shoes.....	796 30
" Toronto, ".....	1165 00
" Hamilton, ".....	204 75
" Orillia, ".....	535 41
Board of Markets and Health, clothing....	180 00
Reformatory, Penetanguishene, ".....	15 71
J. W. Langmuir, goods.....	2 72
R. Mathison, ".....	23 09
Rice Lewis & Son, ".....	1 25
E. W. Barton, ".....	12 00
Lodge, at Ottawa, ".....	4 50
County Essex, clothing.....	160 65
" Bruce, ".....	50 32
" Leeds and Grenville, clothing.....	160 65
Sault Ste. Marie, ".....	84 50
Prince Arthur's Landing, ".....	80 50
County Northumberland and Durham, cloth- ing.....	222 65
" Ontario, clothing.....	49 00
" Elgin, ".....	97 50
" Carleton, ".....	289 50
Lancashire and Phoenix Insurance Company, goods burned.....	26 56
County Waterloo, clothing.....	65 55
" Grey, ".....	96 55
" Lincoln, ".....	160 65
" Victoria, ".....	96 55
" Middlesex, ".....	301 60
" Perth, ".....	120 65
" Lanark, ".....	32 32
" Haldimand, ".....	96 65
" Brant, ".....	192 65
" Welland, ".....	132 65
" Stormont, ".....	12 25
" Renfrew, ".....	4 50
" Prescott and Russell, clothing.....	96 50
" Hastings, ".....	109 25
" Kent, ".....	120 65
" Frontenac, ".....	240 65
" Lambton, ".....	30 75
" Simcoe, ".....	241 00
" Huron, ".....	97 00
T. Short, sundry sales.....	1928 24

Forward..... \$65,436 14

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Continued.*

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$65,436	14
Government of Ontario, capital account, brickyard, etc.....	2218	68
Government of Ontario and Andrew Mercer Reformatory, brick, iron guards and labour	11132	76
Attorney-General's and P. W. Dpt., brick ..	80	50
McMurray and Fuller	5134	59
E. B. Eddy	6808	91
H. A. Nelson & Sons.....	9158	71
House of Providence.....	9	75
J. W. Langmuir.....	9	00
Office of Inspector of Prisons	30	00
Parliament Buildings	11	60
John Forin, contractor	550	42
T. J. Tracy.....	4	75
Firstbrook & Son	158	90
E. W. Barton	299	44
C. T. Brandon & Co	233	80
Hillock & Kent	384	58
Richard Taylor	200	00
Jno. Fiske & Co	175	00
Jno. McKay	25	00
J. Landreville.....	15	00
Toronto Bridge Co.....	115	92
Provincial Reformatory	36	54
T. R. Fuller.....	31	00
J. Oakley	1	50
Capt. Prince	46	17
Foreman Guards, etc.....	689	67
Thunder Bay Gaol.....	48	75
Manitowaning Lock-up	24	25
Little Current	24	25
Board of Markets and Health, Toronto	102	50
County Essex.....	20	05
“ Ontario	97	00
“ Carleton	145	60
“ Grey	344	75
“ Renfrew	64	35
“ Wentworth	188	50
“ Oxford	146	00
“ Peel	45	30
“ Halton	97	00
“ Norfolk.....	80	75
“ Lambton	48	65
“ Peterboro'.....	97	00
“ Brant	73	00
“ Prince Edward.....	48	75
“ Stormont	27	50
“ Welland	48	50
“ Lennox and Addington	48	65

Forward\$104,819 43

STATEMENT No. 2.—*Continued.*

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$104,819 43
County Simcoe	281 40
Asylum, Toronto	457 63
“ London	575 17
“ Hamilton.....	440 44
“ Kingston	332 59
“ Orillia	27 64
Blind Institute	48 64
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	27 64
Central Prison maintenance.....	1,026 21
Received from Insurance Companies for insurances on manufactured goods and raw material	17,764 09
Total sales.....	\$125,800 88

STATEMENT No. 3.

The following statement shews the stock of manufactured goods, semi-manufactured goods and raw material on hand, 30th September, 1879:—

Manufactured goods in shoe-shop	\$237 40	
Semi “ “ “	260 83	
Raw material in shoe-shop	240 86	\$739 09
Manufactured goods in tailor-shop	1161 50	
Raw material in tailor-shop.....	1915 19	3076 69
Raw material in wood-shop	450 00	
Semi-manufactured goods in wood-shop.....	139 97	589 97
Raw material in blacksmith-shop		18 80
Manufactured brick in brick-yard		5583 98
		\$10,008 53

STATEMENT No. 4.

The following statement shews the amount due and unpaid for Prison manufactures and labour on the 30th September, 1879:—

Estate of McMurray & Fuller, balance due on composition (since paid)	\$669 37
Government of Ontario, capital account, broom machinery and labour	1556 00
Andrew Mercer Reformatory, for brick	9727 46
Attorney-General's Department, “	80 50

Forward..... \$12,033 33

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Continued.*

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$12,033 33
County Essex, clothing.....	20 05
“ Lennox and Addington, clothing ...	48 65
“ Simcoe, clothing	281 40
Manitowaning Lock-up.....	24 25
Little Current “	24 25
Provincial Reformatory	36 54
Toronto Asylum	11 42
H. A. Nelson & Sons.....	818 93
Thos. Forin.....	45 80
Sundries	12 65
	<hr/> \$13,357 27

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

STATEMENT No. 5.

DR. Central Prison Industries in account with the Province of Ontario. CR.

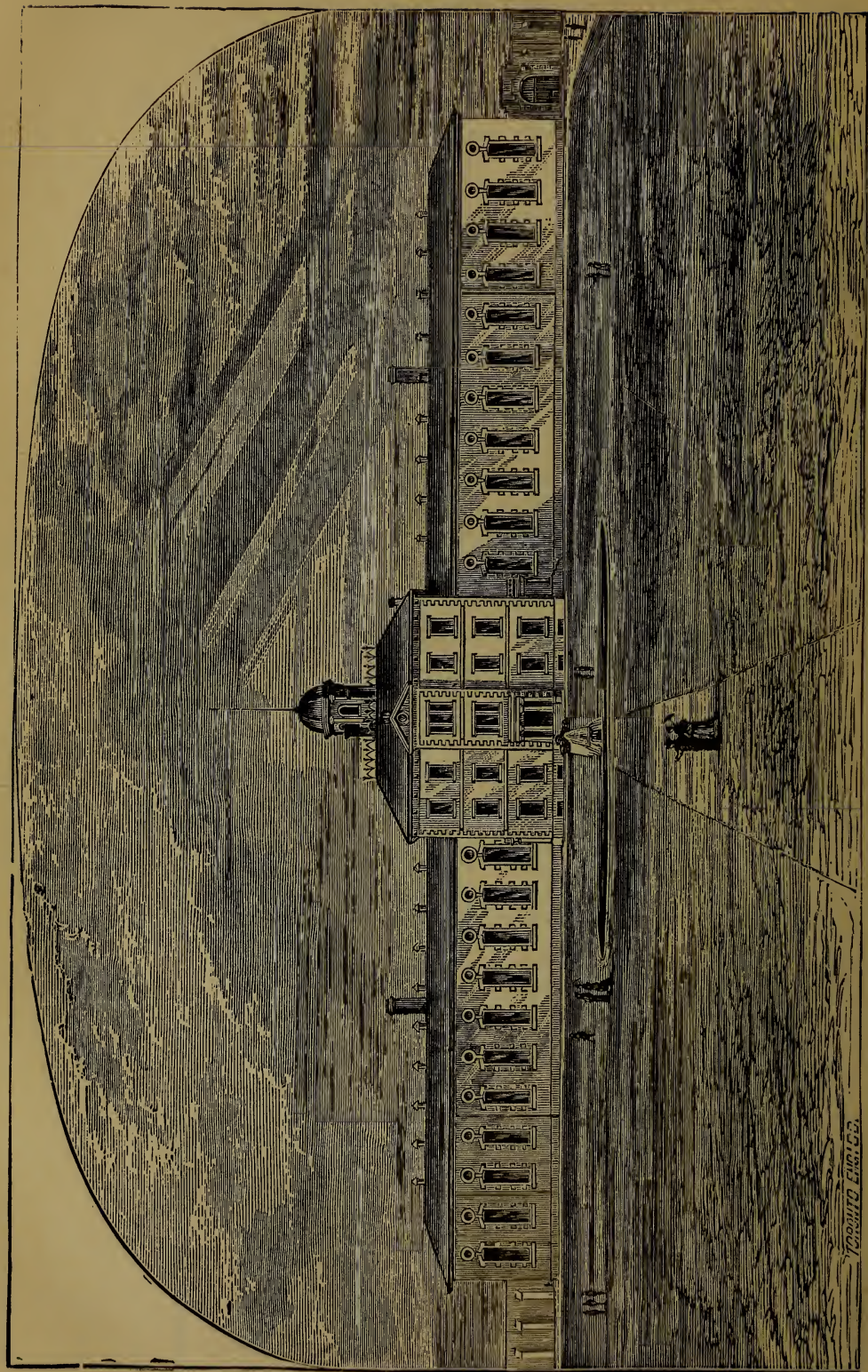
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Province of Ontario, for warrants to pay for material wages, etc., as per Statement No. 1.....	74,662	95	By Sales of Manufactured Goods, and Receipts for Prison Labour, as per Statement No. 2	125,800 88
" McMurray & Fuller in payment for raw material furnished by them	18,938	04	" Stock on hand, as per Statement No. 3	10,008 53
" Profits, being proceeds of Prison Labour... ..	*47,420	12	" Loss by fire, uninsured, on manufactured goods, raw material, and otherwise.. ..	5,211 70
	141,021	11		141,021 11

* This amount includes the proceeds of manufactured goods, material, etc., taken over from the Canada Car and Manufacturing Co., on account of Prison Labour due by the Company.

CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES.

Balance Sheet, 30th September, 1879.

To Sales of Goods, as per Statement No. 2.....	\$125,800 83	By Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of Ontario	\$89,065 37
		" Outstanding Debts, as per Statement No. 4	13,357 27
		" Paid McMurray & Fuller, allowed in payment for raw material furnished by them, as per Statement No. 1... ..	18,938 04
		" Loss in composition with estate of McMurray & Fuller.	4,440 20
	\$125,800 88		
			\$125,800 88



CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO, TORONTO.

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS, AS GIVEN BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The site, containing about 30 acres of land, is west of Strachan Avenue and south of the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways and King Street, which has been recently extended to the city limits, being the north-easterly portion of about 150 acres which were purchased from the Dominion Government in 1871 for farm purposes in connection with the Asylum.

As the Asylum sewer and water supply pipe passed through the eastern portion of the site, the Central Prison drains were connected with the sewer, and until recently, when arrangements were made with the City Waterworks, the water was pumped from the Asylum engine-house on the lake shore to the Prison.

The Prison consists of a central building and wings, the materials being of white brick on the outside, with cut stone plinth and dressings round the openings.

The roof is of slate and galvanized iron; and the cells are built of brick with cut stone jambs, four storeys in height, with broad corridors round them, the floor being of concrete and artificial stone flagging.

The centre building is 100 feet in front, 80 feet in width, and three storeys in height, 14 feet each, the third storey in the rear being 25 feet in height over the chapel, which is 76 feet in length by 48 feet in width. The basement, 10 feet in height, contains the kitchens, laundry, and store-rooms, with lifts to the dining-rooms. On the first floor are the reception-room, Warden's and Bursar's offices and store-rooms, with dining-room in the rear, 76 feet by 36 feet wide, with spaces for lifts and pantry, staircase, etc. On the second floor are the Warden's apartments in the front, completely separated from the apartments for the guards, etc., in the rear. On the third floor the chapel, as before mentioned, is placed in the rear, with bedrooms for the Warden in the front portion.

The total length of the front is 327 feet, each wing being $163\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 53 feet in width, and about 40 feet in height, lighted in front and rear by 11 windows 20 feet in height and 5 feet in width, with circular openings, 5 feet in diameter, over each window, for additional light and ventilation.

The cells, two rows in width, back to back, are placed in the centre of each wing, with corridors, 15 feet in width, at sides and ends, and each cell is 8 feet in length, 5 feet in width, and 8 feet in height, to the corner of the brick arches, affording 300 cubic feet to each prisoner, but as the fronts of the cells have iron-grated doors and fanlights, the cubic space of the corridors may be added, increasing the quantity to 1,600 feet.

Each cell has a separate ventilating pipe, 4 inches in diameter, leading to the roof, on which are galvanized iron ventilators 2 feet in diameter.

There are 42 cells in each row, back to back, making 168 to each wing or 336 in all; and in addition to the locks on each cell gate, by a patent bolt arrangement, when all the gates are shut on the prisoners, they will be secured by the movement of one lever at the end of the cells, turning a series of rods and cranks over the top of the gates.

The centre building and wings are heated by steam from two boilers placed in the workshops, the steam being conveyed by pipes to coils and radiators throughout.

The light is provided by the City Consumers Gas Co., the mains having been extended to the buildings.

In the rear of each wing, and at right angles, 40 feet distant, the workshops have been built, 200 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and two storeys in height, 12 feet each, with basement storey at the east ends, for the steam heating and machinery boilers.

On the north of the workshop for articles in wood, are the coal-shed, 100 feet by 25 feet, and one storey in height, the laundry, including bakery, bath and drying rooms, 60 feet by 25 feet and two storeys in height, and the shoe shops, 40 feet by 20 feet, two storeys in height, with basement 9 feet in height.

To the south of the workshops for iron articles, a stable, waggon-house, and water-closet for prisoners have been built, 100 feet in length by 20 feet in width, one storey in height; all these buildings being of brick with slate roofs.

On the west side of the quadrangle, opposite the prison building, a foundry was built, 160 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and one storey in height, but a fire having taken place in some frame buildings in the rear during the month of November, 1878, the roof was burnt, the damage being covered by insurance. On examination it was found that the brickwork received but little injury, and by raising the walls about 12 feet higher, and covering the roof with galvanized iron, two large rooms have been provided, which are now used for a broom shop and store-room.

The quadrangular space enclosed by the workshops on the north and south sides, and the broom shop on the west, the prison being on the east, is 250 feet by 220 feet, the centre portion having been laid down in grass with gravel walks and dwarf trees planted at the angles and sides, hydrants for fire purposes being at each corner.

A frame building, 120 feet by 30 feet, one storey in height, and two houses for drying lumber, were erected inside the prison yard, which is surrounded by a brick wall, 20 feet in height, with towers for guards, enclosing a space 580 feet in length by 520 feet in width.

On the west side of the prison yard, and connected by large gate entrances, is an additional yard for lumber, the space 450 feet by 250 feet being enclosed by a board fence, 15 feet in height.

On the south side of this yard a brick building 52 feet by 33 feet, and two storeys in height of 12 feet each, was erected in 1877 for the purpose of an hospital, and a gate-keeper's house was also erected in the same year at the front entrance on Strachan Avenue.

These buildings, which were commenced in 1871, were completed and occupied in 1874, the works connected with the prison being much more extensive than originally intended.

The buildings are fully protected against fire by four hydrants connected with the city water works, and a house for a reel, suitable for 500 feet of hose 2 inches in diameter, was erected in 1877, at the west side of the yard, and isolated from other buildings.

The grounds in front have been planted with suitable trees, and gravel walks constructed, the whole being enclosed with a picket fence, 7 feet in height, on Strachan Avenue and south of the railway tracks.

The total cost of the buildings, machinery, furniture, and other requirements to the end of 1878 was \$485,212.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

The operations of this Institution during the official year, will be seen in the following statement:—

Remaining at close of previous year.....	196	
Admitted during past year	57	
Total number in custody during year		253
Discharged on expiration of sentence	36	
Discharged by remission of sentence	9	
Transferred to Central Prison	2	
		47
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1879.....		206

By comparing the figures in this statement with those in the similar one given in last year's report, it will be seen that there is a decrease of 12 in the number of committals, of 14 in the discharges by expiration of sentence, and of 2 in the remissions, and that there is an increase of 10 in the number of boys remaining in custody at the close of the year.

The usual statistical information concerning the inmates of the Reformatory, will be found in the summaries annexed, viz.:—

Movement of Inmates.

Inmates received since establishment of Provincial Reformatory, up to 30th September, 1879.....		1,051
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	694	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible	22	
" to Central Prison as incorrigible.....	24	
Convicted and sent to Provincial Penitentiary.....	1	
Pardoned	78	
Removed to Asylum, as insane.....	1	
Died	8	
Escaped	17	
		845
Remaining in custody 30th September, 1879.....		206

Nationalities.

	Committed in 1879.	Total Commitments.
Canadian	43	770
English	11	105
Irish .....	..	36
Scotch .....	..	21
United States	3	102
Other Countries.....	..	17
	57	1,051

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	21	380
Roman Catholic	20	354
Presbyterian	3	101
Methodist	11	160
Other denominations	2	56
	57	1,051

Number of commitments since Confederation.

Commitments during 1867...	55	Number remaining at close of same year...	170
" " 1868..	59	" " " ...	173
" " 1869... 47		" " " ...	170
" " 1870... 41		" " " ...	163
" " 1871... 48		" " " ...	155
" " 1872... 48		" " " ...	158
" " 1873... 31		" " " ...	130
" " 1874... 58		" " " ...	139
" " 1875... 71		" " " ...	173
" " 1876... 45		" " " ...	182
" " 1877... 75		" " " ...	195
" " 1878... 69		" " " ...	196
" " 1879... 57		" " " ...	206

Ages of boys committed in 1877-78.

1 at 8	5 at 10	3 at 11	8 at 12
11 " 13	14 " 14	10 " 15	3 " 16
1 " 17	1 " 18		

———— 57

The most important matters connected with the history of the Reformatory during the past year, were the resignation of Mr. William Moore Kelly, who had held the position of Warden since the establishment of the Reformatory, the appointment of Mr. Thomas McCrosson to the vacant position, and the decision arrived at by the Government to carry out the alterations in the discipline and management of the Reformatory, as recommended in my Tenth Annual Report.

The nature and extent of the charges indicated, are very fully set forth in the following synopsis of a general instruction, issued on the 23rd August to the new Warden and to the officers of the Institution.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT.

The changes proposed in the administration of affairs, involve the complete re-organization of the institution in respect to discipline, interior economy and structural arrangement; so that in its future operations the Reformatory may, in the most effectual manner, perform the great and important work it is designed to accomplish. In short, it is intended that instead of being a penal establishment of the most pronounced character, with all the objectionable features and surroundings of a penitentiary, it shall become a Reformatory school, in the most liberal sense of the term, for the education, industrial training and moral reclamation of juvenile delinquents.

First, in respect to changes in discipline and interior economy, it will be apparent that while some may be entered upon at once, others can only be intro-

duced by degrees, as the *employés* and inmates are educated to intelligently understand and give effect to them; and a few important and much needed changes must necessarily remain in abeyance, until structural alterations permit of their being carried out safely and surely.

The changes to which immediate effect may be given, are such as will commend themselves to the good sense and judgment of the Warden, who for the past month has been visiting some of the Reformatories in the United States. He has, therefore, obtained, through personal observation, a practical knowledge of the every day routine and working of the best managed of these institutions, which will enable him to detect in, and subsequently eliminate from, the present system, its more glaring defects, and substitute therefor the best methods and practices, which skilled specialists in well-managed institutions have adopted. Bearing in mind, however, the value and importance of permanency in the disciplinary rules and regulations for the interior economy of a public institution, the Warden will, before promulgating an order involving any change, give every detail his most careful consideration, and having arrived at a decision, he will record the required order in a book, and will instruct the Deputy Warden to read each order, as issued, to the officers, *employés* and inmates, when assembled at evening muster. This "Order Book" is to be submitted to the Inspector at every visit. Each order therein recorded and signed by the Warden, must be strictly obeyed by all concerned, until countermanded or amended by the Inspector.

Respecting the disciplinary and other defects of a minor order, which will have to be remedied, it is impossible to particularize them in a minute of this kind, as they permeate through, and are interwoven with every part of the present system of management. A few, however, may be named and suggestions for their remedy offered for the information and guidance of the Warden.

At the outset, existing names and designations must be changed, when they give false impressions of the Reformatory and its aims. The terms convict and prisoner must be eliminated from every book, report and return, and not only must they never be used by an officer, employé, or inmate of the Institution, but when used by others in their hearing, they should be immediately corrected in a respectful and intelligent way. To call little lads of from seven to twelve years of age convicts, because, through the culpability of parents or the evil example of adult acquaintances, they have fallen into wrong-doing and in the natural course of events, have become wards of the Province, is to inflict incalculable injury on the boys and cruelly burden their future with a stigma which may irretrievably ruin them. The term prisoner, although not so inapposite, is nearly as offensive. For while it is true that the boys are compulsorily detained in the Reformatory, and are thus restricted in their personal liberty, the same, in a sense, may be said of many boys who, against their will and inclination, are subjected to parental and scholastic authority, as well as of many indentured and apprenticed youths throughout the country.

Let the inmates of the Reformatory be simply called "boys" officially, and in all their relations with the officers and each other; in the schools of the Institution let them be called "scholars," as in the ordinary schools of the country; in the shoe shop, "shoemakers," in the cooper's shop, "coopers," etc. Then again, discard and utterly prohibit the use of prison nomenclature in every form. The Warden must be called Superintendent; the Guards, Overseers; Guards and Instructors simply "Instructors" of the shop or industry they may be attached to; Night Guards, "Night Attendants."

The objectionable word "gang" must never be used. Any squad of boys detailed for definite duty should be called "farm boys" or "garden boys," etc., according to their occupation.

However differently the hackneyed question of "What's in a name?" may ordinarily be answered, let it be clearly understood that the future of many a boy may be marred, by the stain and odium of improper designations while residents in this institution.

Having concluded that the boys are neither convicts, nor in the ordinary sense of the term "prisoners," but wards of the Province, who are sent to this institution for a time to be reclaimed from evil courses, and to receive a good plain education, sound moral training and religious instruction, as well as a knowledge of some trade or industry, it stands to reason that the nearer their care and treatment approaches to that which obtains in a well regulated Christian family, the better. They should be kindly received by the Superintendent on their entrance into the institution, and on no account should a boy be stared at by others or rendered uncomfortable when admitted. The Superintendent should take the earliest opportunity of conversing with each boy alone, in order that he may inform himself of defects of character, whether inherited or acquired, the state of education and general disposition of each lad. This information should be carefully entered in a book, to be kept by the Superintendent for the purpose, and a certain space allotted therein for such particulars concerning each boy, and for subsequent remarks respecting his conduct during residence in the Reformatory, so that his history and progress could be seen at a glance. The Superintendent must also use every means to gain the confidence, at the earliest moment, of every boy who enters the Reformatory. Every lad should have ready access to the Superintendent and to the Chaplain, on all reasonable occasions. Care should be taken that the trade or industry, to which the boy is assigned, is, so far as circumstances will permit, the one best suited to his nature, disposition, and physical condition.

The officers and *employés* of the Institution must exercise the greatest kindness, patience, forbearance and well-directed zeal in the performance of their duties in relation to the boys placed under their charge, and any man who has not the intelligence to appreciate the importance of these qualities, in proportion to the position he holds and the responsibility placed upon him, or who has not an earnest desire to give effect to them, is unfit to be on the staff of a Juvenile Reformatory.

As the carrying out of an instruction of this kind must depend largely upon the nature and disposition of the persons concerned, it is as well to state, as a positive order, that should any officer or *employé* be guilty of harshness, either in demeanour, conduct or speech, to any boy, the Superintendent will at once suspend him from duty, and report the case for the action of the Inspector.

These injunctions to officers and *employés* are coupled with the proposed changes in discipline and administration, inasmuch as they have been almost wholly neglected in the past management of this Institution.

Coming now to other marked disciplinary defects, a few may be briefly commented on and suggestions made for their remedy. The locking up of the boys at six o'clock in the evening, thus keeping them twelve hours continuously in cells and dormitories, is productive of serious harm, whether viewed from a reformatory or sanitary standpoint. Healthy bodies, contented minds and cheerful spirits, are the only sure foundation for the superstructure of Reformatory work in any case, but more especially with young lads.

In summer the boys should have, at least, from an hour to two hours more play and exercise daily than they now enjoy, the period of such recreation being governed by the length of the day, and on Sundays from a hour to an hour and a half should be taken from the period of cell and dormitory confinement, and devoted to yard-airing and exercise. In the winter evenings, lectures, readings and light instruction should be given occasionally by the Superintendent, Chaplains, school-masters and other officers of the Institution.

The structural additions and changes, which will be recommended for the consideration of the Government, will provide the means of carrying out these suggestions in the most effective manner. Judicious attention to the injunctions contained in the preceding paragraphs, will soon, to a great extent, take away from the minds of the boys the desire to escape, which, under the old state of things was but natural, and will also tone down the spirit of rebellion and insubordination so frequently shewn in the past.

There is great room for improvement in the table and dietary arrangements. They should be freed from many of the prison features and assimilated with those of an ordinary boarding-school. Greater variety in the dietary, particularly in the use of vegetables, is very desirable, and the appointments of the table, with but little extra cost, might be made much neater.

The schools, although greatly improved within the last two years, are still in many respects very inefficient in their working, and require most careful observation and consideration in order that each boy should leave the Reformatory with a good common education.

With reference to the workshops and employments, although many of the trades carried on are admirably suited for training the lads, and for giving them a good knowledge of machinery, tools and workmanship, as well as for the formation of industrious habits, it was painfully evident at nearly every visit paid to the shops, that there was little or no system, either in the carrying on of the works or in the method of instructing the boys. Idling on their part was the most noticeable feature. This will all have to be changed before the Industrial Department can be expected to perform its functions in an effective way.

Cleanliness and order must be the guiding rules of the institution instead of the exception, as in the past. For sanitary reasons alone, adherence to this regulation should be imperative, but in the formation of correct habits among the boys, it is not less important. Personal cleanliness should be enforced in the case of each inmate, and the Reformatory and its surroundings should be reasonably bright and cheerful, and models of cleanliness and good order.

The foregoing are some of the many changes which the Superintendent will give effect to at the earliest day, and a few of them may be entered upon immediately. There are others, however, to which much thought must be given, and when the proper time arrives, may be judiciously and cautiously introduced.

I have long held the opinion that a much larger degree of personal liberty might be extended to the boys of this institution, than they now enjoy. Under a proper system of administration, there is no reason why the honour of a boy, if pledged, should not be depended upon to a reasonable extent. Even if the increased liberty thus granted, upon well defined terms, resulted in an occasional escape, it is not thought that such would be sufficient cause for a return to the rigid prison system. In time, if minor privileges of this description are not abused, but on the contrary are appreciated by the boys, they might sometimes be allowed to attend the churches in the vicinity, etc.

Respecting the structural changes, only one defect will be alluded to in this minute. It is quite evident that the cellular system is the most objectionable and offensive feature in this institution, and so long as it remains in existence, a barrier will be raised against any effort to make the institution a Reformatory School. Considering the abolition of the cell system to be of the most vital importance to the future well-being of the Reformatory, the consent of the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer has been obtained for the immediate removal of the interior cell structures from one of the dormitories, and if the Superintendent speaks favourably of the change, steps will be taken for the introduction of associated sleeping-rooms throughout the entire premises.

Such are a few of the more serious defects which exist in the discipline, economy and structural arrangements of the Reformatory. To remedy them and to bring up the Institution to the standard of the best establishments of the kind, is a work requiring ability of a high order, unflagging energy, well-directed zeal, and no little enthusiasm. Given these qualities, the strong support of the Government, and an intelligent staff, there is little fear but that the Provincial Reformatory will soon take its place as one of the best and most useful institutions of the Province.

Recommendations will be made to Government for the framing of a new Act, more clearly defining the objects of the institution, and for doing away with flaws and defects now sanctioned by statutory enactment. By-laws will also shortly be framed, for the defining, as clearly as possible, of the duties of the officers and *employés*, and providing for the government of the institution and its affairs.

MINUTES OF INSPECTION RECORDED DURING THE YEAR.

My first statutory inspection of this establishment for the current official year was made on the 8th and 9th May, and the following minute recorded :—

Since the 1st October last, 35 boys have been committed and 18 have been discharged, and to-day there are 213 inmates in custody, which is the largest muster at any inspection since the opening of the institution.

The good health of the establishment is indicated by the fact that only one boy is in hospital.

The personal appearance of the inmates is generally satisfactory.

Of the 213 inmates in custody, 18 are coloured and 195 white, and 139 are Protestants of all denominations, and 74 Roman Catholics.

The condition of the building is as follows :—

Wing "A."—The cell floors are undergoing repairs, and in consequence this wing is not in good order. The second tier of lamps ordered in last minutes have been placed in position, which enables the boys to read more easily at night. Bedding not very clean in some cells, partly due to the dust caused by the work in progress.

Wing "B" appears much improved; bedding very neatly folded. The leaks in the roof referred to in last minutes have been remedied, and the ceiling mended. The floors require to be entirely renewed.

Associated Dormitory.—In excellent order, with everything about it neat, clean and tidy-looking. Space for beds all exhausted. The half of the bull's-eye windows should be made to open by some contrivance in order to ventilate the rooms more thoroughly.

Protestant Chapel.—The painting and calcomining ordered in previous minutes is not yet done, although much needed.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—In good order, clean and bright.

Protestant School-room.—Requires cleaning and brightening up. The floor does not appear to have been scrubbed for a good time.

Roman Catholic School-room.—Similar remarks apply with reference to the condition of this school-room as to the Protestant one.

Kitchen, Dining-room, Bakery, Baths.—As clean and neat as their defective and damp state will admit of.

Bursar's Stores.—This department is greatly improved in appearance and also in the manner of keeping the stores. Some more shelving and books are required to render it complete.

Steward's Stores.—Very good order.

Respecting the expenditures on capital account, it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the direct instructions given not to proceed with constructions of any kind without authority, several structures have been erected since my last inspection, viz.: 1st, a frame stable and carriage-house attached to the Warden's house; 2nd, a wharf and bath-house for the Warden's use; 3rd, a wood-shed and bath-room for Warden's house; 4th, a verandah round the Warden's house; 5th, other small yard structures.

The cost of these structures, along with other unauthorized expenditures, have involved a charge on the capital appropriation of over \$800, or about a sixth of the amount voted.

In future, if the Bursar passes and transmits accounts for any expenditures not authorized in minutes of inspection, such accounts will be rejected and the irregularity reported to the Government.

Employés' Dwelling-houses.—There are not sufficient houses upon the Reformatory premises for all the *employés*, and rent is now being paid by the Government for five houses outside the Reformatory property. In addition, two of the houses on the grounds are so dilapidated as to be almost uninhabitable. There ought to be six new houses erected, and authority would have been given to construct three this season, but owing to the unauthorized expenditures before referred to, the capital appropriation will now only admit of two being put up (unless an over-expenditure is authorized by the Treasurer), viz.: one for the Roman Catholic Chaplain and one for the Superintendent of New Industries. The plan of these houses having been settled, the work of building on the sites I have pointed out is to be at once commenced, and the Bursar will see that a bill of the lumber required is prepared by the carpenter, and submitted to all the lumber dealers in Penetanguishene, with a request that they will tender for the delivery of the same. The offers received to be submitted for my approval before any one be accepted. The Bursar is authorized to accept the offer of Mr. Pierson to build the rubble work required for the foundation and cellars of these two houses at \$2.37 per toise, and the brick work, for the chimneys, at \$4.50 per thousand. In both instances, the material and labouring work to be furnished by the Reformatory. In the meantime, the Warden will be good enough to proceed with the excavating of the foundations and cellars, using the labour of the boys.

Bricking up New Shop.—The bricking up of the new shop (occupied by the cooper, tailor, and shoemaker), must be gone on with as soon as red brick can be procured. The Bursar will write to the brickyards at Coldwater, Orillia, and in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, asking for tenders for the delivery of from 40,000 to 50,000 good hard red brick, and submit the offers to me. He will also obtain offers in writing from any bricklayer residing in Penetanguishene for laying the brick in the walls of the shop above referred to, the ordinary labour to be furnished by the Reformatory.

Cell Dormitory in Wing "A."—The work of re-flooring the cells of this dormitory is now in progress, and so far as it has gone seems to be well done. As soon as the cells are completed, the floors of the gangways must be commenced.

The Warden will see that new tressels for the beds are made, and that new basswood bed boards are also provided, the whole of the old rubbish now used for beds to be thrown out.

Mop scrubbing only must be done in these cells in future, and great care must be taken not to allow any water or sediment to collect under the floors.

The Warden will see that the fire-proof paint, which was sent up to the Reformatory in July last, is spread on the roofs of the new workshops and the match factory without delay. The work should have been done when the material was received, as the liability of the roof to catch fire from sparks is very great.

Clothes-Pin Factory.—The plant, machinery, etc., for this industry is nearly all placed in position, and it is reported that clothes-pins will be turned out in a week or two. It is expected that work will be found for 25 boys in this shop, the permanency of which, however, will depend upon the arrangement made for the sale of the goods.

The Bursar will see that an exact account is kept of the operations of the shop, charging against it all the raw material used in making pins, and the boxes they are packed in, etc., and crediting it with the proceeds of sales made. A daily record must be kept of the boys employed in this shop, and the output of clothes-pins.

Furniture Shop.—The manufacture of bedsteads, bureaux, etc., for the public institutions continues to be carried on in this shop. In order that a good supply of dry lumber may be obtained for its requirements, the Bursar is authorized to accept the lowest offers he had received for 58,000 feet of clear maple and basswood.

The instruction given to the Bursar, to keep an exact account of the cost and output of this shop, must be strictly followed.

Match Factory.—Owing to the failure of Messrs. McMurray & Fuller and Mr. Cook, the manufacture of matches was stopped on the 16th March, since which time a number of boys have been engaged in making paper boxes only. Negotiations are now in progress with Mr. Beck, of Penetanguishene, with a view to re-opening the factory. It is proposed to enter into a contract for a period of three years, upon the following terms, viz. :

For manufacturing during	1st year,	8,000 cases,	@ 25 cents per case.
“ “ “	2nd “	10,000 “	@ 30 “ “
“ “ “	3rd “	12,000 “	@ 35 “ “

As soon as this contract is entered into, the Bursar will render an account for all the matches and paper boxes made for Mr. Beck, and collect the same.

Cooper's Shop.—Although there are 9 boys at work in this shop, little or no revenue is being derived from it, owing to the difficulty of selling its products. The Bursar and cooper must make an effort to find a local market for the wares. An order will shortly be sent for buckets and piggins for the new Female Reformatory.

Tailor Shop.—Although behind in the supply of summer clothing, a slight improvement has taken place in this shop. It is to be feared, however, that apart from ordinary sewing, the boys gain very little knowledge of the trade.

Shoe Shop.—This shop is in advance of the requirements of the Reformatory in the supply of boots and shoes. The foreman reports the boys' conduct to be good, and that the 13 boys engaged in the shop can commence and finish a Cobourg boot.

A great many minor subjects have been brought under my notice by the Bursar, all of which have been disposed of.

A second inspection of the Reformatory was made on the 18th June, when the Treasurer of the Province was also present.

Its various departments have been inspected, and the general operations inquired into. The number of inmates is 210.

I find that the industrial operations have been temporarily suspended, owing to a plate in the boiler having given way.

The test of the quantity of broom handles that can be made out of a cord of bolts, having proved satisfactory, a contract has been entered into with Messrs. Nelson & Son, for the delivery of 400,000 handles a year, one half to be made of basswood and the other of hardwood. Another lathe and a sand-papery machine will be sent up, which must be put up and connected at once. The drying kiln must be fitted up in order to kiln-dry the handles.

A contract has been closed with Mr. Beck for the manufacture of matches, as indicated in my previous minutes of inspection. The Warden will see that the requisite number of boys is furnished to the contractor, and that the operations of the shop are carried on, so far as the inmates and disciplinary *employés* are concerned, most efficiently and diligently.

As soon as the Bursar can report to me the exact product in clothes pins of one cord of bolts, and the quantity of lumber and nails required for boxing the same, an endeavour will be made to enter into a contract for the supply of clothes-pins. Another slotter will be sent up in order to increase the output of pins from the shop.

The Bursar is authorized to make the following purchases on capital account :—2,000 feet of dry oak to complete the ranges in wing A ; 3 gross carriage bolts for ranges in wing A ; lumber and shingles required for drains and repairs to root-house ; 3 dozen saw screws, as per requisition.

He is also authorized to accept the tender of Mr. Beck, it being the lowest, for lumber required for the two houses about to be erected, the lowest tender for the supply of forty thousand good sound red brick, and the offer of Reuben Pearson to brick in the new shop at the rate of \$4.50 per thousand.

The Bursar is further authorized to place the new gatekeeper's name on the pay list, at the rate of \$300 per annum, with an allowance of \$5 per month for a house, until one is built for him.

Until the new house is ready for the Roman Catholic Chaplain, he will be allowed rent at the rate of \$75 per annum.

It is of the utmost importance that the carpenter and his gang of boys should be kept continuously at work upon the two new houses. The Warden will be good enough to arrange to have this done.

An extra carpenter will be engaged for two months, for the performance of the ordinary job work and to assist the master carpenter under whose direction he will be. The Bursar will pay his wages at the rate of \$2 per day out of capital appropriation.

The Reformatory was visited and inspected on the 21st and 22nd August, the Provincial Treasurer being also present on the first-named day. The visit was specially made for the purpose of installing Mr. Thomas McCrosson as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. William Moore Kelly, resigned, and Mr. Richard Steadman as Deputy-Superintendent, *vice* Mr. Samuel McLaughlan, transferred to another branch of the Public Institution service.

On the arrival of the Treasurer and myself at the Reformatory, the officers, *employés* and inmates were assembled and formally notified of the new official appointments. They were further informed, both by the Provincial Treasurer and myself, that the Government had decided to give full effect to the recommendations, which had been made by me during the past six years in my various reports upon this Institution. The subordinate officers and *employés* were instructed to yield implicit submission to the new order of things about to be instituted, and, while promptly and cheerfully complying with the authority of the new Warden, to render to him their utmost assistance in the performance of the arduous task which the Government had charged him with.

The Bursar has been instructed in regard to the alterations required to be made in the pay-list in consequence of the changes in the staff, indicated above.

It is most desirable that the position and duties of every officer (other than the Superintendent, the Deputy-Superintendent, and the Bursar) of the Institution should be very closely and minutely inquired into, with the view to making such changes and re-arrangements as the interests of the Reformatory may, under the the new order of things, demand. The Superintendent will therefore be so good as to commence this inquiry at the earliest day, in order that he may report upon the matter before the estimates for the ensuing year are framed.

The Superintendent is authorized to proceed with the removal of the interior cell-work in the building, known as Dormitory B, detailing a sufficient number of men and boys as will ensure the speedy completion of the work. The bricks taken from the cell-work are to be carefully cleaned and piled away for future use.

The Bursar is authorized to ask tenders from the owners of saw mills in Penetanguishene, Midland and Waubaushene for the delivery of lumber required to reconstruct the dormitory in the manner described hereunder:—

A good strong floor to be placed in the structure, so as to divide it into two rooms, allowing twelve feet to be the height of the lower one and the remaining altitude to the upper one. A two-inch clear pine floor to be substituted for the present dilapidated flooring. The entrance to these rooms is to be from the present covered attachment to the main building. The lower room is to be used as a dining-room and the upper as an associated dormitory.

As soon as the lumber and material for this work are delivered, the Bursar will employ three journeymen carpenters, who, with the master carpenter and his boys, must keep continually at the work until it is finished.

The Bursar is authorized to accept an offer he has received for plastering, in good two-coat work, the three houses now in course of erection, and the ceilings of dormitory "B," at the price of five cents per yard, all material and attendant labour to be furnished to the contractor.

The Superintendent will give instructions to have another kiln of lime burned at once, and the Bursar is authorized to purchase the wood required at the same rate as paid for the supply last obtained.

Having regard to the condition of the present boiler and the necessity that exists for placing an auxiliary for motive and heating purposes, a steam boiler of the proper capacity will at once be sent up, and the Superintendent will be good enough to see that on arrival it is placed in position and the necessary connections made therewith.

The present water-closet is a disgrace to the Institution, and but for the exceedingly

healthy locality would have a bad effect upon the inmates. The introduction of the sewage system, which is to be considered with the heating and water arrangements, would afford the most effective means of dealing with the water-closets, but it is evident that no delay must take place in providing proper privies. The Superintendent is, therefore, authorized to erect outside the north fence of the playground at a spot pointed out to him, a strong two-inch oak plank structure with an opening from the inside of the fence. A light trellis-work screen to be placed in front of the closet building, but sufficiently low to admit of supervision on the part of the officers. A small closet for the officers is to be placed against the south fence, opposite to the structure above referred to.

As the present gate-house is stationed outside the gate, and is used as a lounging place, the Superintendent is authorized to pull it down and erect in its stead a sentry box inside the gate, with a bell from the outside.

As a never-failing and abundant supply of water, for every purpose of the institution, is an absolute necessity, and as the artesian well has proved a failure, a pipe must now be extended to the Bay and water thus procured. It has, therefore, been decided to adopt the plan and specifications drawn up by the engineer last year. The Superintendent is, therefore, requested to instruct the engineer to go carefully over his plan, measurements and specification, as he will be held responsible for its efficient working, and after he has done so, to prepare a requisition for all the material required, when it will be at once purchased and work commenced. Particular care must be taken to describe the kind of pump to be used. It must be borne in mind that nearly all the work must be done by the engineer and his staff, the boys generally and such of the *employés* as can be detailed. Three tanks of sufficient capacity to store 10,000 gallons of water must be made in the coopers' shop. The now disused boiler and engine will be taken for the purpose of supplying the motive power, and an inexpensive frame shed must be built to cover them.

Respecting the operations of the workshops, the following instructions are recorded for the guidance of the Superintendent and Bursar.

The match factory, with an output of only about thirty cases per day, has 91 boys engaged in it. This number is too great, and as soon as other work can be found for the boys it will be reduced to 60 at the outside. The Bursar will see that the terms of the contract, regarding the payment for the manufacture of matches, are strictly adhered to.

A contract having been entered into with Messrs. Nelson & Sons, for the delivery of 400,000 broom handles annually, at the rate of a car load a month, the superintendent will be good enough to see that the contract is properly and energetically filled.

The shops must be thoroughly cleaned up, and all debris removed therefrom, every Saturday afternoon; and a former instruction to have water and pails in each shop in case of fire, must be rigidly adhered to.

Learning that some of the *employés* have been in the habit of giving tobacco to the boys, I have to request the Superintendent to issue an order prohibiting the boys from the use of tobacco in any shape, and warning the *employés* that the giving of tobacco, pipes, etc., to the inmates will meet with immediate suspension.

An examination of the Surgeon's record shews that a week sometimes passes between the visits of that official. An instruction will be issued to the surgeon that he must visit the Reformatory at least every other day, but oftener if necessary.

STRUCTURAL ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

In my last annual report, I recommended the erection of another wing to the main building, in order to provide additional space. The reorganization of the Institution now renders this imperative. The proposed new structure should be 100 feet long, and of the same width as the east wing: the ground flat to be used for a dining-room, the second storey for a sitting and reading-room, and the third for an associated dormitory,

Three more houses were also required to be erected for the Reformatory *employés*.

Provision must also be made for the heating the buildings throughout with steam. At present about thirty stoves are in use.

There should also be a brick carpenter's shop erected, so as to enable the present frame building to be moved and used for a gymnasium, for which it was originally intended.

FINANCIAL.

The following statement exhibits the cost of maintaining the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1879, and the annual cost per inmate for the various services and expenditures, taking the daily average number in confinement as the basis of such calculation, together with the daily cost of each inmate for food, clothing, salaries and wages, and every expenditure incurred in maintaining the establishment. The daily average of inmates was 208, shewing an aggregate of 75,920 days' stay.

HEADINGS OF EXPENDITURE.	Total expenditure for year.	Average cost per inmate per annum.	Average daily cost per inmate.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.
Rations	5358 71	25 76	7.05
Bedding and clothing	3026 69	14 55	3.98
Fuel, light and cleaning	1176 26	5 66	1.51
Furniture and furnishings	306 07	1 47	0.40
Farm, feed, etc.	1300 19	6 25	1.70
Repairs, ordinary	765 25	3 68	1.00
Stationery, telegrams, etc.	415 68	2 00	0.54
Workshop, tools, etc.	231 45	1 11	0.30
Hospital	195 35	0 94	0.25
Chapels, schools and library	335 71	1 61	0.42
INCIDENTALS, VIZ.:			
Inmates' travelling expenses.	\$331 00		
Officers' " "	109 20		
Elopements	26 85		
Freight	199 84		
Sundries	657 96		
	1324 85	6 37	1.90
Salaries and wages	13991 39	67 27	18.40
TOTAL	28427 60	136 67	37.45

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that \$28,427.60 were expended in the maintenance of the Reformatory during the year. It is further shewn that the yearly cost per inmate was \$136.67, and the daily cost 37 cents. It will be observed that the expenditures for salaries and wages constitute about one-half the cost of maintenance. In this respect the Reformatory expenditures are in excess of any public institution in the Province. At the Central Prison salaries and wages only represent one-third of the cost of maintenance, and in the various Asylums only about one-fourth. It is expected that, under the new order of things, a reduction will be effected in this respect.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the shops, etc., in respect to remunerative labour performed by the inmates. It shews the amounts received and what is remaining due for such labour, and the disposal of the funds received.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Due by McMurray & Fuller for labour of boys in match factory.....	500 80	
“ C. Beck & Co., for labour of boys in match factory previous to present contract	790 21	
“ C. Beck & Co., on present contract... ..	214 93	
“ by sundry parties for labour of boys in workshops.....	99 74	
		1605 68
Cash from McMurray & Fuller on account labour of boys in match factory.	500 00	
“ C. Beck & Co., on account labour of boys in match factory.....	368 91	
“ Sales from farm and garden	122 75	
“ General workshops, for bedsteads, furniture, etc.....	2216 75	
		3208 41
		4814 09
Deposited at credit of the Honourable, the Provincial Treasurer .. .	3208 41	
Balances due, as above stated.....	1605 68	
		4814 09

DESCRIPTION OF THE PENETANGUSHENE REFORMATORY BUILDINGS, FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The site, consisting of 200 acres of land, is about three miles from the Village of Penetanguishene, on the shore of the Georgian Bay.

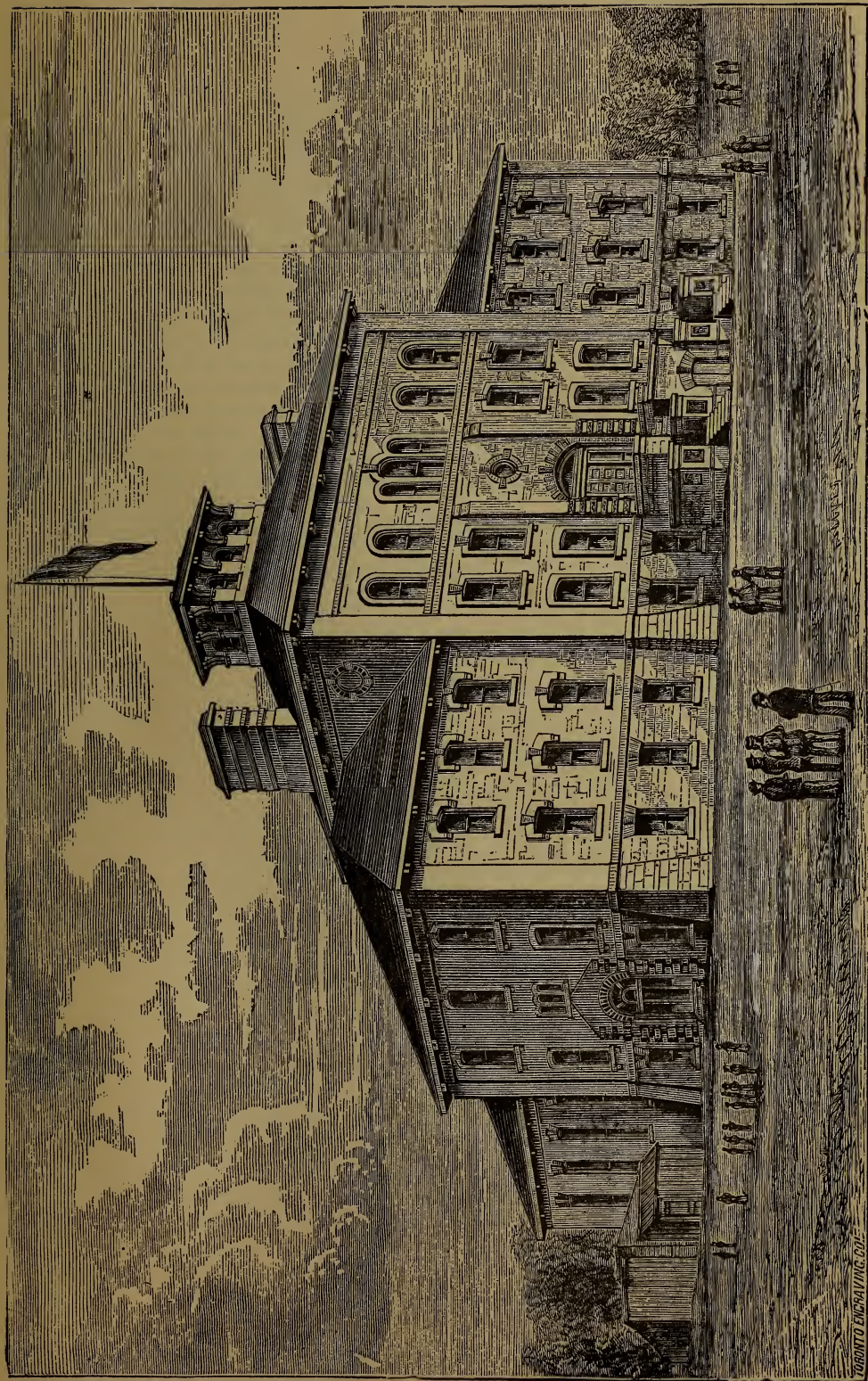
The old barracks, formerly erected by the Imperial Government as a military station, were transferred to the Province of Canada in 1855, and having been fitted up as a Reformatory for Boys, was opened in 1859.

The Province of Canada erected a centre building and rear wing, of cut stone, roofed with tin, also workshop of wood, enclosed by board fence, on more elevated ground near the barracks, the expenditure on account of the same being about \$100,000 to 1867, when the confederation of the Provinces took place, and the buildings were transferred to the Province of Ontario, the expenditure on account of additional buildings and other improvements since then to 1878, being \$37,081.

The centre building is 143 feet long, 50 feet wide, and three storeys in height, besides the basement; the rear dormitory being 110 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 30 feet high, containing 120 cells, 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 6½ feet high, arched with brick; the gates being of iron, locks let into stone jambs, with arched passages round the cells, 10 feet wide; the floors are flagged.

The centre building contains a dining-room, kitchen, and store-rooms in the basement, offices and apartments on the ground floor, chapels and school-rooms on the second storey, and an hospital on the third storey. The workshop is 82 feet in length, 32 feet in width, and two storeys in height, the roof having been shingled.

This workshop was cased with brickwork on the outside, and an addition, 82 feet long, 22½ feet wide, and one storey in height, covered with galvanized iron, was built since the Reformatory was transferred to the Province.



PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE

In 1870 the old barracks, which were occupied by the younger boys, were burnt, and the stone uninjured by the fire was used in the construction of a second wing, 67 feet in length, 44 feet in width, and 27 feet in height, roofed with slate, affording accommodation for 72 boys, which was completed and occupied in 1873.

A brick workshop, 100 feet in length by 38 feet in width and 23 feet in height, roofed with slate, with basement, also a boiler-house and drying-house, of stone and brick with gravel roofs, were erected in 1871 and occupied in 1872, for planing and turning wood, machinery having been fitted up in the same and driven by a small steam-engine.

Since that time, a carpenter-shop of wood, 100 feet in length, $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, and one storey in height, also a coopers', shoe and tailors'-shop of brick, $69\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and two storeys in height, roofed with shingles laid in mortar, were erected in the rear of the main building, the buildings being isolated.

Water has heretofore been supplied from wells on the premises, but arrangements are being made to pump the supply from the bay.

The light used is from coal-oil with lamps.

Drains have been constructed round the buildings, which discharge into the bay.

The residences for the Warden, Chaplain and Bursar are outside the enclosed yard, and separate; the latter, built of stone, was the officers' quarters near the old barracks.

In addition to the above, there are 12 residences for the stewards, guards and trades foremen connected with the Reformatory, which have been built of wood in different positions on the farm outside the yard.

The outbuildings consist of a barn, stable, piggery, waggon-house and ice-house. A wharf was also constructed on the bay shore near the site of the old barracks, at which passing steamers call to take on and leave freight.

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.

In my last Annual Report, I gave a very minute description of the structure designed for the purposes of this institution, which is now supplemented by a wood-cut and an architectural description, prepared by the Architect of the Public Works Department. It will be unnecessary, therefore, to further refer to the structure, except in its bearing upon the system of management and discipline, which it is proposed to follow in administering the affairs of the institution.

During the last session of the Legislature, two Acts were passed, one providing for the organization and government of the "Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for (adult) Females," and the other for the establishment of an "Industrial Refuge for Girls." These two institutions, although under the same roof, have each a separate and distinct work to perform, and for all practical purposes, particularly in the separation of their respective inmates, their disjunction will be as complete and effective as if they were miles apart. For these reasons, the two establishments will, in this and all future reports and references, be separately dealt with.

In the construction of the Reformatory for adults, the most advanced designs have been introduced, so as to obtain as perfect a system of classification as it is possible to have in the various dormitories, shops, work-rooms and other departments of the institution where the inmates associate.

There are twelve distinct corridors or wards in the building, to each of which is attached a separate work-room, and in addition the general work-shop is divided into two flats and five distinct compartments. Means are provided for either serving the meals separately or in partial association, as may be found most desirable, and there are also four distinct yards for airing and exercise. In fact, the structural arrangement of the building secures, in my opinion, the means for as perfect a system of classification of the inmates as can be obtained under the partially associated system, and as effective and practical a method of separation as under the silent, or solitary system, without its bad effects.

The following summary shews the division of the dormitory space, and the capacity of each ward, viz:—

			Cells.	Rooms.	Total.
Basement, ward No.	1, east wing, front range of cells.....		16	...	16
"	" 2, " " rear " "		12	...	12
"	" 3, west " front " "		11	...	11
"	" 4, " " rear " "		10	...	10
Ground floor,	" 5, east " front " three } galleries of 16 cells in each }		48	...	48
"	" 6, west wing, front range of three } galleries of 11 cells in each }		33	...	33
"	" 7, east wing, rear range of rooms.....		...	12	12
"	" 8, west " " " .....		...	10	10
First storey,	" 9, east " range of rooms.....		...	12	12
"	" 10, west " " .....		...	10	10
Second storey	" 11, east " " .....		...	12	12
"	" 12, west " " .....		...	10	10
			130	66	196

From the above statement it will be seen that there are twelve distinct wards, with 130 cells and 66 small rooms, or a total dormitory capacity for 196 inmates. It will further be observed that the capacity of each ward is arranged to admit of from 10 to 48 prisoners being allotted thereto, so that while there are really only four grades of dormitory accommodation, namely, small and large cells and small and large rooms, these grades, by the sub-division of the wards, will admit of no less than twelve distinct classifications.

Having regard to the vital importance of the inmates of such an institution as this being properly separated and classified, it will be seen from the foregoing statement that this has been most effectively provided for, so far as the structural design of the building is concerned. This important desideratum being secured, it is only necessary to make the disciplinary arrangements of such a character as to fully accomplish the end in view.

The Act which was passed during the last session of the Legislature provides for two methods of commitment to the Reformatory, as the two following extracts from the Statute will shew, viz. :—

First. "All females from time to time confined in any of the common gaols of the Province, under sentence of imprisonment for any offence against any Act of the Legislature of the Province, may, by direction of the Provincial Secretary, be transferred from such common gaols respectively to the said Reformatory, to be imprisoned for the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment to which any such female was originally sentenced or committed to such common gaols respectively; and such females shall thereupon be imprisoned in the Reformatory aforesaid, for the residue of the said respective terms, and shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of the Reformatory."

Second. "Every Court before which any female is convicted of an offence against any Act of the Legislature of this Province, punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol, may sentence such female to imprisonment in the said Reformatory instead of the common gaol of the county where the offence was committed or was tried; but this section shall not authorize the imposition of such sentence by any Justice of the Peace, or Police or Stipendiary Magistrate."

These provisions for commitment to the Reformatory are similar to those in force in respect to the Central Prison, except that Justices of the Peace, or Police or Stipendiary Magistrates, are not authorized to sentence direct to the Institution. The authority vested in the Provincial Secretary to direct the removal to the Reformatory of any female who has been sentenced to the common gaol, enables a selection to be made, as is now done in regard to prisoners removed to the Central Prison, of the most suitable persons for Reformatory discipline and treatment.

The Act further provides that any woman thus removed to the Reformatory may be re-transferred to the common gaol for any cause or causes which may arise.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE INMATES.

The manner in which the inmates of the Reformatory shall be employed is perhaps the most important problem in connection with this institution, which has to be solved.

That employment of some kind must be found for every person committed will not, I assume, be gainsaid by even the most unreasonable decrier of prison labour; for to congregate in an institution a large number of females of the class interested, without furnishing suitable employment for them, would be simply an act of folly. Better far to leave them in comparative idleness in the common gaols. The Act, therefore, very properly provides that the Reformatory shall be furnished with all requisite means for enforcing the performance of hard labour

by the inmates. I am of opinion that the provisions of the statute will be best carried out by the adoption of a variety of employments. In this way, not only will undue interference with the outside industries of the kind entered into in the Reformatory be minimized, but greater scope will be given for the full employment of every woman committed. It is also desirable for disciplinary reasons, that there should be a variety of labour, commencing with that of a more menial order, such as washing, etc., so that the continued good conduct of an inmate might be rewarded by advancement to a higher grade of work, such as machine-sewing, etc. The employments I have suggested for the consideration of the Government, comprise washing in all its branches, cane seating, light shoemaking, paper-box making, tailoring and sewing of all kinds, both by machine and hand, and any other work of a similar nature. As the best means of settling the matter, I would recommend that as soon as the work-shops and work-rooms are ready for occupation, and the Reformatory is in working order, tenders be solicited for the employment of a given number of women in each shop, either upon piece-work or by the day; also that the intending contractors should be required to describe the kind of employment they proposed to carry on, and the number of inmates whose labour would be required. In this manner the most fitting employment could be selected.

DISCIPLINE.

It will be apparent that entire uniformity of discipline cannot be observed throughout the Reformatory, and to all inmates alike. All women will enter the institution as prisoners, and all will at first be subject to the same kind of discipline. It will rest, however, with each inmate herself how long she shall remain under the more rigid forms of discipline, both in respect to surroundings and the character of employment. If the conduct of a woman be in the main satisfactory, and she give evidence of an honest desire to reform, she will at once be advanced from the more prison-like surroundings and the more menial employment, to those of higher grade, and will be promoted from ward to ward until she reaches the highest classification, where the discipline will be of the mildest type, and the surroundings very nearly approach those of an ordinary well-conducted household.

From first to last, however, the disciplinary regulations will be of a reformatory character, and the reclamation from evil courses of the women committed to the Reformatory will be kept steadily in view, as the great object to be reached. While it will be necessary, having regard to the former lives of the inmates, to at first enforce strict, and even rigid, discipline, it will have to be administered with the greatest firmness and impartiality, and while the disciplinary treatment of the inmates must be characterized by kindness, forbearance and encouragement, it must be completely freed from all that mawkish sentimentality which only encourages dissimulation and hypocrisy.

Having regard to the reasonable degree of success which has attended the system of imparting religious instruction to the prisoners in the Central Prison, I would recommend that it be adopted in the Reformatory, namely, that divine worship be conducted by ministers of the various city churches, and that Sabbath school be carried on by volunteer teachers of various religious denominations. I would also recommend that in addition to a school-mistress being attached to the staff of the Prison, volunteer teachers be invited to form evening schools once or twice a week, and that other means of instruction be also instituted.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

The building to be used for the purposes of the Refuge comprises fifty-six feet of the west wing of the Reformatory for women, from which it is entirely cut

off by an eighteen-inch brick wall. The entrance to the Refuge is from the west end of the structure ; that to the Reformatory being through the centre building. There is a large yard attached to the institution for the airing and exercise of the inmates.

The interior space comprises the basement for culinary and domestic purposes, the ground floor, for the office and receiving-room in the front, and a work and sitting-room and other departments in the rear ; the second storey on one side will be used as a school-room and chapel, and on the other for dormitories, and the third or upper storey will be exclusively used for dormitory purposes. The rooms are all well lighted, airy and cheerful in appearance, and the most distinctive feature of the whole structure is the entire absence of everything of a prison character. There are no cells, iron bars or gates, and the sleeping rooms are all of the associated character, with space for from five to twelve beds in each, or for fifty in all.

The method of commitment to the Reformatory is defined in the following clauses of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature :—

“ Whenever a girl under the age of fourteen years is convicted under any Act of the Legislature of Ontario of an offence punishable on summary conviction, and is thereupon sentenced and committed to prison in any common gaol, any Judge of the Superior Courts of law, or the Judge of any County Court (in a case occurring within his County) may examine and inquire into the circumstances of such case and conviction, and may direct the offender to be sent either forthwith or at the expiration of her sentence to the said Refuge, to be there detained for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding five years, and such offender shall be liable to be detained pursuant to such direction unless, in the manner hereinafter provided or otherwise lawfully, sooner discharged : Provided no one sent to the Refuge under this section shall be discharged under this Act until the period for which she is sentenced for the said offence has expired.

“ The Inspector of Prisons may, upon the application of the Superintendent, direct the removal from the said Reformatory to the said Refuge of any girl under sixteen who is confined in the said Reformatory for any offence within the jurisdiction of the Legislature of Ontario.

“ A County Court Judge or Police Magistrate may by his warrant commit to the said Industrial Refuge for Girls any girl apparently under the age of fourteen years who comes within any of the following descriptions :—

(1). “ Who is found begging or receiving alms or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms ;

(2). “ Who is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship ;

(3). “ Who is found destitute and is an orphan, or has a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment ;

(4). “ Who parent, step-parent, or guardian represents to the Judge or Police Magistrate that he is unable to control the girl and that he desires her to be sent to the said Refuge. The word guardian as used herein shall include any officer of a society under whose charge the girl is, or any person standing in fact in the place of a parent although not lawfully appointed a guardian ;

(5). “ Who by reason of the neglect, drunkenness, or other vices of her parents or either of them, or of any other persons in whose charge such girl is, is suffered to be growing up without salutary control and education or in circumstances which render it probable that such girl will, unless placed under proper control, lead an idle and dissolute life.

OFFICERS AND *Employés*.

In my last report, I recommended, giving my reasons therefor, that the Reformatory for Females should, as much as practicable, be officered by women.

The Government adopted the suggestion and statutory authority is given for the appointment of a female Superintendent, and other officers of the same sex. The nature of the employment to be carried on will largely determine the size of the staff, but as a basis for the estimates of the coming year, I have recommended that legislative appropriation be asked for the following officers for the Reformatory and the Refuge.

Reformatory for Females.

A Superintendent (female) who shall reside on the premises and shall have furnished quarters and table.

An Assistant Superintendent (female) who shall reside on the premises and receive furnished quarters and table.

A Bursar (male), who shall also perform the duties of steward and store-keeper. He should be the husband of either the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent. He shall board and lodge on the premises.

A Schoolmistress to board and lodge on the premises.

An Engineer (male).

A Physician, who shall make a daily visit to the Reformatory, or oftener if required.

A Chief Industrial Instructor (female), who shall board and lodge on the premises.

Two ordinary instructors (females), who shall board and lodge on the premises.

Five disciplinary guards (females), who shall board and lodge on the premises.

One cook and baker (female).

One maid for officers' quarters.

One night watch (female).

One messenger (boy), who shall reside on the premises.

Refuge for Girls.

Assistant Superintendent, as above described.

Schoolmistress.

Cook.

Attendant.

Maid.



ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.

THE ENGRAVING CO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING, AS FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The plot on which the Reformatory is now being constructed is on the Asylum farm, just south of the new extension on King Street, and west of the Central Prison premises.

The building will consist of a centre or main building lying north and south, with two wings, extending east and west, at right angles to it. The length of the building, from opposite ends of the wings, will be about three hundred feet. The centre building will be one hundred and ten feet in length by sixty-five feet width, and four storeys high above the basement. The wings will be each one hundred and eighteen feet in length by fifty-two feet wide, and three storeys high above the basement. In the rear of the centre building are the boiler and coal-houses, eighty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, and a workshop one hundred and thirty feet in length by forty feet in width. These buildings will be only two storeys high, above the basement.

In the rear of the building will be four airing yards, one for each of the different grades of prisoners, so that, here as elsewhere, the most complete isolation may be effected. In the centre of the main or centre building, through a tower, will be the main entrance or hall, twelve feet in width, on the ground floor. Off this, on one side, will be an office, twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, with a vault off it, while on the other side of the hall will be a reception room of the same size. From the hall a stairway will lead to the upper storey.

On the east side of the projected portion of the main or centre building, and just in the rear of the office, will be entrance for prisoners, leading to a receiving room thirty-seven feet by sixteen feet, with a storeroom off it, twenty-five feet by twenty-three feet.

In the rear of the centre building, and just south of the rooms already described, will be a large dining-room, forty-six feet by thirty-five feet, with corridors twelve feet wide running round three sides of it. These corridors will be lighted from the front or north, and also by a window at each end in the rear. The dining-room will also be lighted from the rear.

A covered walk runs from the dining-room to the workshops, about forty-five feet distant, the passage lying between the boiler and the coal-houses.

Returning to the wings once more, there will be four ranges of cells for the prisoners, numbers one and two ranges will be three rows in height, with corridors, galleries and stairs leading up to them, similar to the Central Prison.

In number one range there will be three rows of sixteen cells each, or forty-eight in all, each cell being eight feet long, by four feet nine inches wide, and about ten feet high.

Number two range will consist of three rows or tiers of cells, with eleven in each tier or thirty-three in all. They will be of the same dimensions as number one cells. These are the receiving cells, number one occupying the north side of the east wing, and number two the same side of the west wing. There will be three tiers of cells in number three range, but on separate floors, ten on each floor. These cells will be ten feet high, five feet six inches wide, and eleven feet high, on the south side of the west wing, thirty in all.

Range number four will be on the south side of the east wing, and will consist of twelve cells in a row on each floor, three tiers high, or thirty-six in all.

The cells in this range will be the same size as those in range number three, but the walls are to be plastered, while the walls of the others are to be of brick whitewashed.

The cells in number four range will be called the "privileged rooms," and will be occupied by prisoners who have attained to the highest grade for good behaviour.

Each of the rooms in ranges three and four will have a separate window looking into the airing yards.

There will be workrooms and bath-rooms off numbers one and two ranges of cells, on the ground floor, and off the "privileged rooms," in the two upper storeys of the east wing.

The kitchen and storeroom will be in the basement of the centre building, with an iron tramway leading from the kitchen to four lifts, by which the food can be conveyed to the dining-rooms and cells.

On the second storey of the centre building will be the Superintendent's departments, and dining-rooms for the officers and attendants, with bed-rooms for the attendants over the dining-hall.

On the third storey of the main building, there will be a large chapel or hall, in the centre portion, sixty-five feet by fifty feet, and thirty-five feet in height, extending to the roof.

On the front portion of the fourth storey in the centre building, there will be two large rooms for an isolated hospital, a surgery, and bedrooms for the Superintendents and attendants, with bath-rooms, etc.

In the western portion of the west wing there will be accommodation for about fifty girls, who will be under the care of the Assistant Superintendent.

To this section there will be a separate entrance through the projection at the extreme west end of the building, and this section of the institution will be entirely isolated from all the other portions of it, the girls having their own dining and work-rooms, and in fact, everything that they can require, so that all communication between them and the grown-up prisoners will be prevented.

On the ground floor, in addition to the Assistant Superintendent's apartments, there will be an office, receiving room, storeroom, sitting rooms and pantry.

On the second and third storeys of the west wing there will be class and work-rooms for the girls, bath rooms, etc.

The isolated cells will be in the basement under ranges numbers one, two three and four, to be used as punishment cells. Each cell will be ventilated by tile pipes four inches in diameter, leading to large ventilators in the roofs, and there will be fanlights over the doors of numbers three and four ranges, and isolated cells, the cells in numbers one and two to have iron gates. The whole of the windows will be protected by wire guards in iron frames, screwed to the window frames.

The building will be heated by steam at low pressure, by means of two boilers, circulating pipes and radiators. There will also be a boiler for steam cooking, with a hot water boiler for supplying the baths, wash basins, etc.

The outside of the building will be of red brick, tuck pointed, with white and black bricks interspersed in the arches and string courses, cut stone heads and sills for doors and windows, and cut stone plinth round the main building.

The Modern or Gothic style of architecture has been adopted, which will have very little of the gloomy or prison-like aspect.

The tower in the centre will be about ninety feet high, with an elevated roof, and large ventilators on the roofs of the wings and workshop.

The wings will be forty-eight feet, the centre building fifty-five feet high, and the workshop twenty-eight feet high.

The front portion of the fourth storey of the centre building will have a Mansard roof, suitable to the Gothic style. The buildings will be roofed with slate and galvanized iron.

The building will be supplied with water from the City water-works, and a sewer 22 inches in diameter is now being constructed to connect the sewage from the building with the Asylum drain in the Central Prison grounds. The light will be supplied by the Gas Consumers Company, the mains having been extended for the purpose.

The total number of cells and rooms will be one hundred and forty-seven, and forty-nine isolated cells in the basement, affording accommodation for one hundred and ninety-six female prisoners, and fifty girls, in all about two hundred and fifty inmates. Estimated cost, \$90,000.

PART III.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BLIND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

During the year ending 30th September last, 269 pupils received instruction in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, as against 277 in the previous corresponding period.

The number of pupils in attendance each official year since the opening of the Institution in October, 1870, is given in the following statement:—

						Males.	Females.	Total.
From October 20th, 1870, to	September 30th, 1871					64	36	100
" September 30th, 1871, "	" " " 1872					97	52	149
" " " 1872, "	" " " 1873					130	63	193
" " " 1873, "	" " " 1874					145	76	221
" " " 1874, "	" " " 1875					155	83	238
" " " 1875, "	" " " 1876					160	96	256
" " " 1876, "	" " " 1877					167	104	271
" " " 1877, "	" " " 1878					166	111	277
" " " 1878, "	" " " 1879					164	105	269

Four hundred and forty-eight pupils have entered the Institution from the date of its opening, as shewn in the table given hereunder:—

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Fem.	Total.
Algoma District.....	1	..	1	Lambton.....	9	3	12
Brant.....	11	5	16	Lanark.....	3	2	5
Bruce.....	4	4	8	Leeds.....	4	2	6
Carleton.....	11	5	16	Grenville.....	3	..	3
Elgin.....	2	4	6	Lennox.....	3	2	5
Essex.....	1	4	5	Addington.....	1	1	2
Frontenac.....	6	4	10	Lincoln.....	3	3	6
Grey.....	15	8	23	Middlesex.....	19	9	28
Haldimand.....	4	..	4	Norfolk.....	7	4	11
Halton.....	..	4	4	Northumberland....	5	10	15
Hastings.....	12	9	21	Durham.....	10	5	15
Huron.....	13	14	27	Ontario.....	10	3	13
Kent.....	10	2	12	Oxford.....	6	2	8

	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male	Fem.	Total.
Peel.....	3	1	4	Waterloo.....	8	6	14
Perth.....	16	8	24	Welland.....	3	2	5
Peterboro'.....	9	2	11	Wellington.....	9	10	19
Prince Edward.....	2	..	2	Wentworth.....	14	3	17
Russell.....	2	2	4	York.....	16	15	31
Renfrew.....	4	3	7	Parry Sound District	1	..	1
Simcoe.....	11	5	16	Muskoka District....	..	1	1
Stormont.....	1	2	3	New Brunswick....	2	..	2
Dundas.....	1	1	2				
Glengarry.....	2	..	2				
Victoria.....	..	1	1	Total.....	277	171	448

The following is a synopsis of the minutes recorded by me at the various visits I made to the Institution, during the official year.

The first inspection was made on the 18th February, when an examination of the Register shewed that during the current session 221 pupils had been enrolled (of whom 132 were males and 89 females). There were, however, only 217 in residence, three having been returned to their homes, for various causes, and one having left the Province. Twenty-two of the pupils then entered on the roll, had been admitted for the first time during the session, and the Principal informed me that he had received applications for the admission of thirty-six more, but they had not been sent forward. That such a considerable number of deaf mutes, should be for various reasons kept at home, furnished additional proof of the necessity for a personal visitation of deaf mutes being made by an officer of the Institution, as only in this way, could the benefits of the Institution be made known to parents who were either ignorant of them or unwilling to take advantage of them. The Principal was therefore requested to submit to me, before the close of the term, the names of the deaf mutes upon record who had not entered the Institution, in order that authority might be granted to an officer to visit them during the vacation.

All the pupils in residence were seen. Their appearance was very satisfactory, and the health of the Institution was good. A few of the inmates were suffering from temporary and trifling ailments, which kept them from the classes.

There were in existence at this time ten literary classes, taught by the same number of teachers, and a monitorial class taught by two well advanced pupils. A drawing class was also conducted by a non-resident teacher for two hours twice a week.

Mr. J. H. Brown, who had been qualifying himself under the direction of the Government, at the Bell School in Boston, to become an instructor in the science of visible speech, having obtained a certificate of competency from the Manager of that school, was instructed to at once enter upon his duties. The Principal, in conjunction with Mr. Brown, was requested to select a number of pupils most capable of receiving benefit from such instruction, and to organize classes and arrange generally for the efficient carrying out of the work, taking care that the ordinary routine of the literary department was interfered with as little as possible.

Very good discipline seemed to prevail in the classes, and the Principal informed me that the teachers were performing their duties very satisfactorily.

The shoe and carpenter shops were affording instruction to 30 pupils, 15 being in each shop, but I found that many improvements were required in the management of these departments, before they could be pronounced effective.

The condition of the Institution was in the main satisfactory, considering the unusual wear and tear it is subjected to, particularly on the boys' side.

The new laundry was in excellent working order, and the new bakery had been fully occupied and its arrangements were giving much satisfaction.

The recent appointment of a hearing and speaking supervisor of boys had considerably improved the disciplinary arrangements, which would, no doubt, be still more apparent, when that official became more conversant with his work and duty.

There were many structural alterations and repairs requiring to be done, and instructions were given for the following to be immediately entered upon by the carpenter and his staff, viz.:—

The fitting up of one of the teacher's bed-rooms for the use of the articulation class. The fitting up of a room on the ground floor as a bed-room for a resident teacher, in place of the room taken for the articulation class. The fitting up of a room on the girls' side for keeping the drawing class appliances. The re-flooring with hardwood of the main entrance hall up to the dining-room door and transept halls and the girls' sitting-room. The making of outside blinds for the Principal's residence.

The carpenter was informed that the desks required in future must also be made in his shop.

The Principal was authorized to ascertain what it would cost to move the gymnasium to a point farther in the rear of the present site, as it is was a source of considerable danger, in the event of fire occurring upon the premises.

The Bursar was given certain instructions in regard to the financial affairs of the Institution.

I again visited the Institution on the 10th April, and passed through its various departments, including the class rooms. I found the dormitories and other portions of the house in very good order, and generally in a well kept and clean state. The affairs of the Institution in its various departments appeared to be progressing in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The visible speech class was well organized, and so far as could be judged by an examination of a couple of hours, a good work was being accomplished in a very systematic and effective manner. Thirty-two pupils were receiving instruction, and some of them had already made very marked progress. The lip reading and articulation of one of the congenital mutes was worthy of special mention.

There were 219 pupils in the school, viz., 130 males and 89 females.

With the exception of five boys and two girls, all were present at dinner in the associated dining-rooms. Their general appearance was very satisfactory. Of the seven pupils who were absent, nearly all had only trifling ailments, and upon the whole the health of the Institution was good.

An examination of the records shewed that only one pupil had paid for board during the session, and that a very considerable amount was in arrears for board of registered paying pupils. The Bursar was instructed to make up and forward to me, a statement, in detail, of all arrears, in order that the whole matter might be laid before the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for instructions as to the action to be taken in the matter.

The requisition for supplies for the current quarter was examined, and the Bursar was authorized to make the purchases in the usual way and at the lowest market rates.

I visited the Institution again on the 13th and 30th September. The immediate object of my first visit was to instal Mr. Robert Mathison as temporary executive head of the Institution, such course being rendered necessary by the resignation of Dr. Palmer, who, since the opening of the Institution in October, 1870, had filled the position of Principal.

The officers, teachers and chief *employés* were assembled and informed of the

official change and of the authority conferred upon Mr. Mathison. It was also arranged that until further orders, the two senior teachers should be associated with the acting Principal in the conduct of the Literary Department.

On returning to the Institution on the 30th September, after an absence of more than a fortnight, during which time the entire management of affairs had been under the acting Principal, I was gratified to learn that everything had been going on in a most satisfactory manner, and a very marked improvement was apparent in the discipline and routine of the Institution.

The Government, believing that the varied knowledge and experience of public institution management possessed by Mr. Mathison, combined with his well known administrative ability, eminently fitted him for the position of executive head of this establishment, had decided to appoint him to the office rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Palmer, and that the official designation of Mr. Mathison's position should be "Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb." For some little time, and until the Superintendent acquired a knowledge of the technicalities of the system of deaf mute instruction, Mr. Coleman, the senior teacher, was instructed, in addition to his other duties, to take the position of "Supervising Teacher." I stated that it would be his duty to visit the classes at such times as the Superintendent might direct, and fully inform himself of the system of teaching pursued in each and every class, the result of the same, as exhibited in the progress of the pupils, and of the discipline and order observed, and that he would be required to make a report in writing to the Superintendent, giving the result of his observation and examination, both in regard to each class and to the literary department as a whole.

The Superintendent was desired to read the foregoing portion of these minutes to the officers and teachers, and to state that the Government expected them to yield promptly and cheerfully to the authority of the Superintendent, and at the same time to render to him the utmost assistance in their respective positions, in the performance of the official duties devolving upon him.

The ninth session of the Institution opened on Wednesday, 10th September, and on the 30th September there were 215 pupils, viz., 126 boys and 89 girls, in residence. Thirty-six of these pupils had entered the Institution for the first time, nine had absented themselves for one and in two cases for two sessions, but had again been admitted. All the rest had been in school during the whole or a portion of the eighth session. It appeared likely that the population of the school would be increased to 240 before the end of October, and probably would reach 250 during the current session.

The teaching staff in the Literary Department comprised seven skilled professional teachers, four assistant teachers, two monitorial teachers, and one instructor in drawing. The conditions upon which the assistant teachers were probationally appointed, viz., that they should obtain second-class certificates, had not yet been complied with, and therefore the Superintendent was directed to notify these assistant teachers that they must present themselves at the next School Board, with a view to obtaining third, and subsequently second-class certificates.

Being of opinion that the system of monitorial teaching given to beginners was neither sufficient nor thorough enough, and considering the vast importance of a good foundation being laid for the regular course of instruction, I requested the Superintendent and Supervising Teacher to give this matter mature consideration and to report to me any suggestions they might have to make with a view to adopting some better and more effective system.

The appearance of the pupils was satisfactory and the health of the Institution was generally good, although there were two cases of sickness, one of which the physician thought to be a mild type of scarlet fever and the other one of

measles. The patients were completely isolated, and everything was being done to keep the fever from spreading.

The condition of the Institution was very commendable, both in respect to cleanliness and neatness. The re-flooring of the front hall and of the girls' sitting-room with hardwood has very much improved the appearance of these places.

The Superintendent was requested to transmit to me a statement shewing what halls and rooms still required flooring with hardwood, with an estimate of the quantity of material needed to do the work, and also an estimate of the cost of painting the woodwork throughout the building, so that application may be made for a parliamentary appropriation to cover the cost.

Appropriations will also be asked for one hundred and twenty bedsteads, about fifty desks, fittings for the articulation class-room, a few pictures, improving the chapel, and for new stock.

It will be recommended for the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, that a coal-shed be erected with a storage capacity of six hundred tons. This is rendered necessary by the substitution of coal for wood as fuel.

The products of the farm and garden are greater than in any previous year. The yield of potatoes and other roots as well as of hay, will, it is hoped, be sufficient to supply the wants of the Institution.

The pay list of the Institution was examined, and the Bursar directed to make certain changes in the rate of salary paid to some of the staff.

EDUCATIONAL.

The usual annual examination of the Literary Department was made during the year. I asked the Honourable, the Minister of Education to detail one of his staff for the duty, and suggested that Dr. Carlyle should be selected, as he had made the examination in the previous session, and by doing it again, would be able to make a better comparison of the results of the two examinations than any one else, and in addition, the experience gained would be of value in enabling him to do the work more expeditiously and thoroughly than one unacquainted with the mode of instructing deaf-mutes.

My recommendation being approved of, Dr. Carlyle commenced his examination on the 9th June. His report upon the result is as follows:—

“I beg to say that I have concluded a very careful and thorough examination of all the classes of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in all the branches of study pursued by them, and beg to report as follows:—

“The Principal, and the teachers, most willingly and kindly, rendered me all the assistance in their power, and it affords me pleasure to be able to say that there is a very marked improvement in the attainments and deportment of pupils, which I attribute principally to two causes—the greatly improved classification of the pupils, and the hearty, united effort of the teachers to remedy defects and carry out the wishes of the Principal. The good effect of the better classification is very apparent, especially so in those classes where it is more perfect, and I am quite convinced that more may be accomplished in this way. I most earnestly suggest that the pupils be so arranged that it will not be necessary for any teacher to have his or her class sub-divided into senior and junior divisions. Where there are so many teachers, the step from one class to a higher, at the beginning of the academic year need not be very great, and I am quite convinced, from the attainments of the pupils, that what I suggest is quite easy of accomplishment. The good which will result from the concentration of the teachers' efforts, was quite apparent at the recent examination, for those classes which were not sub-divided

invariably did the best work. Perhaps it would be necessary to sub-divide the lowest and highest classes, but here it would not matter so much, as there are two monitors for the former, and in the latter, the pupils are so advanced that they are not wholly dependent on the teacher but can profitably study from books.

"The present classification, and what I have suggested, render a more carefully prepared course of study for each class absolutely necessary. At present, each teacher, to a greater or less extent, teaches what he or she may consider most suitable, and sometimes they are at a loss to know what has been learned in the lower classes or what they should teach.

"For example, I found the pupils of the fifth class had a very fair knowledge of the Geography of Canada, but when I went to the fourth, a higher class, Geography was not taught, nor any other subject in its place, while in the third and higher classes it was. It would be far more satisfactory for the teachers to know just what they are expected to do during the year or term, and the examiner also would know what each class were expected to know. It would not be difficult for the Principal then to know whether or not his teachers were doing their whole duty.

"In the preparation of this course of studies for each class, I will not, I trust, be considered as going out of my way if I express the opinion, that an acquaintance with our ordinary language, a practical knowledge of the four simple rules in arithmetic, and the ability to write plainly, is of the first importance to the Deaf and Dumb.

"I will, with confidence, ask the teachers to make a united and determined effort to improve the writing of the pupils still more, and to insist on more care and accuracy in the answering of questions by writing. Neatness, accuracy and proper arrangement of work on paper is as necessary for the deaf mute as for others.

"The improvement in the deportment of the pupils was very gratifying to me. They manifested more anxiety to do well, there was the absence of that careless indifference often exhibited on former visits, and what pleased me very much was more self-dependence and scarcely an effort to get assistance or copy from each other. In a word, the whole bearing of the pupils seemed to be improved. They wore a more cheerful, happy and intelligent aspect.

"The work of the past year has, on the whole, been a decided success, and much credit is due to the Principal and his staff of teachers for the earnest, energetic efforts that have been made to render the Institute as perfect as possible, and I am sure the success which has attended their efforts during the year which has just closed, will encourage each and all to do still more to further any effort of improvement.

"Appended to these general remarks you will find a report of each class, also reference to the drawing class and the classes in visible speech, all of which I beg to submit for your consideration.

"*Monitorial Classes.*—I find the monitors seem to be doing all that is possible, but the pupils are exceedingly dull. It would, in my opinion, be as well, if a few more from other classes were put down into this one. It is a great relief to a class to get rid of these very dull ones.

"*Class 1.* I find the first division have only a limited knowledge of the use of a few verbs. Three out of the five are dull, the other two bright and intelligent. The second division readily change singular into plural nouns. The third division know and can write down quickly and accurately the names of some familiar objects. The pupils of the second and third divisions are lively and sharp. I can readily understand that the stimulus of a regular inspection and love for the work, is necessary to keep up a teacher's interest in such a class as this.

"*Class 2.* A quiet, orderly and attentive class. They have been under monitors for some time owing to the illness of the teacher. They did not do much. They are able to describe very simple actions partially correctly. None of them are fit for promotion.

"*Class 3.* The pupils of this class acquitted themselves generally with credit. Their knowledge of the language is very fair and in scripture history their answering was good. They were weak in their arithmetic.

"*Class 4.* First division.—These pupils have a very ready command of language. They reflect credit on their teacher. The second division too did well, but the third did only very poorly. They are very dull, and I am not surprised at their being so far behind. It is natural that the teacher would give most of his time to the bright ones.

"*Class 5.* The pupils of this class acquitted themselves in a praiseworthy manner, scarcely a failure in any of the subjects. The class consists of one division, and affords proof of the good effect of careful classification and of earnest, energetic work on the part of the teacher. I was much pleased with it.

"*Class 6.* While some of the pupils in this class are dull, and did not pass a very good examination, the majority of them acquitted themselves with much credit and manifested a fair knowledge of language. It is divided into two divisions, so that the faithful attention of the teacher, whose heart and soul seem to be in his work, had to be divided, and I attribute the partial failure in some subjects to that fact.

"*Class 7.* I was somewhat disappointed with this class. The teacher has confined himself to language and arithmetic, so I expected the pupils would do correspondingly well in both, but they did poorly. I think they did not do as well in arithmetic as they did last year. This class requires a good deal of earnest, faithful teaching to rouse them up a little. The teacher requires them to go through a variety of motions which are very good and have a good effect on their deportment.

"*Class 8.* The pupils of this class did not do as well in language as I expected. Their answers often indicated some knowledge of the subject, but they were very poorly put together. Their command of language seemed to be less than that of some of the lower classes. I believe their teacher has worked assiduously and earnestly, but they did not do her much credit. Their style of answering could be much improved and doubtless will be.

"*Class 9 and 10.* The ninth class and the second division of the tenth class had the same examination papers when practicable. Both classes did very well. The tenth class has two divisions in it—the ninth only one. I do not think that some of the older pupils and one or two others have improved much, if at all, during the year.

"*The Drawing Class.*—The newly appointed teacher seems to have put fresh life and interest into the Drawing Class. Many of the pupils draw very well. My great love for the practical, and the great use some of the pupils might make of their drawing after they leave the Institution, prompt me to suggest that the teacher of drawing should somewhat curb the desire of the pupils to disregard the first elements of drawing and to undertake difficult and showy subjects beyond their ability. I have no doubt, from the influence the teacher seems to have over the pupils, that they will make rapid progress.

"*Classes in Visible Speech.*—I was much interested in the exercises of these classes under their teacher. His success confirms me in the opinion that much may and will be done in the future by this means of instruction. Although he has had them only a few months, I found a class of small deaf-mutes, who never heard a sound, not only able to speak distinctly many little words, such as 'lamp,' 'lamb,' but to understand their teacher when he spoke to them.

"The Principal still has his Bible class of about eighty, with whom he takes up the International Series of Sunday School Lessons.

"Religious instruction is given by one of the teachers to the Roman Catholic pupils, and they seem to be well grounded in their catechism.

"Some one of the male teachers gives lectures on suitable subjects every Sunday afternoon."

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

The following statement shews the cost incurred in maintaining the Institution during the year, under the various headings of the estimates. The average cost per pupil is also shewn.

Headings of Estimates.	Aggregate cost.		Cost per pupil.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Medical department	134	91	0	62
Food of all kinds	9,900	20	46	04
Bedding, clothing and shoes	428	28	1	99
Fuel	6,143	25	28	57
Light	1,248	38	5	83
Laundry, soap and cleaning	425	06	1	98
Books and apparatus	773	13	3	59
Printing, postage and stationery	430	43	2	00
Furniture and furnishings	539	11	2	51
Farm, feed, fodder and stables	865	58	4	02
Repairs and alterations	890	50	4	14
Miscellaneous	1,196	22	5	56
Salaries and wages	15,614	45	72	63
Daily average number of pupils, 215 ..	\$38,589	50	\$179	48

It should be stated that the coal supply for two years was paid during the official year. Deducting \$2,836.29, the amount of the coal bill for 1878, the expenditure for the official year is reduced to \$35,753.21, and the average cost per pupil to \$166.29.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION BUILDINGS, AS GIVEN BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The site of this building is about one mile west of the City of Belleville, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, and contains 82 acres. The building was erected according to the design of James Smith, Architect, Toronto, in the domestic style of Gothic architecture, the first premium having been awarded to him after due advertisement and careful consideration. The work was commenced in 1869, and completed in 1870, when the Institution was formally opened. The main building is 208 feet in length, 50 feet in width, and four storeys in height, 12 and 13 feet each, built of red brick made in the vicinity, and cut stone dressings from Ox Point, and the roof is of slate and galvanized iron. In the rear of the main building, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining-room, 90 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and 14 feet in height; a kitchen 41 feet by 22 feet, with pantry and other apartments for domestics and store-rooms. A boiler-house with laundry and drying room over, 54 feet in length by 30 feet in width, 13 and 12 feet for each storey respectively, has been recently built north of the kitchen, and connected with same by a covered passage. On the west side of the dining-room is a play-room for girls, 28 feet by 20 feet, with a ward for sick over same, and a class-room in the east side, each extremity being connected by a covered passage to main building. The centre hall is 12 feet wide, which connects with the dining-room. In this hall is the principal stairs, on the



INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

first landing of which is a passage connecting with the large lecture-room over dining-room. The main corridors are six feet wide, connecting with the centre hall, school rooms and dormitories in the wings, 60 feet by 37 feet. On the ground floor are the Principal's and Bursar's offices, reception room, etc. The Matron's, Teachers' and Assistants' apartments are on the first floor in the centre portion, class rooms and dormitories being in each wing. The two upper stories are occupied as associated dormitories, 60 feet by 30 feet, 36 feet by 32 feet, and 46 feet by 16 feet respectively, on each side of the centre. The building is heated by steam, from two boilers, passing through circulating pipes and coils in the apartments and passages. The water is pumped from the bay into iron tanks containing about 10,000 gallons, from which the wash basins, baths, water-closets, etc., are supplied. The sewerage is discharged into the bay by brick drains, 22 inches diameter. The light is supplied by the Gas Company of Belleville, the mains having been extended for the purpose. In 1877 a dormitory for boys was built on the east side of the grounds about 100 feet distant from the main building; it is 86 feet in length, 28 feet in width, and two storeys of 11 feet each in height, with a mansard storey 9 feet in height. The dormitory is also heated by steam by means of circulating pipes and coils. The gas and water pipes were extended to the building. A separate residence for the Principal was also constructed in 1877, on the west side of the grounds. The out-buildings consist of a brick workshop, 80 feet by 32 feet, and two storeys in height; a gymnasium of wood, 70 feet by 28 feet, one storey in height; stables, waggon-house, 90 feet by 23 feet, with hay loft, etc. The avenue extends from the Trenton Road to the building, trees having been planted on each side, and a gate-keeper's lodge was built at the entrance. The buildings afford accommodation for 250 pupils, including the dormitory, and the total expenditure for land, buildings and furniture to the end of 1878, was \$172,893.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

Two hundred blind persons were under instruction in this Institution during the past official year, as compared with 175 in the preceding one.

Since the opening of the Institution, 272 pupils have been in attendance, and the following summaries shew the number in residence each year since that time, and also the places from which the 272 pupils were received, viz. :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th Sept., 1872.....	20	14	34
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1873	34	24	58
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1874	66	46	112
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1875	89	50	139
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1876	84	64	148
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1877	76	72	148
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1878	91	84	175
Attendance for year ending 30th Sept., 1879	100	100	200

	M.	F.	T.
Addington	1	...	1
Belleville	3	...	3
Brant	3	3	6
Brantford	4	4	8
Bruce	3	6	9
Carleton	1	1	2
Dundas	2	2	4
Durham	1	3	4
Elgin	2	1	3
Essex	2	2	4
Frontenac	2	1	3
Glengarry	1	...	1
Grenville	2	...	2
Grey	4	4	8
Guelph.....	1	2	3
Haldimand.....	...	4	4
Halton.....	2	...	2
Hamilton.....	5	6	11
Hastings.....	4	1	5
Huron.....	5	5	10
Kingston	1	2	3
Kent.....	5	4	9
Lambton	3	...	3
Leeds.....	5	1	6
Lanark .....	...	1	1
Lennox .....	...	1	1

	M.	F.	T.
Lincoln.....	3	1	4
London	3	7	10
Middlesex	6	3	9
Muskoka	1	...	1
Norfolk	4	4	8
Northumberland	1	6	7
Ontario	4	3	7
Ottawa	2	...	2
Oxford	2	1	3
Perth.....	2	6	8
Peterboro'	6	2	8
Prince Edward	1	2	3
Renfrew.....	6	2	8
Russell	1	1	2
St. Catharines	2	...	2
Simcoe.....	3	4	7
Stormont	2	...	2
Toronto	9	9	18
Victoria	4	1	5
Waterloo	4	3	7
Welland.....	2	1	3
Wellington.....	6	5	11
Wentworth.....	6	4	10
York	6	4	10
Uncertain	1	...	1

149 123 272

The following synopsis of the inspection minutes recorded by me will shew pretty fully the operations of the Institution during the year :—

The first inspection was made on the 11th February. On that day there were 165 pupils in residence, all of whom looked well both in appearance and health. It was much to be regretted that one of the male pupils had died on the 29th of the previous month from pneumonia. Every care and attention was paid to the youth by the Institution staff, and the lad's parents were present at the time of his death. The Surgeon's book shewed that influenza and inflammatory colds had prevailed during the winter, owing no doubt to the extreme coldness of the weather. The blind as a class, appear to be extremely sensitive to cold, and therefore a higher temperature is required for them than for any other class of physical defectives, not only on account of health, but also that their sense of touch may not be numbed. For this reason, it had been found necessary at the commencement of the winter season to supplement the steam heating arrangements, which had not been thoroughly completed, by the use of coal stoves.

The Principal reported that the Literary Department stood in need of another teacher. Authority was given him to engage a suitable person on probation.

He was also authorized to accept a tender he had received for printing six hundred copies of his Annual Report, together with that portion of my own relating to the Institution.

I made a second inspection on the 11th June, for the purpose of deciding what purchases were to be made on account of the capital appropriation voted by the Legislature at the previous session. This appropriation was chiefly granted to meet the expenditures for furnishing the Principal's house, which had been erected on the grounds, and for fitting up, for the purposes of the Institution, those portions of the main building which would be rendered vacant when the Principal moved into the new house above referred to. As the result, I granted authority for the following purchases, leaving minute instructions regarding the manner in which they were to be made, viz.: Furniture for an additional class-room, \$125; for an extra dormitory for girls, \$382; and for the bedroom for the new teacher, \$111; appliances for the Industrial Department, \$100; books, apparatus, etc., for the Literary Department, \$461.46; furniture for the Principal's residence, \$1,660.38; gravel and trees for the grounds, \$140; additional stoves and heating appliances, \$264.23. These expenditures overdrew the appropriation to a small extent, but for this I had received the authority of the Treasurer.

It was reported by the engineer that the steam pump in the boiler-house required re-boring and other repairs. The Principal was directed to have the work done, if the Public Works Department did not include it in the alterations they were about to make to the heating arrangements.

Authority was given to have the Institution connected with the city telephone service, at a cost of twenty dollars yearly.

In view of the substantial advantages accruing from a visitation of the blind during the vacation, the Principal was instructed to again detail two of the teachers for such visitation during the vacation then about to commence. He was also directed to move into the house provided for him directly the session terminated, and to then give full effect to the instructions I had previously recorded, regarding the allocation of the rooms used as his private quarters.

My third inspection was made on the 16th and 17th October, when on examining the register, I found that since the opening of the current session on the 10th September, 169 pupils had been enrolled, 88 being males and 81 females. One of these had been sent home owing to sickness, leaving 168 pupils on the muster roll.

Admission for the first time had been awarded to 25 pupils (10 males and 15

females), six of whom were over age. Prior to the admission of these pupils, full particulars of their cases had been submitted to me, and as the principal considered that they would be benefited by the scholastic and industrial training of the institution, authority was granted to receive them. One of these persons was a young man from the Province of Quebec, whose maintenance and education were being paid for at the rate specified in the by-laws. Two of the pupils were absent last session, but had been re-admitted.

From an examination of the records in the Principal's possession, and of the correspondence he had had with parents and others, it appeared that 202 pupils should have been in the Institution, but for various reasons, chiefly the poverty of the parents, 33 of the number were still retained at home. However, it appeared likely that the number of pupils would be increased to about 180 before the close of the year.

The teaching and instructing staff of the Institution numbered twelve persons, viz.: five teachers in the literary department (two of whom also assisted in the industrial and musical branches), three teachers of instrumental music, one of vocal, and three instructors and one assistant instructor in the industrial department.

I visited the literary classes and examined pretty minutely into the methods of instruction and the general routine of work. The good discipline which prevailed and the programme of study pursued were worthy of high commendation. The heartiness with which the teaching was carried on, and the zealous way in which the teachers performed their duties, shewed pretty conclusively that they had a real love for their work; without which the best directed talent would fail in the instruction of the blind.

The course of study is much the same as previously reported, comprising reading, writing, grammar, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, English literature, object instruction, etc.

The pupils seemed to pay marked attention and respect to their teachers, and they appeared to be anxious to learn. The progress made was very great, even with some who had only been a comparatively short time in the school, but in the cases of those who had passed through several sessions, it was most marked. Altogether, I have a most favourable report to make of the Literary Department of this institution.

The musical classes were also found to be effectively organised, although I would be glad to see the instruction in this department take a more practical shape. Twenty-three pupils were receiving lessons on the piano and nineteen on the organ, while a large proportion of the whole school were receiving lessons in point print, besides vocal and general musical instruction. Apart from the pleasure afforded to the blind by music, it should not be lost sight of that unless a very considerable number of these music pupils are fitted to earn a portion of, or the whole of their livings through the exercise of their musical talents, the musical course of this Institution will fall far short of its object.

The industrial training of this Institution continues to sustain its eminently practical and progressive character. In the willow-work shop, twenty-six young men and boys were receiving instruction. The time of ten of these was exclusively taken up with the trade, and the remainder worked from 8 to 9.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 5 p.m. daily. It is expected that three of these industrial pupils will have fully acquired the trade at the end of the present session, and that they will then leave the Institution quite able to earn their living by it. During the past vacation a test was made of the capabilities of the most advanced pupils of this shop to earn a livelihood by the manufacture of willow-work. There was distributed to ten pupils 1,500 lbs. of dry willow, which they took home with them. From inquiries made of each of these pupils, I found that they manufactured and sold from twenty to fifty dollars' worth of willow-ware each.

The health of the Institution was very good only one pupil being confined to bed. The appearance of the inmates also in respect to dress was very satisfactory.

In this, and previous years, an examination of the pupils had been made in the month of May by a skilled oculist, but it was found that the recommendations for special treatment in certain cases could not always be carried out before the commencement of the vacation in the middle of June, as the consent of the parents of a pupil has always to be obtained before an operation can be performed, or the pupil removed to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, for some special and constant treatment. It was therefore decided that an oculist should pay two visits to the Institution during the session, instead of one as heretofore. The first visit to be paid early in the term, for the more especial purpose of making a general examination of the pupils' eyes, and for ordinary treatment and directions; the second visit to be made about two months before the close of the session, for performing operations of a minor kind, and for determining which pupils should be sent to the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, during the vacation, for special operations, with a view to the complete or partial restoration of sight. The first visit under this arrangement was to be made by Drs. Reeves and Ault, the oculists of the Andrew Mercer Infirmary, on the 11th November. When the second visit of the oculists is paid and their report is in the hands of the Principal, it will be his duty to at once enter into communication with the parents or guardians of the pupils recommended for transfer to the Mercer Infirmary, with a view to obtaining their consent to such removal and operations.

The condition of the Institution in respect to cleanliness and order was excellent. The boys' dormitories, in which so much confusion prevailed prior to the opening of the new wings, was in capital order.

It is most important that similar extensions and improvements should be made on the girls' side of the house, for, apart from the necessity which exists for increased dormitory accommodation for that sex, the present large associated dormitory, in which over fifty girls sleep, is wanting in nearly all proper requisites of such a room.

During the vacation, the Principal removed his family to the residence erected for him on the grounds, and the rooms in the main building formerly used for his quarters, were fitted up and appropriated for official purposes, as designated in a previous minute.

The room in the basement at present used for the bakery is much too small, and is also in too close proximity to the furnace rooms. The meat store is also unfitted for such a purpose. In the extension of the rear buildings, which must shortly take place, these defects should be remedied.

The books and records of the Bursar were examined at this visit. It is evident that some of the appropriations will require to be increased in the estimates of next year. The sum voted for books and apparatus, viz., \$400, appears to be insufficient to meet the demand made upon it by the increased number of pupils, and is the same as when only one-half the number of pupils were in residence. A recommendation will be made to have it increased to \$600. The appropriation under the heading of "Farm and Garden" is also overdrawn. It is hoped, however, that \$600 will be found sufficient for this service in future years. The expenditures under the heading of "Furniture and furnishing renewals," will have to be very carefully watched, as they have exceeded the appropriation during the past three years. The vote of \$500 should be sufficient. The cost of gas was \$1,410.26 in 1878, and this year it will be about the same. This is entirely too much, and is owing to the high price and poor quality of the gas furnished. The same quantity of a much superior gas could be made upon the same principle as it is at the Orillia Asylum, for one-half the amount. Unless the price be reduced and

the quality improved, I would recommend that appliances be fitted up in the premises for manufacturing gas. The appropriation for bedding and clothing will have to be increased from \$300 to \$500.

The Principal stated that not less than \$200 worth of books were at once required for the schools. He was authorized to make purchases to that extent.

The Principal was requested to push forward with the knitting of 500 pairs of socks for the various public institutions of the Province.

He was also authorized to place one of the most advanced female pupils as a monitorial instructor in the Industrial Department, and the Bursar was instructed to enter her name upon the pay list at the rate of \$40 per session.

A consultation was had with the Principal, respecting the wants of the Institution on capital account for the coming year, and the list arrived at will be submitted to the Treasurer of the Province; along with a recommendation that an appropriation be voted for the purpose of carrying out the various necessary works.

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

A statement of the cost of maintaining the institution during the official year is given hereunder. This statement shews the total expenditure and also that under each heading of the estimates.

Medical department	\$ 70 23
Food of all kinds	7,546 60
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	429 88
Fuel	2,570 58
Light	1,447 50
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	230 42
Books and apparatus.....	613 97
Printing, postages, stationery, etc.	507 24
Furniture and furnishings	817 35
Farm, feed and fodder	737 26
Repairs and alterations.....	576 79
Miscellaneous.....	749 53
Salaries and wages.....	13,217 80
	<hr/>
	\$29,515 15

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION BUILDINGS, FURNISHED BY THE ARCHITECT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

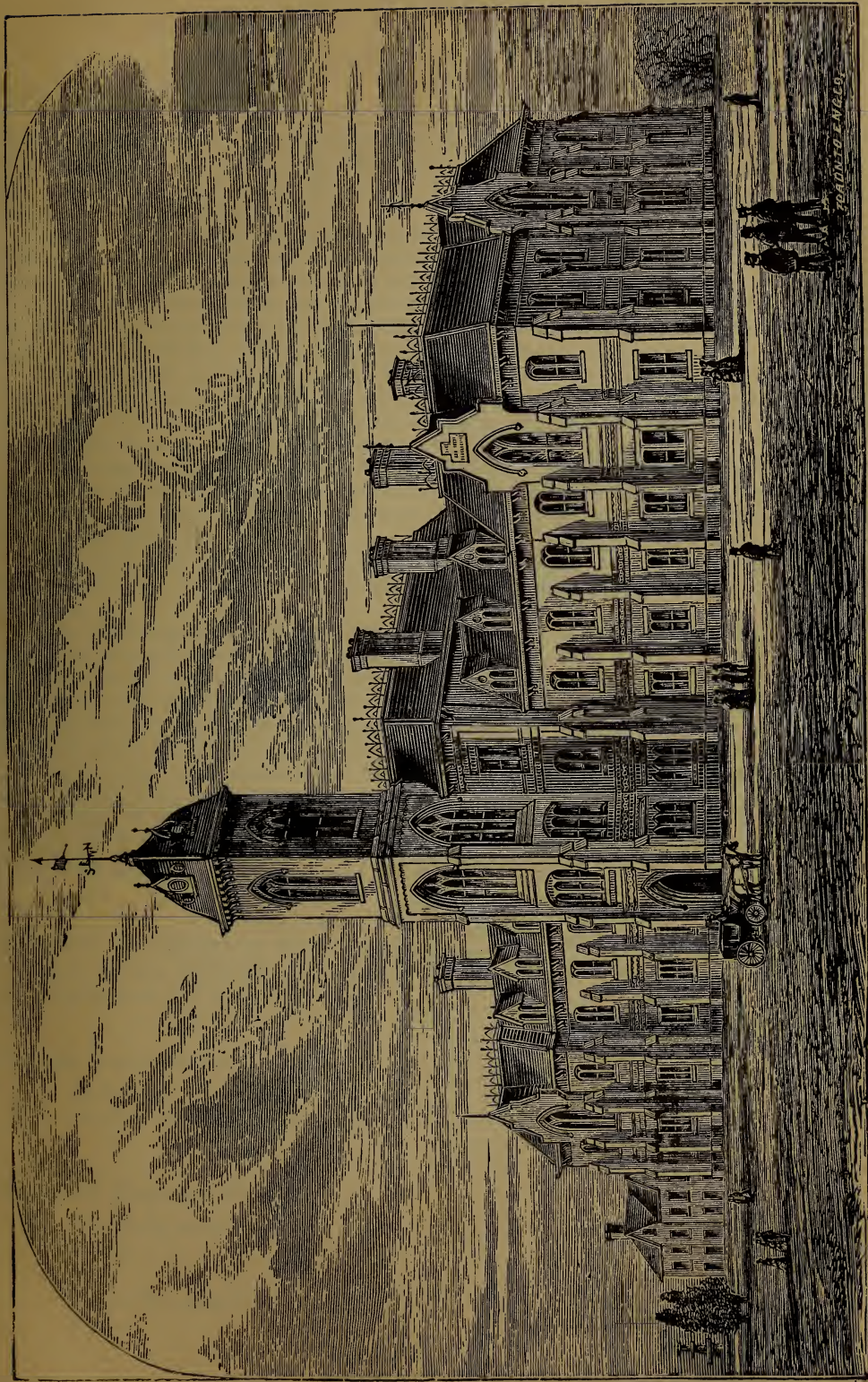
The site adjoins the western limit of the City of Brantford, south of the Grand Trunk Railway branch from Goderich to Buffalo, and contains 65 acres of land, known as Digby Place.

A roadway 66 feet in width extends from the lot to the Grand River, on the bank of which an additional acre of land was purchased with the lot.

The buildings, which were commenced in 1870 and completed in 1872, were erected on a plateau which commands an extensive view to the west and south, and overlooks the city, the principal residences being about one mile distant.

The design is in the Tudor style, adapted to modern requirements, and the plans were prepared in the Public Works Department.

The original front was 220 feet, consisting of a centre building and wings, the width being 64 feet, two storeys in height, 14 feet and 13 feet respectively, with Mansard storey 12 feet high, the centre building being an additional storey in height, arranged for a music hall



ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

The centre projecting tower is 17 feet square, and four storeys or 95 feet in height, and to top of vane 140 feet.

The centre building contains the Principal's and Bursar's offices, also Teachers' rooms on the ground floor, Matron's apartments on the first floor, and music hall 60 feet by 46 feet and $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height on the third storey; the wings and part of the centre portion are occupied as class rooms, the centre hall being 12 feet and side halls 10 feet wide through the length of the building.

On the first floor in each wing there are large associated dormitories, 60 feet by 37 feet and $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, the boys' dormitory having been recently divided by the extension of the hall to reach a new wing constructed in 1877.

The rear building which was constructed for kitchen and laundry purposes, is 75 feet by 73 feet and three storeys in height with basement, and is connected by a covered passage 33 feet by 15 feet, and two storeys in height, with the main building.

The basement contains the boiler, store and fuel rooms, on the first floor are the kitchen, laundry, ironing, drying and store rooms, on the second floor are the dining rooms, 33 feet by 30 feet and 23 feet high, with lifts from kitchen, wash and store rooms, and on the third floor are the servants' apartments, tank rooms, etc.

The wing erected in 1877 is 60 feet by 64 feet and three storeys in height, connected by passages 14 feet by 10 feet and two storeys in height, the style corresponding with the original building, and to complete the front it will be necessary to construct a similar wing on the girls' side.

The first floor of the wing contains class and sitting rooms, bath and wash rooms, water closets, etc., and on the second and third floors are dormitories for the boys and attendants.

The buildings are constructed of white bricks on the outside, with cut stone dressings, and are roofed with slate and galvanized iron.

The heating apparatus consists of steam generated in two boilers and conveyed in circulating pipes and coils through all the apartments, dormitories, halls, etc.

The water is pumped from a copious spring on the lot, into five iron tanks, containing in all about 15,000 gallons, from which the water is conveyed by iron pipes to the bath and wash rooms, water closets, etc. The light is procured from the City Gas Works, the mains having been extended to the buildings. A separate residence was constructed for the Principal in 1878, also for the Bursar in 1873. The out-buildings consist of a workshop, gate-keeper's house, stables, waggon-house, sheds, etc. The Institute affords accommodation for 180 pupils. The expenditure to 1878 was \$169,279.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditures of the Ontario Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.		Institution for the Blind.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Medical Department:</i>				
Medicines	133	36	23	36
Medical comforts and appliances.....	1	55	46	87
	134	91	70	23
<i>Household Expenses (Food):</i>				
Butcher's meat	3,666	94	2,708	94
Fowls	190	75	100	04
Fish.....	266	32	126	55
Flour, bread and biscuits	2,041	93	1,240	02
Butter	1,384	27	1,147	31
	7,550	21	5,322	86

General Groceries, viz.:

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barley, rice, peas and meal	83 13	162 85
Tea	381 15	391 17
Coffee	88 00	225 80
Cheese	41 45	8 10
Eggs	95 92	97 86
Fruit (dried)	78 28	61 93
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar and pickles..	107 43	66 05
Syrup and sugar	889 14	829 81
Unenumerated	88 31	31 13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,852 81	1,874 70

<i>Fruit and Vegetables</i>	497 18	349 04
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Bedding and Clothing:

Bedding	11 50	199 92
Clothing for orphans	328 98	198 68
Shoes for orphans	87 80	31 28
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	428 28	429 88

Fuel:

Coal	5,468 25	2,426 20
Wood	675 00	144 38
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,143 25	2,570 58

Light:

Gas	1,190 70	1,435 60
Oil, candles and matches	57 68	11 90
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,248 38	1,447 50

Laundry, Soap and Cleaning:

Brushes, brooms and mops	55 85	41 35
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking	3 15	13 08
Soap	321 97	92 36
Laundry, etc	44 09	83 63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	425 06	230 42

Books and Apparatus:

Library	165 09	499 71
School furniture	608 04	114 26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	773 13	613 97

Printing, Postages, Stationery, etc.:

Printing and advertising	151 83	217 71
Postages, telegraphs and express	175 89	201 03
Stationery	102 71	88 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	430 43	507 24

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Furniture and Furnishings :</i>					
Furniture, renewal and repairs		293	03	637	00
Iron and tinware, etc.		149	53	90	64
Crockery and glassware		96	55	89	71
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		539	11	817	35
<i>Farm :</i>					
Stable and carriages		224	23	.....
Feed and fodder		231	19	421	21
Farm labour, stock implements, including re- pairs		410	16	316	05
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		865	58	737	26
<i>Repairs :</i>					
Repairs, ordinary, to buildings, etc.		484	17	337	92
Hardware, etc.		302	23	178	68
Paint and oils		104	10	60	19
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		890	50	576	79
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>					
Ice		42	95	18	60
Officers' travelling expenses, etc.		396	70	457	88
Freight and duties		83	50	83	67
Amusements		35	77	.....
Incidentals		637	30	189	38
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		1,196	22	749	53
Salaries and wages		15,614	45	13,217	80
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total expenditures		38,589	50	29,515	15

PART IV.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AIDED
BY PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

HOSPITALS.

The number of patients under treatment and their distribution in the various Hospitals of the Province, together with the movements of patients in respect to discharges, deaths, etc., during the official year ending 30th September, 1879, are exhibited in the following summary, viz. :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Number of patients remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1878.	Number of patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1879.	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total number under treatment during the year ending 30th September, 1879.	Number of discharges during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1879.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch).....	178	1350	159	1687	1387	132	168
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	47	378	36	461	376	37	48
General Hospital, Kingston.....	50	372	34	456	394	30	32
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	21	353	.....	374	339	16	19
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa..	32	222	.....	254	198	23	33
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	27	475	.....	502	406	65	31
General Hospital, London	36	285	27	348	283	27	38
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	20	257	16	293	235	22	36
General Hospital, Guelph	12	103	8	123	106	4	13
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	5	109	....	114	95	10	9
Total.....	*428	3904	280	4612	3819	366	427

* Exclusive of six patients who remained in the Lying-in Hospital, Toronto, now amalgamated with the General Hospital, Toronto.

A comparison of the foregoing statistical information with that of a similar nature for the preceding year, shews that the admissions have increased from 3,707 to 3,904; the births from 235 to 280; the discharges from 3,659 to 3,819, and the deaths from 279 to 366. The total number of patients under treatment in the ten Provincial Hospitals, was 4,612, as compared with 4,372 in the previous twelve months, and the number of patients that remained under treatment at the close of the year was 427, as against 434 in 1878.

An examination of Hospital statistics for the past four years, during which period the same number of Hospitals have been aided by Provincial funds, shews that Hospital treatment is being more availed of each year. In 1876, the patients under treatment numbered 3,893; in 1877, they had increased to 4,077; in 1878, to 4,372, and in the year now being reported upon, the number reached 4,612.

Of the whole number under treatment, viz: 4,612—2,600 were males and 2,012 were females, and of the 3,904 admissions of the year, 2,182 were males and 1,722 females.

The Hospital mortality of the past year was represented by 366 deaths, or a rate equal to about 8 per cent of the whole number of patients under treatment, as compared with 279, or about 6.40 per cent in the preceding twelve months.

In addition to the patients admitted to Hospitals, 8,183 persons received medicine and treatment as out-door patients, viz., at the Toronto Hospital 6,173; Hamilton Hospital, 1,027; Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, 108; General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, 148; General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, 720; General Hospital, Guelph, 7.

It would thus appear that no less than 12,795 persons were directly benefited by the Hospital operations of the Province, viz.: 4,612 as resident, and 8,183 as external patients.

From returns made to me, it is shewn that the interior space and arrangements of the ten Hospitals admit of 939 beds being placed therein, although at the close of the year only 691 were made up, as follows:—

	Total capacity.	Beds made up.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	347	254
City Hospital, Hamilton	60	60
General Hospital, Kingston	144	102
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	30	30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	134	63
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	60	31
General Hospital, London	60	53
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	40	40
General Hospital, Guelph,	40	38
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	24	20
	939	691

From the above figures, it will be seen that the Hospital accommodation of the Province is sufficient to meet a very much larger demand than has, so far, been made upon it. With the exception of the Hamilton Hospital, where the interior arrangement and general surroundings are exceedingly defective, and at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, and the Roman Catholic General Hospital, Ottawa, where the sleeping rooms, with a few exceptions, are all of an associated character, and in consequence, the means of classifying the patients are very limited, the hospital accommodation of the Province has been greatly improved and extended during the past five years. Three new handsome and substantial structures have been added to the Toronto General Hospital, and besides, the old building has been almost reconstructed. New buildings of generally excellent design and arrangement have been erected for the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the London General Hospital; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines; the Guelph General Hospital; and the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph. In addition to these new structures, internal improvements of a more or less important nature have been made at the other Hospitals.

Reverting again to the statistics of the year, it would appear, from the returns made to me, that of the 4,612 persons admitted to Hospital residence during the year, 3,066 or 66 per cent. were received from the cities and towns in which the Hospitals are located; 572 or 12.40 per cent. came from the counties of which these cities and towns are the capitals; 768 or 16 per cent. came from other counties of the Province; 81 were residents of the United States, and 125 were emigrants lately arrived in the Province.

The religious denominations and nationalities of the 4,612 patients under treatment during the year are shewn in the following summaries:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	2,692
Roman Catholics	1,681
Unknown.....	239
	4,612

Nationalities.

Canadian.....	2,213
Irish.....	857
English.....	991
Scotch	247
United States.....	178
Other countries or unknown.....	126
	4,612

The ailments and diseases for which patients were treated, are shewn in the following table:—

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abscess	32	8	40	Compression of brain	1	....	1
“ of breast .....	....	8	8	Cephalalgia .....	....	1	1
“ of psoas	4	....	4	Contraction of tendons	1	1	2
Alcoholism	148	32	180	Debility	107	93	200
Amblyopia	1	1	2	Delirium tremens	26	3	29
Amputations	24	2	26	Dyspepsia	42	29	71
Anchylosis	1	....	1	Diphtheria	4	10	14
Anasarca	1	....	1	Dysentery	17	12	29
Ascites	13	2	15	Diarrhoea	12	10	22
Accidents	15	4	19	Dropsy	3	5	8
Amenorrhœa .....	....	9	9	Dislocations	5	1	6
Anæmia	1	29	30	Dacryo cystitis .....	....	3	3
Aneurism	2	4	6	Diabetes	5	3	8
Atrophy of nerve and post-steph .....	....	....	....	Dysmenorrhœa .....	....	4	4
“ of optic nerve	4	1	5	Distichiasis .....	....	....	....
“ of liver .....	....	....	....	Disease of eye	2	1	3
“ muscular .....	....	....	....	Erosion of os uteri .....	....	3	3
Asthma	31	13	44	Erysipelas	21	24	45
Adenitis	1	....	1	Eczema	10	20	30
Acne .....	....	3	3	Enlargement of liver	4	3	7
Abortion .....	....	4	4	Epilepsy	29	14	43
Apoplexy .....	....	....	....	Episcleritis .....	....	....	....
Acute nephritis .....	....	....	....	Epithelioma of eyelid .....	....	....	....
Asthanopia .....	....	1	1	Entropion	1	....	1
Angina pectoris .....	....	1	1	Emphysema	2	1	3
“ simplex	1	....	1	Endo-cervitis .....	....	....	....
Albuminuria .....	....	1	1	Epididymitis .....	....	....	....
Bronchitis	71	48	119	Erythema	1	....	1
Bronchocele .....	....	1	1	Extravasation of urine .....	....	....	....
Brain, disease of	9	2	11	Endometritis .....	....	2	2
Bubo	10	1	11	Enlarged prostate	1	....	1
Burns and scalds	9	13	22	Eruptions on face .....	....	....	....
Buphthalmus .....	....	....	....	Ectropion	3	1	4
Balanitis .....	....	....	....	Epulis .....	....	....	....
Blepharitis ciliaris .....	....	....	....	Epistaxis .....	....	....	....
Bursitis .....	....	2	2	Elephantiasis	3	....	3
Bladder, disease of	4	2	6	Extirpation of thyroid gland .....	....	....	....
Bowel, strangulation of	1	....	1	Empyema	3	....	3
Births	13	14	27	Enteritis	3	4	7
Cancer	22	18	40	Frost-bite	22	9	31
Cardiac disease	28	18	46	Fractures	91	20	111
Carbuncle	2	....	2	Fistula in ano	8	2	10
Concussion of spine	1	....	1	“ urethral .....	....	....	....
“ brain	1	....	1	“ vesico-vaginal .....	....	2	2
Cellulitis .....	....	2	2	“ of bladder .....	....	....	....
Contusions	30	9	39	“ of colon .....	....	....	....
Cystitis	7	9	16	“ recto-vaginal .....	....	2	2
Cynanche Tonsillaris	4	4	8	“ not classed .....	....	1	1
Crustalactea .....	....	....	....	Fever continued	13	14	27
Condylomata .....	....	3	3	“ intermittent	98	31	129
Corneitis	6	5	11	“ remittent	15	8	23
Chorea	2	....	2	“ typhoid	56	38	94
Catarrh	16	22	38	“ puerperal .....	....	13	13
Cataract	15	7	22	“ catarrhal	6	14	20
Conjunctivitis	25	16	41	“ scarlet	1	7	8
“ catarrhal .....	....	....	....	“ bilious	9	14	23
Caries	14	4	18	“ ephemerical	2	4	6
Chron-aur-cat .....	....	....	....	Foreign body in the eye .....	....	....	....
Chronic bronchitis	3	2	5	Fissure anal	1	1	2
Congestion of liver	3	2	5	Furunculus .....	....	2	2
Coxalgia	6	2	8	Fibroid tumour of uterus .....	....	3	3
Cervicitis .....	....	....	....	False joints	1	....	1
Constipation	7	12	19	Glaucoma .....	....	2	2
Colic	6	10	16	Gastritis	13	20	43
Calculus	6	....	6	Ganglion .....	....	....	....
Chancroids	2	5	7	Graves' disease .....	....	....	....
Chancre	2	....	2	Gonorrhœal rheumatism .....	....	....	....
Confinements .....	....	53	53	Gonorrhœa	28	30	58
Carditis	5	6	11				
Croup .....	....	....	....	

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gangrene	1	1	2	Marasmus	2	1	3
Gastro-enteritis		1	1	Masturbation	3	1	4
Gout				Menorrhagia		8	8
Gunshot wounds	2		2	Meningitis	1		1
Gelatio	2		2	Myopia			
Granular ophthalmia	3	2	5	Morbus Brightii	7	1	8
Gastralgia	6	5	11	Myelitis	2		2
Glandular disease	5	1	6	Malarial cachexia	4		4
Gleet	1		1	Moribund	1		1
				Myalgia	2		2
Hemicrania	1		1	Mastoiditis	4		4
Hydarthrus	1		1				
Hepatitis	12	9	21	Necrosis	21	5	26
Hysteria	2	40	42	Neuralgia	11	18	29
Hydrocele	7		7	Nephritis		1	1
Hernia	6		6	Nebulous cornea			
Hæmoptysis	4	2	6	Neuro-retinitis		1	1
Hemiplegia	9	2	11	Nævus			
Hæmorrhoids	8	5	13	Nil	16		16
Hydrothorax							
Hypochondriasis	1	5	6	Ovarian disease		2	2
Herpes		4	4	Ovarian cystomata		1	1
Hæmatemesis	1	4	5	Orchitis	14		14
Hæmatocele				Ovariectomy		1	1
Hepatic diseases	14	5	19	Edema			
Hare lip	2		2	Os-utri, rupture of			
				Otitis medea	4		4
Injury to hip joint	8	3	11	Otalgia	1	4	5
“ spine		1	1	Ophthalmia	25	9	34
“ base of brain				Otorrhœa	2		2
“ finger	3		3	Occlusion of pupil			
“ knee	6		6				
“ shoulder	3		3	Pneumonia, typho	4	4	8
“ eyeball	4		4	“ broncho	1		1
“ thigh	1		1	Pleuro-pneumonia	2	7	9
“ cornea	4		4	Pneumonitis	55	23	78
“ hand	1		1	Phthisis	58	62	120
Insomnia				Prostatic hypertrophy	3		3
Iritis	5	3	8	Pleuritis	19	7	26
Interstitial keratitis				Peritonitis	6	3	9
Insolation	2		2	Psoriasis	21	6	27
Insanity	14	12	26	Paralysis	29	11	40
Icterus	1	6	7	Prolapsus uteri		8	8
Incontinence of urine	10	2	12	“ ani	1		1
Impetigo	2		2	Pediculi corporis			
Irido-chloroditis				Pleurodynia	3	2	5
Infiltration of urine				Pharyngitis	1		1
				Parotiditis	1		1
Kicked by horse	1		1	Paraplegia	7	3	10
Kerato-iritis	1		1	Pregnancy		282	282
Keratitis vascular	16	6	22	Pterygium	1		1
Kidney, disease of	18	4	22	Phlyctenula conjunct			
Knee-joint, disease of	7		7	Phthisis bulbi	2	7	9
				Plastic operation	1		1
Lumbricoides	1		1	Phlegmasia dolens		1	1
Lichen				Ptosia	1		1
Lymphadenoma				Phlyctenula keratitis			
Leucoma	1	1	2	Pemphigus			
Leucorrhœa		14	14	Ptyalism			
Lead poisoning	1		1	Portal congestion	4		4
Lumbago	10	8	18	Pertussis		3	3
Laryngitis	7	5	12	Paraphymosis	3		3
Locomotor ataxia	2		2	Phymosis	7		7
Lupus	3	2	5	Polypus	3	1	4
Lepra	1		1	Paronychia		1	1
Lithuria				Periostitis	6	2	8
Lymphangeitis	1	1	2	Priapism	1		1
				Poisoning by ammonia			
Muco-enteritis		1	1	Poisoning by opium			
Miscarriage		1	1	Pelvis, disease of		1	1
Morbus cordis	15	7	22	Pericarditis	2	2	4
Metritis		5	5	Pyæmia	1	1	2

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Purpura	2	2	2	Spinal disease	9	9	9
Poisoning by corrosive sublimate	1	1	1	Scleroderma	1	1	1
" hydrochloric acid	1	1	1	Tetanus	1	1	2
Quinsy	2	3	5	Tumors	15	24	39
Resection of elbow	1	1	1	Tonsillitis	8	3	11
Rheumatism	113	60	173	Tabes mesenterica	1	1	2
Retention of urine	7	4	11	Tabes dorsalis	1	1	2
Rickets	1	1	1	Trismus	2	1	3
Rosacea	2	1	3	Tænia solium	10	1	11
Rectum, disease of	2	1	3	Tracheoma	2	2	2
Rupture of intestine	1	1	1	Talipes	2	3	5
Syphilis	56	36	92	Trachiasis	2	2	2
Synovitis	18	7	25	Thrush	5	3	8
Sprain	15	4	19	Tænia Tonsurans	2	2	2
Stricture	18	2	20	Testicle, disease of	129	66	195
Sycosis	2	2	4	Ulcers	1	4	5
Scabies	3	6	9	Urethritis	1	8	8
Sciatica	13	4	17	Uterus, retroversion of	1	1	1
Septicæmia	1	1	2	" anteflection of	21	21	21
Sinus	6	5	11	" disease of	1	1	1
Spinal curvature	1	1	2	Urticaria	2	1	3
Sterility	9	9	9	Vertigo	70	87	157
Shock	2	3	5	Vaginitis	1	2	2
Spermatorrhœa	1	4	5	Variola	3	2	2
Strabismus	2	2	2	Varicella	50	12	62
Stomatitis	7	5	12	Vomiting	2	2	2
Staphy-cornea	5	5	5	Varicose veins	2	2	2
Sympathetic irritation	2	2	4	Vulvitis	2	2	2
Synofula	1	1	1	Veneral sores	2	2	2
Scrofula	1	1	1	" diseases	50	12	62
Spinal irritation	1	1	1	Wounds	2	2	2
Sarcocele	1	1	1	Whitlow	2	2	2
Suppression of urine	1	1	1				
Sore foot	1	1	1				
Starvation	1	1	1				
Splenitis	1	1	1				

The total number of Patients under treatment, their collective stay in the respective Hospitals, and the average period of treatment per Patient, are shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. of patients, including infants born.	Collective days' stay in Hospitals, exclusive of infants under 1 year of age.	Average stay of each patient.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	1,687	67,689	40
City Hospital, Hamilton	461	18,846	40
General Hospital, Kingston	456	16,233	35
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	374	10,116	26
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	254	12,308	48
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	502	14,205	28
General Hospital, London	348	15,173	43
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	293	8,201	28
General Hospital, Guelph	123	5,917	48
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	114	3,878	34
Total	4,612	172,566	37

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the 4,612 patients were under hospital treatment during the year for a collective period equal to 172,566 days,

being an average of $37\frac{1}{3}$ days for each patient. The statistics of the preceding year shewed that the 4,372 patients under treatment remained 165,241 days, or $37\frac{3}{4}$ days per patient. It will be observed that the average period of treatment per patient varies very much in the respective Hospitals. The least period was 28 days at the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, and the greatest $48\frac{1}{2}$ days per patient at the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa. At the Toronto Hospital, the average period of treatment has been reduced from 48 days in 1878 to 40 days in 1879; at the Hamilton Hospital it has been increased from $35\frac{1}{3}$ days last year to $40\frac{3}{4}$ in the present; at the General and Hotel Dieu Hospitals, in Kingston, the period of treatment has been reduced 2 days, as compared with the preceding year; at the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, an increase from $41\frac{1}{2}$ days to $48\frac{1}{2}$ days, while at the Roman Catholic Hospital in the same place, the period of treatment has been reduced from 39 to $28\frac{1}{3}$ days; at the London Hospital there has been a reduction of 3 days per patient; at the St. Catharines Hospital an increase of 5 days; at the Guelph General Hospital an increase of 10 days, and at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, the average period of treatment has been increased from $22\frac{1}{3}$ days in 1878 to 34 days in 1879.

Since the passing of the "Charity Aid Act," the average period of Hospital residence has been considerably reduced, but it appears to me that it is still greater than there is any necessity for. The prolonged stay is chiefly due to the admission of improper subjects, and it is quite evident that more stringent supervision will have to be exercised by the Hospital authorities in awarding admissions. In many instances, men and women are admitted who are merely suffering from the ordinary infirmities attendant upon old age, and in a still greater number of instances, persons afflicted with chronic and incurable diseases are allowed to occupy hospital beds for prolonged periods. The retention of such cases in a curative institution very largely augments the average stay of the patients. Then again, the admission of persons who have the most trifling and insignificant ailments, and who could be quite well treated as out-door patients, adds not a little to the aggregate stay of patients.

Another practice very largely swells the period of Hospital residence, as well as increases the general average, namely, the too early admission and the prolonged residence of lying-in cases.

In view of the great increase that has within the last few years taken place in the hospitals appropriation, largely caused by what I conceive to be improper admissions, I addressed the following report upon the subject to the Government:

"I have been making enquiry into the method of admitting lying-in cases to the various hospitals of the Province, which are receiving aid from Government funds, and I find that there is an entire want of uniformity in the system. In many instances, women are admitted to the hospitals long before there is any necessity for it, and are retained long after they might safely be discharged. I may here quote from a report I made on the Kingston General Hospital, dated 8th May last, viz:—

"With respect to the pregnancy cases, the patients are frequently admitted too soon and retained too long. It is shewn by the Register that thirty of the women admitted in 1878 to be confined, remained in the hospital for an average period of 83 days each, or considerably more than twice as long as the average residence of patients in the Toronto Lying-in Hospital. When women belonging to the working classes are confined in their own houses, they pursue their ordinary vocations to within a few days of the time of confinement, and are seldom away from their duties for a longer period than two or three weeks. That women who are sent to an Hospital, and who are chiefly prostitutes and the mothers of illegitimate children, should be allowed comfortable quarters, with nothing to

do for a period of 83 days, and honest, hard-working women only about 21 days, in the worry of poor households, is indefensible except in a few rare instances. Moreover, this practice of granting extended Hospital residence in lying-in cases is as unjustifiable on moral, as on medical grounds, as the class of patients referred to are apt to look upon the Hospital as a convenient hiding-place for the time being."

"These remarks are, of course, general in their application.

"In looking over the returns received in respect of the official year ending 30th September last, I find that the average period of residence of lying-in cases in the Toronto Hospital, where a proper system is in force, was 29 days. In the General Hospital, St. Catharines, it was 56 days; in the General Hospital Kingston, 43 days; in the Guelph General Hospital, 47 days; in the Hamilton Hospital, 49 days, and in the London Hospital, 38 days.

"As Hospital aid is now becoming a very large item in the Provincial accounts, I think that the period of stay of lying-in cases should be confined within reasonable limits, and that an arbitrary time for which Government aid will be allowed should be named as a maximum. The adoption of such a rule may perhaps be unfair in a few exceptional cases, but, on the whole, I do not think any fault can be found with it.

"I have also to call attention to the prolonged stay of ordinary patients in the hospitals. During the past year thirty-one persons remained in hospitals for the whole of the year, and in many instances had been in residence for five or six preceding years, thus forming an annual charge upon the Province of \$109.50 for each inmate, and ninety-one patients were under hospital treatment for periods ranging from nine months to one year. The aggregate period of residence, which the Government will require to pay in respect of these patients, if no deductions be made, is equal to 31,813 days, which at 30 cents per day, represents a charge of nearly \$10,000.

"This prolonged residence of patients is due chiefly to two causes, (1st) the admission of persons afflicted with chronic and incurable diseases, and (2nd) the admission of old persons suffering from the infirmities attendant upon old age.

"I am of opinion that a much better system of supervising admissions must be adopted in many of the hospitals, so as to exclude the class of persons above referred to, from Hospital residence. Until such improved system be instituted, I think the Government should adopt a rule fixing the maximum period for which patients will be paid for at full hospital rates under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act. The average stay of patients in the respective hospitals during last year varied from 28 days to 48½, or a general average of 37½ days in all the hospitals.

"Having regard to the period of treatment in the ordinary family relation, and to the desirableness of keeping the hospital grant within proper bounds, I would recommend that when the period of hospital residence extends to nine months and over, that such patients be looked upon as proper subjects for a Refuge, and not for an Hospital.

"I would therefore recommend that Orders in Council pass, providing as follows:—*First*, That the Government Hospital allowance, under Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, shall only be made in respect of patients who have been under treatment less than nine months, and that all who have been in hospitals over nine months, shall only be allowed for at Refuge rates under Schedule B of the Charity Aid Act. *Secondly*, That the Government Hospital allowance, under Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, shall not be granted in respect of lying-in cases, for a longer period than 35 days, after which only Refuge rates shall be allowed."

The recommendations contained in the foregoing report were accepted and approved of by Order in Council. Acting upon the terms of this Order in Council, the names of all patients who have been continuously in hospitals for a period of nine months and over, have been removed from Schedule A of the Charity Aid Act and placed in Schedule B.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurable and lying-in cases, for which refuge allowance is to be made.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	67,689	8,983	58,706
City Hospital, Hamilton	18,846	2,615	16,231
General Hospital, Kingston	16,233	5,229	11,004
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.....	10,116	2,006	8,110
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	12,308	4,152	8,156
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.....	14,205	1,717	12,488
General Hospital, London	15,173	5,426	9,747
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines... ..	8,201	415	77,86
General Hospital, Guelph	5,917	144	5,773
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	3,878	.....	3,878
	172,566	30,687	141,879

The foregoing figures shew that reductions from the aggregate period of Hospital treatment have been made, under the terms of the Order in Council before referred to, to the extent of 30,687 days. The net period of Hospital stay for which, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the first fixed instalment of twenty cents per day has to be allowed is equal to 141,879 days, besides 30,687 days at Refuge rates, namely seven cents per day.

The receipts of the respective Hospitals from all sources, other than the Province, during the past year, upon which the supplementary Government Aid of ten cents per day is based, are exhibited in the following table:—

✎ *N.B.—The following paragraph was omitted from the manuscript of the Report. It should be read after the fifth line of page 220 :—*

The rigid enforcement of the regulation contained in the first Order in Council, will doubtless in some instances, operate unfairly, for in many cases patients who have been nine months in hospital, were on admission eminently proper subjects for treatment, and a few required daily attention even after nine months' residence. It is clear, however, that some course must be adopted, in order to confine Government hospital aid within proper limits, and the regulation in that behalf must either be based upon the returns of hospital stay, or upon a monthly inspection of the patients. The latter course being impracticable, the former must be adopted, even if it be arbitrary in its character. The cases of injustice resulting from this new regulation, are far more than counterbalanced by the admission of patients, even for short periods, who do not require hospital treatment at all, but could be quite well cared for as out-door patients ; also by the granting of Government aid in respect to patients who pay for their maintenance and treatment in hospitals, at rates ranging from \$2 to \$6, weekly.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from Municipalities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance.		Amounts received from patients for board.		Amounts received as income from property or investments belonging to hospitals.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch,)	13,748	60	4,878	55	13,182	89	2,971	23	34,781	27	8,695	32	5,870	60
City Hospital, Hamilton.....	5,138	65	422	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,561	35	1,390	33	1,623	10
General Hospital, Kingston ..	205	00	405	70	1,357	23	1,283	81	3,251	74	812	93	1,100	40
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	18	00	587	50	85	28	2,245	52	2,936	30	734	08	811	00
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	900	00	500	05	8	00	4,345	20	5,753	25	1,438	31	815	00
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	700	00	1,849	53	22	02	2,162	88	4,734	43	1,183	61	1,248	80
General Hospital, London	2,966	73	1,246	96	641	92	.....	.....	4,855	61	1,213	90	974	70
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	910	00	492	52	.....	.....	2,196	93	3,599	45	899	86	778	60
General Hospital, Guelph.....	1,500	00	253	50	.....	.....	1,213	06	2,963	56	741	64	577	30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph.....	500	00	130	00	400	00	680	50	1,710	50	427	64	387	80
	\$26,586	98	10,767	01	15,697	34	17,099	13	70,150	46	17,537	62	14,187	90

It will be seen from the above statement that the Hospitals of the Province received \$26,586.98 during the year as Municipal aid; \$10,767.01 from patients themselves on account of their hospital lodgment, \$15,697.34 as income from property and invested funds, and \$17,099.13 in the way of subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals; the total receipts from these sources being \$70,150.46. In addition to this sum, \$43,700.83 were voted by the Legislature as Provincial aid, making the entire Hospital receipts for the official year, \$113,851.29. A comparison of the foregoing figures with those of the preceding year, shews that there has been a slight increase in the receipts from all the respective sources, as well as in the aggregate.

From a further examination of the table, it will be seen that six of the ten hospitals received a sufficient amount from private and municipal sources to entitle them to the additional ten cents per day for each patient, as supplementary Provincial aid under the terms of the statute. These are the Toronto General Hospital, the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, London; the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catherines; the General Hospital and the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph. All the other Hospitals are only entitled to receive a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount they obtained during the year, from all sources other than the Parliamentary grant, as supplementary aid.

As the result of these calculations, which are rendered necessary by the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, in order that the extent of statutory aid may be determined, the following table is prepared, shewing the exact amount that each Hospital is entitled to receive as Provincial aid for 1880 :

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.

	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Net Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1880.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch),	58,706	8983	11,741 20	.....	5,870 60	628 81	18,240 61
City Hospital, Hamilton	16,231	2615	3,246 20	1,390 33	.....	183 05	4,819 58
General Hospital, Kingston.....	11,004	5229	2,200 80	812 93	.....	366 03	3,379 76
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	8,110	2006	1,622 00	734 08	.....	140 42	2,496 50
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	8,156	4152	1,631 20	.....	815 60	290 64	2,737 44
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	12,488	1717	2,497 60	1,183 61	.....	120 19	3,801 40
General Hospital, London	9,747	5426	1,949 40	.....	974 70	379 82	3,303 92
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....	7,786	415	1,557 20	.....	778 60	29 05	2,364 85
General Hospital, Guelph	5,773	144	1,154 60	.....	577 30	10 08	* 1,807 30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	3,878	.....	775 60	.....	387 80	.....	1,163 40
	141,879	30,687	28,375 80	4,120 95	9,404 60	2,148 09	44,114 76

* This amount includes \$65.32, which should have been granted last year.

The following table exhibits in a condensed form, the expenditures of the various hospitals, classified under the headings of "cost of dietaries, and salaries and wages, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenses," and also shews the average daily cost per patient in each hospital:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay in hospitals.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries and wages, medicine, fuel, light, bedding, and all other expenses.	Total.	Cost of each patient per day.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch) ..	67,689	20,785 37	21,893 14	42,678 51	0 63
City Hospital, Hamilton	18,846	4,983 45	5,257 90	10,241 35	0 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Hospital, Kingston	16,233	3,096 65	3,006 03	6,102 68	0 37 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	10,116	2,878 41	2,254 96	5,133 37	0 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa.....	12,308	2,363 47	3,551 62	5,915 09	0 48
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14,205	3,361 01	4,333 65	7,694 66	0 54
General Hospital, London	15,173	3,235 69	4,030 66	7,266 35	0 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines..	8,201	1,961 40	3,501 93	5,463 33	0 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
General Hospital, Guelph	5,917	1,553 12	2,281 65	3,834 77	0 64 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	3,878	1,449 98	810 80	2,260 78	0 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total.....	172,566	45,668 55	50,922 34	96,590 89	0 56

It is thus shewn that the cost of maintaining hospitals, excluding all capital expenditures, amounted to \$96,590.89 for the past year, as compared with \$93,067.63 in the preceding year.

The daily cost per patient varied from 37 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents at the General Hospital, Kingston, where it was the lowest, to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per day at the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, where the highest rate was reached; the average daily cost in all the hospitals being 56 cents per patient, as against 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the previous year.

The details of expenditures will be found in the separate reports upon each hospital.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The operations of this Hospital, in respect to admissions and discharges, are exhibited in the following summaries, shewing the movements of patients in each division of the institution :—

Main Hospital.—At the close of the preceding official year, there remained under treatment 166 patients, and during the past year 1,067 were admitted, making a total of 1,233, who were under treatment in the wards of the Main Hospital. Of that number, 981 were discharged, 122 died and 130 remained in at the close of the year.

Burnside Lying-in Branch.—During the year, 177 women were admitted and 159 children were born, of which numbers 159 women and 156 infants were discharged, and 6 women and 3 infants died, leaving 12 women in the wards at the close of the year.

Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch.—On the opening of this branch of the Hospital in April last, 12 patients were transferred to its wards from the Main Hospital, and up to the close of the official year 106 new patients were admitted, making the total number of patients who were treated for diseases of the eye and ear, 118. Of this number, 91 were discharged, 1 died and 26 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

The operations of the Hospital, as a whole, in respect to the movements of patients, are shewn in a condensed form in the following statement :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1878.....	119	59	178
Number admitted during past year	760	590	1,350
Number of children born in Hospital.....	91	68	159
Total number under treatment	970	717	1,687
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged during year, including infants.....	779	608	1,387
Died during year.....	82	50	132
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1879..	109	59	168
	970	717	1,687

Including the infants born in the Hospital, these 1,687 patients were received from the following places :—

From the City of Toronto.....	1,224
From the County of York.....	74
From other Counties of the Province.....	362
From the United States	11
From other countries	16
	1,687

The statistical information furnished by the Hospital authorities further

shews that 1,190 of the patients were Protestants of all denominations, 332 Roman Catholics, and in the cases of 165 the religion of the patients was not stated. With respect to nationalities, 664 patients were registered as having been born in Canada, 487 in England, 352 in Ireland, 80 in Scotland, 61 in the United States, and 43 in other countries.

The receipts of the Hospitals during the past twelve months and the sources from which they were derived are exhibited hereunder :—

From the Province of Ontario, including grant to Burnside Hospital	\$18,236 46
From Province of Ontario, on account of furnishing the Eye and Ear branch	1,000 00
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	13,183 60
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	1,000 00
From other Municipalities of the Province	465 00
From paying patients themselves	4,868 56
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	11,629 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,285 23
Medical students' fees	1,689 00
Balance handed to Trustees by the Manager of the old Burnside Lying-in Hospital.....	1,090 29
Interest on bank balance and investments	463 35
	<hr/>
	\$54,910 74

The only item of revenue in the above statement calling for special comment, is the amount derived from property belonging to the Hospital, respecting which I have to give the following short history. In the year 1819, the Hospital was endowed with 386 acres of land situated in various parts of the City of Toronto. Since that date, the largest portion of these lands has been alienated from the Hospital Trust, in order to provide funds for the building of the present Hospital buildings, and to assist in the ordinary maintenance of the Institution. There still remain, however, in the hands of the Trustees, 28 plots, comprising 63 distinct lots of land, all within the limits of the City of Toronto. These lots are all under lease, and are exclusive of the site of the Hospital, which has an area of about eight acres. The value of the lots under lease, based upon a rental of six per cent. capitalized, amounts to \$191,661, and the rental receipts of the past year, as shewn in the foregoing statement, were \$11,629.25.

As a first and preferential charge upon these lots, as well as the Hospital site and property, there are outstanding Debentures for \$50,000, payable 20 years from 1st January, 1877, and bearing six per cent. interest. The interest payable upon these debentures, viz., \$3,000, reduces the net yearly income from property to about \$8,000.

The following statement gives in detail the expenditures for the ordinary maintenance of the Hospital, during the year ending 30th September, 1879 :—

Beer, wine and spirits	\$1,470 70
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	2,174 43
Milk	2,726 80
Butcher's meat, bread, groceries and provisions	15,988 12
	<hr/>
<i>Forward</i>	\$22,360 05

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$22,360 05
Salaries and wages	8,048 85
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	5,278 99
Furniture, furnishings, clothing, etc.	4,659 11
Ordinary repairs	1,465 06
Interest on outstanding debentures	3,358 91
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	368 63
Land purchased	914 00
Other expenditures	1,341 04
	<hr/>
	\$47,794 64

The expenditures in the above statement for land, \$914; interest on debentures, \$3,358.91; and legal expenses, \$843.22, amounting in all to \$5,116.13, do not form a proper charge against ordinary maintenance. If these amounts be deducted, the net expenditures will aggregate \$42,678.51, or 63 cents per day for the maintenance of each patient.

The aggregate period of residence of patients in all branches of this Hospital was equal to 67,689 days, or an average of 40 days per patient.

The amount of Government aid which this Hospital has earned is shewn hereunder:—

Allowance on 58,706 days' treatment of hospital cases	
at 20 cents a day	\$11,741 20
Supplementary aid at 10 cents a day	5,870 60
Allowance at 7 cents per day, for 8,983 days' stay of	
of improper cases for hospital treatment	628 81
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880	\$18,240 61

The capacity of the Toronto General Hospital, in all its departments, affords space for 347 beds, and at the present time there are 254 made up. The means of separation and classification are ample. In the main building, there are 17 associated wards, having space to make up 211 beds, besides 9 private single rooms. In the western extension or fever ward, there are six associated wards and three private wards. In the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, there are nine associated wards, and one private, and in the Burnside Lying-in branch, there are five associated wards and one private room. It will thus be seen that there are no less than thirty-seven associated wards and fourteen private single rooms, with a total bed capacity for 347 patients.

INSPECTIONS.

Two inspections were made of the Hospital during the year. The first took place on the 16th April, and was more particularly made for the purpose of inspecting the Eye and Ear Infirmary, which had been opened a short time prior to this visit. There were then 19 patients under treatment, 12 of whom had been transferred from the main Hospital on the opening of this branch.

As it was necessary to make additions to the furniture and furnishings before the building could be fully occupied, I recommended that \$1,000, which were voted at the last session of the Legislature, should be paid over to the Trustees, and the recommendation was approved of and acted upon.

My second inspection of the Hospital was made on the 8th December, 1879, on which occasion the number and distribution of the patients were as follows, namely—in the Main Hospital, 168; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch, 22,

and in the Burnside Lying-in Branch 10, making the whole number under treatment on that day, 200. In checking the roll, I necessarily saw every patient, and I conversed with many of them. No complaints whatever were received.

There still remained a few patients who had been continuously in residence for much longer periods than the provisions of the Charity Aid Act contemplated. Eight of these subjects had been in the Hospital for periods of a year and over. These cases have been placed in the "refuge" list of inmates, and Government aid, at the rate of seven cents per day only, will be allowed for them. It is but fair to say, however, that a very marked improvement has taken place in the rejection of improper cases for hospital treatment. An idiotic girl was found in one of the wards, and the Medical Superintendent was desired to make application for her admission to the idiotic wards of the Hamilton Asylum. An unusually large number of patients were under treatment for ulcerous sores, many of them constitutional.

I was present at the dinners in the wards. The food was of good quality, well cooked and well served, and altogether the dietary arrangements were very satisfactory.

The Hospital throughout was found in most admirable order. Its sanitive arrangements are excellent, and the wards contain almost every appliance for the comfort and best treatment of the patients. The whole establishment was minutely inspected, and the kitchen, laundry, bath-rooms, lavatories, water-closets and other offices were found to be scrupulously clean and neatly kept, and the condition of every department indicated good hospital management. Nearly every ward had a pleasant and cheerful aspect, which are invaluable conditions to proper hospital treatment.

Since my last inspection, many improvements have been made to the Hospital, both internally and externally. A large portion of the wall surface has been re-plastered with a hard finish preparatory to painting, the wood-work has been re-painted, the hall floors well oiled, and the entrance corridor has been neatly panelled and decorated. The remaining portion of the land, comprising the Hospital block, which had been alienated from the Trust, has been re-acquired, and the unsightly buildings removed therefrom.

Altogether it is most gratifying to report upon the steady improvement and continued progress which now mark the career of this excellent Hospital.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Hospital during the year are shewn in the following summaries, viz.:—

Number of patients remaining on the 1st October, 1878.....	47
Admitted during the year	378
Births in the Hospital during the same period.....	36
Total number of patients under treatment during the year	461
Discharged during year	376
Died	37
Remaining under treatment at close of official year.....	48
	— 461

These 461 patients were admitted from the undermentioned places—

From the City of Hamilton, including births.....	326
From the County of Wentworth.....	29
From other Counties in the Province.....	32
From other countries	74
	<hr/> 461

Of these 461 patients, 251 were males and 210 females. Their nationalities and religions were as follows:—Canadians, 170; English, 111; Irish, 108; Scotch, 49; other countries, 23. Protestants of all denominations, 334; Roman Catholics, 127.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the past year are given in the following tables:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$4,800 00
From the City of Hamilton.....	4,988 80
From the County of Wentworth	149 85
From paying patients themselves	422 70
	<hr/> \$10,361 35

Expenditure.

Groceries, bread, provisions, liquors, vegetables, light, etc.	\$2,829 16
Medicine and medical comforts	684 21
Butchers' meat	1,376 68
Milk.....	577 61
Salaries and wages.....	1,858 15
Fuel, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	1,509 87
Furniture, furnishing, clothing, etc.....	624 45
Ordinary repairs	280 30
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	151 29
Other expenditures	349 63
	<hr/> \$10,241 35

These expenditures shew that the daily cost of maintaining each patient was equal to $54\frac{1}{2}$ cents, against $46\frac{1}{2}$ cents in the previous year.

An analysis of the Hospital returns indicates that the aggregate period of residence of the patients admitted during the year, was 18,846 days, or an average of $40\frac{3}{4}$ days to each patient.

The Hospital will be entitled to receive Government aid for the year 1880 as follows:—

Allowance on 16,231 days' treatment of hospital cases at 20 cents.....	\$3,246 20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue	1,390 33
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 2,615 days' stay of improper hospital cases.....	183 05
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880	\$4,819 58

CAPACITY OF HOSPITAL.

There is said to be capacity in this Hospital for sixty beds, and that number is at present made up. In some of the wards, however, the beds are placed too close to each other, and but for the good natural ventilation, injury might be done to the patients, and their comforts lessened by over-crowding.

The Mayor of the city has informed me that the corporation has acquired a site for a new hospital. It is most important that the erection of the building should be proceeded with not later than next spring, as the present structure is quite unsuited for an hospital, and should not be used a day longer, for such a purpose, than is actually necessary.

INSPECTION.

An inspection was made of the Hamilton Hospital on the 28th May, when the entire premises were inspected, the books and records checked and the patients seen.

The condition of the building was very satisfactory, so far as cleanliness and order were concerned. The female wards were rather improved in appearance, owing to the engagement of a professional nurse, who seemed to have a practical knowledge of hospital duty. The culinary and stores departments in the basement were well kept, and the domestic affairs of the Hospital appeared to be well conducted.

It is unnecessary to refer to the structural defects of the hospital, as they have been fully detailed in previous reports, and the question of acquiring a suitable site for a new hospital is being considered by the city authorities.

Twenty-three men, 23 women and 4 infants were under treatment. Three of these patients had occupied beds for more than a year, 3 had been under treatment for over six months, 3 for nearly five months, and a few for over three months. Some of the patients were afflicted with chronic complaints, and in a few other instances the ailments were trifling, and did not appear to require hospital treatment. There were eight lying-in cases in the hospital; some of the women had been admitted much too soon.

All the patients were conversed with, and none had any complaints to make.

The medical officers of the Hospital are very punctual in their visits and assiduous in the discharge of their professional duties, and the patients are well cared for by the house surgeon.

The Register and other books of record were checked, and found to afford all requisite information. An excellent feature in this branch of the Hospital service is the keeping of a detailed history of all important cases for future reference.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following is a summary of the movements of the 456 patients who were treated in this Hospital during the official year:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1878	50
Admitted during year	372
Births in Hospital during year	34
<hr/>	
Total number under treatment	456
Discharged	394
Died	30
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1879	32
<hr/>	
	456

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:

From the City of Kingston (including births).....	232
From the County of Frontenac	56
From other Counties of the Province	155
From other Countries	13
	<hr/> 456

Of these 456 persons, 284 were males, and 172 females; 344 were Protestants, and 112 were Roman Catholics; 239 were Canadians, 65 were English, 101 were Irish, 21 were Scotch, and 30 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the Hospital during the year were reported to be as under:

From the Province of Ontario	\$4,800 00
From the Dominion Government (grant for two years). ..	1,000 00
From the City of Kingston.....	205 00
From patients themselves	405 70
By subscriptions, donations, bequests, interest on investments, etc.,.....	1,656 68
From other sources	617 97
	<hr/> \$8,685 35

The following expenses were incurred in maintaining the Hospital:

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 90 91
Medicine and medical comforts	389 76
Butchers' meat, flour, milk, groceries, vegetables, etc. ...	2,871 03
Salaries and wages	1,222 71
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.....	831 14
Furniture and furnishings, clothing, etc.,	295 17
Ordinary repairs	42 41
Advertising, postage, stationery, etc.,	21 87
Other expenditures	337 68
Investment of the Watkin's Bequest.....	2,726 05
	<hr/> \$8,828 73

The average daily cost per patient was $37\frac{2}{3}$ cents, excluding the last item.

The aggregate period of treatment was 16,233 days, or an average of $35\frac{1}{2}$ days per patient.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1880:—

Allowance for 11,004 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	\$2,200 80
Supplementary allowance of one fourth of revenue	812 93
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 5,229 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	366 03
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880	\$3,379 76

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 12th April. The state of the Institution, in respect to the order and cleanliness of the

wards, and the appearance of the beds and bedding, was upon the whole satisfactory, but the bareness of some of the wards, which was commented upon in a previous report, still existed. An effort should be made to provide additional furniture for these wards, and to brighten up their appearance.

The books of record were examined. The dietary and other books kept by the steward were found to be very neatly written up and to afford all requisite information, but the register, the most important book of all, was kept in a very slovenly manner. It had not been balanced off at the close of the previous official year, and in some instances the diseases for which patients were treated were not entered. No record existed of the date and hour of the visits paid to the hospital by the visiting physicians, although I had previously requested that such a record might be kept, as is done in all well-regulated hospitals.

There were 58 patients in the hospital on the day of my visit, of whom 34 were males and 24 females. An unusually large number of these were improper cases for an hospital, and an examination of the register shewed that in some instances patients were retained too long, while in pregnancy cases the patients were frequently admitted sooner than necessary, and were kept in the hospital long after they might safely have been discharged.

Of the unsuitable cases for treatment in a curative Hospital, many were old and infirm persons who should have been cared for in one of the refuges, and others were suffering from chronic diseases, and were frequent and, in some instances, continued residents of the Hospital.

In view of the increased number of these classes of patients, and the lengthy residences of lying-in cases, a special report and recommendation will be made to the government on the subject.

During the time of my inspection, dinner was served to the patients. The meat was of very inferior quality, and I pointed out to the hospital authorities that it would be much more economical were they to pay a higher price and get really good meat. The other supplies appeared to be good. The dietary scale followed in this hospital is unusually liberal.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

During the past year 374 patients were under treatment in this Hospital. The general operations, in respect to admissions and discharges, were as follows:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1878	21	
Admitted during the year	353	
Total number under treatment	—	374
Discharged	339	
Died	16	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1879	19	
	—	374

These patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz.:—

From the City of Kingston	209	
From the County of Frontenac	59	
From other Counties of the Province	90	
From other Countries	16	
	—	374

The following statistical information is given* in respect of these 374 patients:

182 were males, 192 females; 21 were Protestants, 353 were Roman Catholics; 358 were Canadians, 1 was English, 1 was Irish, and 14 were of other nationalities.

The figures given in the summary below shew the revenue of the Hospital during the official year ending 30th September, 1879:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,152 18
From Municipalities.....	18 00
From paying patients	587 50
Income from property	85 28
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,683 70
From other sources	561 82
	<hr/>
	\$5,088 48

The expenditures incurred during the same period were as under:—

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 19 20
Medicine and medical comforts	298 26
Butcher's meat, flour, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc. ..	2,796 21
Salaries and wages	203 02
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance, etc.	668 52
Bedding, furnishings, etc	787 24
Repairs, ordinary	140 93
Advertising, printing, postage, etc	72 46
Other expenses	147 53
	<hr/>
	\$5,133 37

The average daily cost per patient was 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents.

The aggregate period of treatment was 10,116 days, or an average of 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ days per patient.

The following summary shews the amount of Government aid to which this Hospital is entitled for 1880:—

Allowance for 8,110 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$1,622 00
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue.	734 08
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 2,006 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	140 42
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880.....	\$2,496 50

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Hospital on the 12th April, when 15 men and 16 women were under accommodation, all of whom I saw and conversed with. No less than fourteen of the patients were not proper cases for treatment in a curative institution, and it will be recommended that the Hospital be only granted aid at the House of Refuge rate in respect of the care of these persons. The majority of these patients were afflicted with chronic diseases, or the infirmities of old age,

and could have been well cared for elsewhere, and some were only suffering from trifling ailments and should not have been admitted to the Hospital at all.

There was no record of the visits of the physicians. I requested that a book might be kept in which to enter the date and hour of each visit paid to the Hospital, such entries to be signed by the visitor.

The Hospital in all its departments was, as usual, found in excellent order. The beds were clean and comfortable, and a general air of quietness and comfort prevailed throughout.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1878.	32
Number admitted during the year.....	222
Total number under treatment during the year...	254
Discharged	198
Died	23
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1879...	33
	254

The localities from which the 254 patients were received were as under, viz:

From the City of Ottawa.....	183
From the County of Carleton.....	28
From other Counties in the Province.....	24
Other Countries... ..	19
	254

Of these patients, 128 were males, and 126 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 246 were returned as Protestants; and 8 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 125 were Canadians, 56 English, 44 Irish, 11 Scotch, and 18 were natives of other countries.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,458 36
From the City of Ottawa.....	400 00
From the County of Carleton.....	500 00
From paying patients.....	500 05
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	4,325 20
From other sources, not enumerated.....	28 00
	\$8,211 61

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$ 137 92
Medicine and medical comforts.....	580 30
Meat, flour, general groceries, vegetables, milk, etc.....	2,064 87
Salaries and wages.....	1,586 08
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance and interest on bank account.....	928 11
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.....	198 56
Extraordinary repairs, and interest on mortgage, etc.....	1,938 96
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.....	130 57
Other expenditures.....	288 68
	<hr/>
	\$7,854 05

f the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was 48 cents.

The collective stay of the 254 persons admitted was equal to 12,308 days, or an average of $48\frac{1}{2}$ days per patient. Based on this aggregate period of treatment, the Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 8,156 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$1,631 20
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.....	815 60
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 4,152 days' stay of im- proper cases for Hospital treatment.....	290 64
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880.....	\$2,737 44

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Ottawa Protestant Hospital on the 17th April. The house throughout was in admirable order. The wards were neatly kept and bright and cheerful-looking. The beds were comfortable and the bedding clean and tidy. The air was sweet in the various dormitories, and the general condition of the Hospital indicated good management.

There were in residence 34 patients (20 men and 14 women), 10 of whom had been continuously in the Hospital for a year or more. These, and a few other inmates, could not be looked upon as hospital patients under the terms of the Charity Aid Act. Some had trifling ailments, but most of them were only afflicted with the infirmities of old age. The retention of such patients in an hospital tends very much to lower its standard as a curative institution, and gives it, in some respects, the appearance of a refuge. I strongly urged upon the Directors the desirableness of making other provision for these poor old people. The remaining patients were recent admissions and proper subjects for hospital treatment.

I also informed the Directors that I considered it very necessary that a ward should be set apart in this Hospital for lying-in cases. It is the only institution of the kind in the Province, with the exception of the hospitals in charge of the Sisters of Charity, where such accommodation is not provided. As there is plenty of room for isolation and seclusion, and as the hospital staff, with an additional nurse, could easily perform the extra duties entailed, I could see no good reason

why such a ward should not be established. The revenue would be considerably augmented by the increased amount of Government aid which would be earned. Moreover, it is infinitely better that this branch of hospital work should be attached to and performed by the regular organized hospitals of the Province, for, if it be not, unsupervised private houses, which, in most cases, are mere hiding-places for vice and immorality, will be resorted to.

The various books of record were examined and found to be correctly and neatly kept.

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1878	27
Number admitted during the year	475
	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during the year	502
Discharged	406
Died	65
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1879....	31
	<hr/>
	502

The localities from which the 502 patients were received were as under, viz.

From the City of Ottawa	361
From the County of Carleton	112
From other Counties in the Province	18
Other Countries	11
	<hr/>
	502

Of these patients, 212 were males, and 290 were females. Respecting their religious denominations, 27 were returned as Protestants; and 475 as Roman Catholics. It is further shewn that 275 were Canadians, 4 English, 202 Irish, 2 Scotch, and that 19 belonged to other countries.

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	\$3,458 40
From the City of Ottawa	600 00
From the County of Carleton	100 00
From paying patients	1,849 53
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	597 07
From other sources, not enumerated.....	1,587 83
	<hr/>
	\$8,192 83

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits	\$ 67 24
Medicine and medical comforts	304 49
Meat, flour, general groceries, milk, vegetables, etc	3,141 77
Salaries and wages	302 28
Fuel, light, water, taxes, insurance and interest.....	1,549 78
Bedding, clothing, furnishings, etc.....	1,521 01
Extraordinary repairs.....	433 03
Ordinary repairs.....	348 16
Other expenditures	459 93
	<hr/>
	\$8,127 69

If the charge for extraordinary repairs be deducted, it will be found that the daily cost per inmate was 54 cents.

The collective stay of the 502 persons admitted was equal to 14,205 days, or an average of $28\frac{1}{2}$ days per patient. Based on this aggregate period of treatment, the Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance for 12,488 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day.....	\$2,497 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of hospital revenue.....	1,183 61
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 1,717 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment.....	120 19
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880	\$3,801 40

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 17th April, when there were 37 patients (19 males and 18 females) in the associated and single rooms. In addition, there were six patients in the small-pox department on the grounds of the General Hospital, making a total of 43 patients, whose names appeared on the register. It must be admitted that the Small-pox Hospital, which I passed through, is placed in a very dangerous situation for the spread of contagion, being close to a rather thickly populated street. The Mother in charge of the Hospital informed me that they have endeavoured to remove the Small-pox Hospital from its position, and on two occasions have built on the property of the community at Sand Hill, but both the buildings were burned down by incendiaries. She also said that they are constantly receiving letters to the effect that the present building would also be burned. Having regard to this state of things, and to the fact that no less than 49 cases of small-pox have been admitted from the city of Ottawa since the 1st October last, it is apparent that the city will have to take steps to erect a Small-pox Hospital in some isolated, but reasonably convenient locality, in which small-pox patients of every denomination may be cared for.

Nearly all the patients in the main Hospital had been recently admitted, but three cases were not proper ones for continued treatment in an hospital.

The condition and appearance of the Hospital were satisfactory, but it was clear that the presence of a large number of patients in the associated rooms very much over-crowded the place. An effort should be made to increase the accommodation by adding another room to the Hospital, there being plenty of space in the building.

The attention of the physicians was called to the fact that cards, giving the date of admission and disease of the patient, were not placed over each bed.

No record was kept of the visits of the physicians. The Managers were asked to provide a book in which to record the date and hour of the day at which the visits are paid, the visiting physician initialling each entry.

The various books were examined and found to be well and neatly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary :—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1878	36
Admitted during official year	285
Number of births in the Hospital during same period	27
	<hr/>
Total number of patients under treatment.....	348
 Discharged during the year	283
Died.....	27
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1879.....	38
	<hr/>
	348

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places :—

From the City of London.....	266
From the County of Middlesex.....	43
From other Counties of the Province.....	26
From other places	13
	<hr/>
	348

The sex, religious denominations and nationalities of these 348 patients are returned as follows :—

Males, 218; females, 130. Protestants of all denominations, 266; Roman Catholics, 82. English, 81; Irish, 84; Scotch, 34; Canadian, 118; other countries, 31.

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,786 50
From the City of London.....	417 00
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients for 1876-77-78.....	2,549 73
From paying patients.....	1,246 96
From income from property or investment.....	641 92
From subscriptions, donations and bequests.....	.....
	<hr/>
	\$7,642 11

Expenditures.

Medicine and medical comforts.....	\$ 483 80
Butcher's meat, groceries, milk, vegetables and liquors...	3,235 69
Salaries and wages.....	1,656 76
	<hr/>

Forward \$5,376 25

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$5,376 25
Fuel, light, etc.....	783 29
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.....	430 07
Extraordinary repairs	375 76
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.....	6 10
Other expenditures	670 64
	<hr/>
	\$7,642 11

It will be observed that nothing was received by this Hospital during the year by subscriptions, etc., from private individuals.

Deducting the item of extraordinary repairs, the cost of maintaining each patient averaged $47\frac{3}{4}$ cents per day.

The aggregate stay of the patients in this hospital was equal to 15,173 days, or an average of $43\frac{1}{2}$ days. The Government aid earned by this hospital is shewn in the following summary, viz. :—

Allowance on 9,747 days' treatment of hospital patients, at 20 cents per day.....	\$1,949 40
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	974 70
Allowance at 7 cents per day on 5,426 days' stay of im- proper cases for hospital treatment	379 82
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880	\$3,303 92

INSPECTION.

I inspected the London General Hospital on the 26th March. The wards and other portions of the Hospital were only in fair order, and in some places considerable untidiness prevailed. The bedding in the large associated wards for men was not clean, and altogether there was room for improvement in the condition of the building.

There were 54 patients, or rather patients and inmates, for a good many of the persons in residence were not proper cases for an hospital. I saw and conversed with all the inmates. Eleven, at least, were proper subjects either for a refuge or home for incurables, and in addition, 7 persons had been admitted, who were only suffering from trifling ailments, or were chronically afflicted. Should the admission of such cases continue, it will be necessary to require the visiting physicians to give a certificate that hospital treatment was necessary in each instance.

I recommended that official inquiry should be made of the Mayor of London, whether the city authorities intended to found a refuge for the care of infirm and indigent persons, or whether they proposed to continue to send such persons to the hospital.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

From returns made to me, I gather that the movements of patients in this Hospital during the past official year, were as under :—

Under treatment on 1st October, 1878	20
Admitted during the year	257
Born in Hospital during same period.....	16
	<hr/>
Total under treatment	293

Discharged during year	235
Died	22
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1879.....	36
	<hr/> 293

The patients under treatment were admitted from the following places :—

City of St. Catharines	150
County of Lincoln.....	70
Other counties of Ontario and sailors.....	40
Other countries	33
	<hr/> 293

The nationalities of these 293 persons are returned to me as follows :—Canadian, 175 ; English, 15 ; Irish, 25 ; Scotch, 20 ; other countries, 58. Their sexes were, males, 232 ; females, 61 ; and religious beliefs, Protestants of all denominations, 150 ; Roman Catholics, 70 ; other religions, 73.

The Hospital income during the year, with the sources from which derived, is shewn hereunder :—

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,998 34
From the Dominion Government (for sailor patients) ..	500 00
From City of St. Catharines.....	600 00
From Municipalities	310 00
From paying patients themselves.....	492 52
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	891 36
From other sources.....	805 57
	<hr/> \$5,597 79

The expenditures during the same period are shewn in the following summary :—

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$ 90 86
Medicine, medical comforts and appliances	628 90
Butchers' meat, groceries, vegetables, milk, etc.,.....	1,860 54
Salaries and wages	1,060 00
Fuel, light, water, insurance and taxes	966 52
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.,	454 51
Ordinary repairs	271 73
Extraordinary repairs	941 39
Printing, postage and stationery.....	42 86
Other expenditures	87 41
	<hr/> \$6,404 72

Deducting the expenditures for extraordinary repairs, I find that the daily cost per patient was equal to 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, as compared with 61 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the preceding year. This rate of maintenance appears to be high, and efforts should be made by the Managers to reduce it.

The aggregate period of residence of the 293 patients was equal to 8,201 days,

or an average of 28 days per patient. The amount of Government aid due to this Hospital for 1880, is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 7,786 days' treatment of patients	\$1,557 20
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	778 60
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 415 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	29 05
Total Government aid for 1880	<u>\$2,364 85</u>

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Catharines Hospital on the 23rd October. Although I passed through the wards and other departments of the Hospital at 8.30 a.m., they were all found in admirable order, with neatness and cleanliness everywhere noticeable, and, in addition, a comfortable home-like air pervaded the establishment, which must be much appreciated by the patients. The sanitary arrangements of the Hospital appeared to be effective, as indicated by the absence of bad air and foul smells.

At the time of this visit, there were only eleven patients under treatment, namely, 6 men and 5 women. Two of the patients were surgery cases, three were lying-in cases, and the others were ordinary medical cases, except one private patient in the maternity cottage.

One of the men, who was afflicted with chronic rheumatism, did not appear to be a proper case for a curative hospital. The lying-in cases, not only those in residence at the time of my visit, but also the other admissions of the year, had been received into the Hospital sooner than was necessary, and perhaps in some instances had been allowed to remain too long after confinement. The thirteen patients of this class admitted during the year, remained in the Hospital for an average period of 68 days each, which is entirely too long, save in a few exceptional cases.

There were 34 beds made up in the Hospital, which contains 4 associated and 2 private rooms.

I called the attention of the House Surgeon to the manner in which the register was kept, as in some particulars it did not furnish the requisite information, nor was it made up to correspond with the returns sent in to Government at the close of the official year.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:—

Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1878	12
Admitted during the year	103
Births	8
Total number under treatment.....	<u>123</u>
Discharged	106
Died	4
Remaining 30th September, 1879.	13
	<u>123</u>

These 123 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:—

City of Guelph	58
County of Wellington	65
	<hr/>
	123

Statistics regarding these 123 patients were given me as follows:—Sex—Male, 75; female, 48. Religion—Protestants, 109; Roman Catholics, 14. Nationalities—Canadian, 36; English, 33; Irish, 25; Scotch, 25; other countries, 4.

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:—

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,356 68
From the City of Guelph and County of Wellington.....	1,500 00
From paying patients themselves.....	253 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	652 55
From other sources.....	560 51
	<hr/>
	\$4,323 24

Expenditures.

Beer, wine, and spirits.....	\$ 59 78
Medicine and medical comforts.....	172 44
Butchers' meat, flour, groceries, milk, vegetables, etc.....	1,493 34
Bedding, furnishings, etc.....	147 58
Salaries and wages.....	744 00
Fuel, light, etc.....	445 52
Advertising, printing, etc.....	12 97
Repairs, ordinary... ..	166 35
New buildings and interest.....	482 00
Other expenditures	352 79
	<hr/>
	\$4,076 77

The aggregate period of residence of the patients under treatment during the year, was equal to 5,917 days, an average of 48 days. The Hospital has, therefore, earned Government aid to the following extent:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,773 days' treatment of Hospital patients.....	\$1,154 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day.....	577 30
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 144 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	10 08
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880.....	\$1,741 98

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Guelph General Hospital on the 18th October, finding 9 men, 9 women, and 2 infants under treatment. With one or two exceptions the admissions were recent, and there appeared to be good reasons for

the retention of the exceptional cases. Out of the whole number of patients, only one was paying for board and treatment, all the rest being free.

The condition of the Hospital was very satisfactory. The wards were neat, clean, and comfortable, and the other portions of the house were in a well-kept and orderly state. The basement had, since my previous visit, been considerably improved and lighted up, as had also the upper hall. The upper floor of the building has been finished off, affording space for additional beds if required.

I found that the services of the house surgeon had been dispensed with. The visiting physicians (numbering eleven) make frequent visits, and every attention is paid to patients by these gentlemen and the steward and matron.

The books were examined.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the official year, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., were as under:—

Remaining in the Hospital, 1st October, 1878.....	5
Admitted during the year.....	109
	—
Total number under treatment.....	114
Discharged.....	95
Dead.....	10
Remaining 30th September, 1879.....	9
	—
	114

The localities these 114 persons were drawn from, are reported to be as follows:—

City of Guelph.....	57
County of Wellington.....	36
Other Counties.....	21
	—
	114

Fifty-eight of these patients were males, and 56 females. All were Roman Catholics, except 6. Their nationalities were:—Canadian, 53; English, 4; Irish, 49; Scotch, 5; other countries, 3.

The receipts and expenditures of the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.....	501 90
From the County of Wellington.....	500 00
From paying patients.....	130 00
Income from property.....	400 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	39 00
Other sources.....	641 50
	—
	\$2,212 40

Expenditures.

Beer, wine and spirits.....	\$114 20
Medicine and medical comforts	125 50
Butchers' meat, groceries, milk and provisions of all kinds	1,335 78
Salaries and wages	107 00
Fuel, light, insurance, taxes and interest	139 82
Bedding, clothing, furniture, etc.,	242 61
Ordinary repairs	37 00
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.,	15 70
Other expenditures	143 17
Extraordinary repairs and interest on mortgage	251 25
	<hr/>
	\$2,512 03

The entire stay of the patients admitted amounted to 3,878 days, or an average of 34 days each.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 3,878 days' treatment of patients	\$775 60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	387 80
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880	\$1,163 40

INSPECTION.

The St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, was visited by me on the 18th October, there being at that time only five patients under treatment.

The wards were clean and comfortable and every attention appeared to be paid to the patients by the Sisters in charge.

An examination of the register shewed that some of the patients had been re-admitted to the Hospital several times during the year, and that others, who at one time were on the books as patients, had been removed to the Refuge Department.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The following table shews, in respect of Houses of Refuge aided by Provincial funds, the number and distribution of inmates who were relieved by the operations of these houses, during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1878.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1879.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1879.
House of Industry, Toronto	89	50	139	50	14	75
House of Providence, Toronto	168	254	422	203	41	178
Home for Incurables, Toronto	16	8	24	5	3	16
House of Refuge, Hamilton	45	92	137	90	5	42
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	15	5	20	.....	1	19
House of Industry, Kingston.. ..	46	90	136	90	5	41
House of Providence, Kingston.....	51	35	86	28	4	54
Protestant Home for Aged and Friendless, London.	20	33	53	20	3	30
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch) London	18	25	43	12	7	24
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa.....	35	11	46	8	3	35
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa.....	43	73	116	53	17	46
House of Providence, Guelph	41	56	97	57	1	39
Protestant Home (Refuge branch) St. Catharines ..	4	1	5	2	.....	3
The Home, St. Thomas	10	17	27	16	.....	11
	*601	750	1,351	634	104	613

* 22 of this number were included with Orphanages last year.

Two of the Houses in the foregoing list appear in the schedules for the first time, namely, the Refuge branch for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London, and that of the Protestant Home, St. Catherine's. It should be explained, however, that the inmates of these Refuges were included in the Orphan Asylum returns of the previous year, so that they cannot really be classed as new institutions.

There are, now, eight institutions receiving aid under the provisions of the

Charity Aid Act, that combine in their operations, the care of adults as Refuges, and of orphans as Orphan Asylums.

I hold the opinion that it is much better that these two classes of charities should be separate and distinct, as I am convinced that the constant association of young children with paupers, even if they be only the aged and infirm, cannot but have a demoralizing effect upon their young minds, and is likely to instil in them a dependent spirit, which will be hard to eradicate in later years. I hope, therefore, that the managers of the institutions will soon see their way to confine themselves to the one or other branch of the charitable work they are engaged in.

A comparison of the figures in the last table with the statistics of a similar nature for the preceding year, shews but few changes, numerically, in the populations of these Refuges. The number of admissions decreased from 789 to 750, but the whole number of inmates who were lodged during the year, increased from 1,300 to 1,351. The discharges were 634, as against 657. The rate of mortality has very largely increased. In 1878, only 64 inmates died, making the death rate equal to five per cent. of the total number under lodgment, but in the past twelve months, the deaths numbered 104, or nearly eight per cent. of the aggregate population of the year. The number remaining in the Houses at the close of the official year was augmented from 601 to 613.

The sex, religion and nationality of these 1,351 inmates of Refuges, together with the places they were received from, are shewn in the following summaries:—

Sex.

Males	604	
Females	747	
	—	1,351

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	905	
Protestants of all denominations.....	446	
	—	1,351

Nationalities.

Born in Canada	360	
“ England	186	
“ Ireland	692	
“ Scotland	65	
“ United States	27	
“ Other countries	21	
	—	1,351

Previous residence.

Received from City or Town in which the Refuges are located.....	923	
Received from Counties in which these Refuges are located.....	144	
Received from other Counties in the Province	215	
Emigrants and Foreigners	69	
	—	1,351

The following table gives the whole number of inmates lodged and their aggregate stay in the respective Refuges, as well as the average period of lodgment per inmate, during the year.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay, in days, during the year.	Average stay per inmate, in days.
House of Industry, Toronto	139	31,265	225
House of Providence, Toronto.....	422	65,969	156
Home for Incurables, Toronto	24	5,961	248
House of Refuge, Hamilton	137	18,754	137
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton.....	20	6,338	317
House of Industry, Kingston.....	136	17,776	131
House of Providence, Kingston.....	86	20,781	242
Home for Aged and Friendless, London.....	53	9,580	181
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London	43	9,330	217
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	46	12,138	264
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	116	17,539	151
House of Providence, Guelph	97	13,753	142
Protestant Home (Refuge branch), St. Catharines	5	1,270	254
The Home, St. Thomas	27	4 188	155
	1,351	234,642	173

As compared with the statistics of the preceding year, in this relation, it would appear that the aggregate stay of the inmates increased from 213,196 days in 1878 to 234,642 days in 1879, and that the average period of lodgment had also increased from 164 to 173 days per inmate.

The next table shews (1) the aggregate stay of the inmates; (2) the amount that each refuge is entitled to receive as the first instalment of Government aid at the rate of five cents per day for each inmate; (3) the amounts received by the respective refuges from all sources other than the Government Grant towards their annual maintenance, and a comparison of one fourth of such amounts with the supplementary Government aid of two cents per day; and (4) the total Government allowance each refuge is entitled to for 1880 under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cts. per day for aggregate stay of inmates.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Supplementary allowance at 2 cents per day.	Net Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1880.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
House of Industry, Toronto	31,265	1,563 25	9,639 47	2,409 87	625 30	2,188 55
House of Providence, Toronto	65,969	3,298 45	11,017 82	2,754 45	1,319 38	4,617 83
Home for Incurables, Toronto	5,961	298 05	2,916 07	729 02	119 22	417 27
House of Refuge, Hamilton	18,754	937 70	580 71	145 18	375 08	1,082 88
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	6,338	316 90	a	.....	126 76	443 66
House of Industry, Kingston..	17,776	888 80	398 50	99 62	353 52	988 42
House of Providence, Kingston.....	20,781	1,039 05	b3,782 10	945 53	415 62	1,454 67
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	9,580	479 00	c2,193 83	548 46	191 60	670 60
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge Branch), London.....	9,330	466 50	d	.....	186 60	653 10
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa.	12,138	606 90	e5,223 07	1,305 77	242 76	849 66
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	17,539	876 95	1,314 28	328 57	350 78	1,205 52
House of Providence, Guelph.....	13,753	687 65	1,900 14	475 04	275 06	962 71
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch), St. Catharines	1,270	63 50	f	.....	25 40	88 90
The Home, St. Thomas	4,188	209 40	893 10	223 26	83 76	g293 16
	234,642	11,732 10	39,859 09	9,964 77	4,692 84	15,916 93

a Included in Protestant Orphans' Home.

b Includes receipts of Orphanage Branch.

c Includes receipts of Orphanage Branch.

d Included in Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

e Includes receipts of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

f Included in Protestant Home Orphanage.

g \$25.50 to be deducted from this amount for 510 days' stay of children.

The cost of maintaining these Refuges during the past year, exclusive of all expenditures for the relief of the out-door poor, amounted to \$49,775.39. The following summary exhibits these maintenance expenditures, under the headings of food, fuel and all general expenses, and salaries and wages, and also shews the daily cost per inmate of each House.

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Collective stay of inmates.	Expenditure for salaries and wages.	Expenditure for food, fuel and all general expenses.	Total expenditure.	Cost of each inmate per day.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	cts.
House of Industry, Toronto	31,265	954 75	10,365 30	11,320 05	36½
House of Providence, Toronto.....	65,969	83 00	11,535 70	11,618 70	17½
Home for Incurables, Toronto.....	5,961	680 00	1,970 34	2,650 34	44½
House of Refuge, Hamilton.....	18,754	350 04	1,455 81	1,805 85	* 19½
Home for Aged Women, Hamilton	6,338	.....	.....	† .....	.....
House of Industry, Kingston.....	17,776	400 00	2,002 95	2,402 95	13½
House of Providence, Kingston.....	20,781	33 75	4,168 14	† 4,201 89	\$ 10½
Home for Aged and Friendless, London	9,580	699 66	2,840 64	|| 3,540 30	\$ 11½
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (Refuge branch), London	9,330	.....	.....	** .....	.....
St. Patrick's House of Refuge, Ottawa	12,138	429 88	5,882 39	†† 6,312 27	\$ 22
St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa	17,539	146 40	2,004 85	2,151 25	12¼
House of Providence, Guelph	13,753	56 95	2,812 07	2,869 02	20¾
Protestant Home (Refuge branch), St. Catharines	1,270	.....	.....	§§ .....	.....
The Home, St. Thomas.....	4,188	124 75	778 02	902 77	21½
	234,642	3,959 18	45,816 21	49,775 39	.....

* This average is based on the stay of the patients in the main Refuge only, which was 9,082 days. The expenditure for the branch at the Hospital is included with those of the Hospital.

† Included with Protestant Orphans' Home.

†† The expenditures of the Orphanage branch are included in this.

§ These averages are based on the days' stay in both branches—Refuge and Orphanage.

|| Includes expenditures of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

** Included with Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

††† The expenditures of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum are included in this.

§§ Included with Protestant Home Orphanage.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 139 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1878	89	
Admitted during the year.....	50	
Total number of inmates.....	—	139
Discharges during year.....	50	
Deaths during year	14	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1879	75	
	—	139

The places from which these 139 persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	84	
From the County of York and other counties	27	
Emigrants and foreigners.....	28	
	—	139

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates: Sex—male, 77; female, 62. Nationality—English, 51; Irish, 58; Scotch, 14; Canadian, 12; other Countries, 4. Religions—Protestants of all denominations, 116; Roman Catholics, 22; other religion, 1.

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,900	00
From the City of Toronto	6,000	00
Received from inmates.....	139	00
Income from property belonging to the House.....	1,451	94
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals.....	2,048	53
	\$12,539	47

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	\$5,680	75
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	677	02
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,990	91
Salaries and wages	954	75
Repairs, ordinary	237	81
Other expenditures	778	81
	\$11,320	05

Of the above amount, \$6,184.58 were expended in distributing out-door relief in the way of bread, groceries and fuel, and in supporting a soup kitchen. It is reported to me that the number of persons thus relieved was 4,522. In addition, 4,040 people received casual accommodation, consisting of a night's lodging, with supper and breakfast, and frequently dinner.

The collective stay of the 139 inmates amounted to 31,265 days, or an average of 225 days. The Institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under:—

Allowance for 31,265 days, at 5 cents	\$1,563 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	625 30
Allowance for 1880	\$2,188 55

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Institution. He reported to me as follows, viz.:—

“I have the honour to state, that on the 23rd October, I inspected the House of Industry, Toronto, as directed by you.

“An examination of the register, which was correctly kept, shewed that of the inmates in the House on the 30th September, 1878, 62 were in residence on the day of my visit, and that many of them had been under accommodation for very long periods.

“I found 41 males and 43 females in residence, none of whom were reported to be ill; a remarkable fact considering the class of persons. I went over every portion of the premises. Evidence of good management was everywhere observable, and cleanliness prevailed. The dormitories were well ventilated, and the beds and bedding therein comfortable and tidy.”

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates, are exhibited in the following summary:—

Inmates remaining in the House on 1st October, 1878 ..	168	
Admitted during the year	254	
Total number of inmates	—	422
Discharged	203	
Died	41	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1879	178	
	—	422

These 22 persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Toronto	286	
County of York and other counties of Ontario	112	
Emigrants and foreigners	24	
	—	422

From the returns made to me, I gather that of the inmates above enumerated 119 were males and 303 females; 396 were Roman Catholics and 26 Protestants; 90 were Canadians, 21 English, 285 Irish, 9 Scotch, and 17 were natives of other countries.

During the year the House received the following amounts in aid of its ordinary maintenance:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$4,598 72
From the City of Toronto.....	750 00
From inmates in payment of board.....	1,099 82
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals.....	9,163 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,616 54

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz:—

Food of all kinds.....	\$6,395 25
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	772 00
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	2,048 00
Wages.....	83 00
Ordinary repairs.....	198 00
Additions to buildings.....	3,994 52
Other expenditures.....	2,222 45
	<hr/>
	\$15,713 22

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 65,969 days, which, under the provisions of the Act, would entitle the establishment to the following appropriation of Provincial funds for the year 1880:—

Allowance for 65,969 days, at 5 cents.....	\$3,298 45
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day.....	1,319 38
	<hr/>

Total Government aid for 1880\$4,617 83

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes made an inspection of this charity. The following is his report:—

“I have the honour to state that, as instructed by you, I visited the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 30th October. Every part of the institution was inspected and found to be generally in good order.

“Since your last inspection, many alterations and additions have been made to the buildings of this charity. The following new structures have been put up:—A brick house of two storeys, fitted up with the necessary boilers, tubs, etc., and used as a laundry. A brick structure containing bakery, flour room, etc., on the ground flat, and a dormitory for men on the first floor. A frame stable and two large play sheds for the boys. In addition, a large drain has been carried into a contiguous street, the water closets have been enlarged, and a great deal of work in the way of planting and levelling, has been done on the grounds, thereby much improving their appearance.

“It seemed to me that the ventilation of the new dormitory was defective, as although no one had been in it since the morning, the air was not sweet. If not pure under such circumstances, what must it be when thirty old men are sleeping in it? I called the attention of the Superioress to this, but she appeared to be of opinion that the ventilation provided was sufficient. The dormitory too was rather over-crowded with thirty beds in it.

“The Register was examined. The names of 186 persons were entered as being in residence, but I did not see that number, as 2 men and 5 or 6 women were said to

be at 'Sunnyside,' and one man to be out with one of the sisters. A great many of the inmates were in bed, suffering from chronic complaints, and the infirmities of old age."

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1878	16
Admitted during the year.....	8
	<hr/>
Total number in the Home during the year	24
Discharged	5
Died.....	3
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1879.....	16
	<hr/>
	24

The above enumerated persons were, with the exception of two, all received from the City of Toronto. I gather from the returns made to me that 9 were men and 15 were women, that all save 4 were Protestants, and that 10 were of English birth, 13 of Irish, and 1 of Scotch.

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$482 58
From the City of Toronto	500 00
Income from property	20 81
Payments from inmates	60 00
Subscriptions and donations.....	2,330 71
Other receipts.....	4 55
	<hr/>
	\$3,398 65

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds.....	\$1,340 36
Clothing and furnishings	179 20
Fuel, light and cleaning	191 01
Salaries and wages	680 00
Repairs.....	26 85
Rent	500 00
Other expenses.....	232 92
	<hr/>
	\$3,150 34

The 24 inmates remained in the House for a collective period equal to 5,961 days, or an average of 248 days per inmate, which entitles the House to the following Government aid for 1880, viz.:—

Allowance for 5,961 days at 5 cents per day.....	\$298 05
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	119 22
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1880	\$417 27

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the statutory inspection of this Home, and the following is his report:—

"I have the honour to state that I visited the Home for Incurables on the 23rd October. I found 11 women and 5 men in residence, all of whom were suffering from chronic and incurable diseases. These persons were seen and all expressed themselves pleased with the attention and care they received. The house was in good order throughout, and the bedding was clean and ample. The present building is not suited for the purposes of an Institution of this kind, and I was glad to learn that good progress was being made with the new building in course of erection in Parkdale, and that it was expected it would be ready for occupation in June next.

"A new matron and steward were appointed on the 1st May last. They appear to be well suited for their respective positions. The Steward has made many little improvements on the out-buildings and grounds, and has raised a good quantity of vegetables from the garden.

"The register was examined. Apparently continuous entries have been made in it for the past five years, without it ever having been balanced off at the end of any one official year. I left a memorandum with the Matron for the Secretary, pointing out the proper method of keeping the register, and it is to be hoped that this method will be adhered to in future, as in the present condition of the book it cannot be checked."

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1878	45
Admitted during the past year	92
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates	137
Discharged during the year	90
Died	5
Remaining on 30th September, 1879	42
	<hr/>
	137

Those indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz:—

City of Hamilton	123
County of Wentworth and other counties	13
Other places	1
	<hr/>
	137

Of these people, 73 were men, and 64 women; 82 were Protestants, and 55 were Roman Catholics; 28 were Canadians, 24 English, 64 Irish, 15 Scotch, and 6 were of other nationalities.

The above figures include the information respecting the old men who are cared for in an outbuilding attached to the City Hospital.

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,225 14
From the City of Hamilton.....	580 71
	<hr/>
	1,805 85

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	\$1,038 61
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	145 70
Fuel	170 09
Salaries and wages	350 04
Ordinary repairs	47 62
Other expenses	53 79
	<hr/>
	\$1,805 85

The above amount does not include the cost of maintaining the old men in the Hospital, as the city Treasurer states that the manner in which his books are kept does not enable him to give such information.

The entire period during which the 137 inmates received board and lodging was equal to 18,754 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1880:—

Allowance for 18,754 days at 5c.	\$937 70
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of revenue	145 18
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1880	\$1,082 88

INSPECTION.

I inspected, on the 28th May, the male branch of the Hamilton House of Refuge, which is carried on in the frame cottages on the grounds of the City Hospital. The lodgment was temporarily provided in order to relieve the overcrowding in the main Refuge. The cottages are fairly comfortable; but, in view of the fact that association in the management of these two totally different charities seriously interferes with the effective working of the Hospital, it is desirable that a separation should take place as soon as possible. For this reason, I have recommended that the entire Hospital premises should be taken for a Refuge, and a new hospital erected.

At this visit, there were twenty-six inmates in the Branch, nearly all of whom were physically unfit to earn a living. I saw them all, with two exceptions, and received no complaint. The wards were as well kept and as clean as could be expected.

I visited the main Refuge on the 22nd October. The building was, if possible, in a more dilapidated condition than ever, but it was kept as clean and neat as it would admit of.

The Mayor of the City informed me that a lot had been purchased for a new Hospital, and that it was the intention of the Corporation, so soon as the new building was occupied, to use the present hospital structure for the purposes of a Refuge. Such being the case, I informed the Mayor that I would recommend the continuance of the grant to the Refuge for the present.

The house was occupied by eighteen old women, many of whom were helpless, and they appeared to be well cared for by the matron. The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1878	15	
Admitted during year	5	
Total number in the Home during year.....	—	20
Died	1	
Remaining 30th September, 1879	19	
	—	20

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton. Eleven of them were English, 6 Irish and 3 Scotch.

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot well be given here. The Government aid for 1879 was \$343.70, and the expenditures of the Home were as under :—

Expense of maintaining the inmates, at \$1.25 per week ..	\$1,066 85
Matron's salary	230 00
Incidentals	29 25
	\$1,326 10

The 20 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 6,338 days. The Provincial aid for 1880 will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 6,338 days at 5 cents	\$316 90
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	126 76
	Total Government aid for 1880.....\$443 66

I am informed that, during the year, out-door relief was given, at various periods, to 30 families, soup to 120 families, and meals (soup and bread) to 3,890 persons. The total cost of this relief was \$1,091.05.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of this Home on the 6th October. There were then 18 women in residence, and the name of another was on the register, but being of a troublesome disposition she had been removed, but was supplied with rations. I informed the manager that she must be a resident of the House if they applied for Government aid in respect to her maintenance.

The house was found in admirable order, and a model of neatness. The affairs of this charity seem to be well managed. The books were kept in the manner required by the regulations.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 136 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. Their movements were as follows :—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1878.....	46	
Admitted during the year.....	90	
Total number in the House	—	136

Discharged during the year	90	
Died.....	5	
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1879	41	
		136

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz:—

City of Kingston	76	
County of Frontenac.....	22	
Other counties of Ontario.....	32	
Other places	6	
		136

Of the total number of inmates, 93 were males and 43 females; 84 were Protestants and 52 Roman Catholics; 30 were Canadians; 23 English; 70 Irish; 8 Scotch, and 5 were natives of other countries.

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$2,200	00
From the county of Frontenac and other municipalities.....	81	25
Income from property	23	85
Payment from inmates.....	39	00
Subscriptions and donations.....	232	15
Other receipts.....	22	25
	2,598	50

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	\$1,341	00
Clothing, furniture and furnishings.....	330	48
Fuel.....	131	75
Salaries and wages.....	400	00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	144	78
Other expenses	118	16
	2,466	17

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 17,776 days, or an average of 131 days for each inmate. The House would thus be entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 17,776 days' stay, at 5c. per day	\$888	80
Supplementary aid, equal to one-fourth of the receipts	99	62
Total Government aid for 1880	\$988	42

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this charity on the 18th April; as house cleaning was in progress, order and tidiness could not be looked for, but the beds seemed to be comfortable and were in a fair state of cleanliness.

The affairs of this refuge appear to be managed with great economy and care. The system of asking for a certain number of specified rations has been discontinued and the delivery, under contract, of beef, etc., as required, has been substituted, resulting in the reduction of the daily cost for the food of each inmate from eleven to seven cents.

There were at this time, 29 men and 20 women in the house, with a few exceptions they were old and feeble persons. Many of the number were permanent residents, and of the 46 persons in the refuge on the 1st October, 1878, 33 were still in residence.

The local character of the institution is shewn by the fact that of 97 persons who had been cared for since the 1st October, 55 were received from the City of Kingston. Having regard to this, it appears to me that the city should certainly be one of the largest contributors towards the funds of the charity, but instead of this, the amount voted by the city is very insignificant. Should this state of things continue, the grant to the House next year should be strictly based upon the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, and no supplementary allowance should be made, unless the city authorities shew a disposition to contribute to the support of the local poor house in a more liberal manner. Moreover, the house is not sufficiently large to meet the demands made upon it, consequently it is often much over-crowded, and many deserving poor have to be turned away, while indigent persons have to be retained in the Hospital. The building should therefore be enlarged.

In addition to keeping the house in order, a little stone-breaking is done by the men.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the house 1st October, 1878.....	51
Admitted during the year.....	35
	86
Total number during year.....	86
Discharged during year.....	28
Died.....	4
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1879	54
	86

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

City of Kingston.....	29
County of Frontenac.....	7
Other counties and places	50
	86

These 86 persons included 49 males and 37 females, and all but 6 were Roman Catholics. Their nationalities are stated in the statistical returns to be as follows:—Canadians, 4; English, 9; Irish, 63; Scotch, 8; other countries, 2.

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an orphanage, which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$1,661 97
From inmates in part payment of board.....	237 50
Income from property.....	85 18
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	2,493 50
From other sources.....	965 92
	<hr/>
	\$5,444 07

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds.....	\$2,445 92
Clothing and furnishings.....	631 27
Salaries and wages.....	33 75
Fuel, light, and cleaning.....	474 58
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.....	1,272 24
Other expenses.....	330 83
	<hr/>
	\$5,188 59

The aggregate stay in the house of all the inmates was equal to 20,781 days. The Government allowance to the house for the year 1880, based upon these figures would be as follows:—

Allowance for 20,781 days, at 5 cents per day.....	\$1,039 05
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day.....	415 62
	<hr/>
Total Government aid for 1880.....	\$1,454 67

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Kingston House of Providence on the 18th April, when the establishment was found in its usual state of cleanliness and order. Since my last visit, the building had been fitted throughout, at a cost of \$1,700, with appliances for heating it with hot water. The system gives satisfaction and has added much to the comfort of the inmates, many of whom are old and feeble.

There were 26 men and 25 women in residence, all of whom I saw, with the exception of two. Their appearance and condition denoted that they were well cared for.

The books were thoroughly examined and found to afford a correct record of the operations of the charity.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS,
LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in this Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1878.....	20
Admitted during the year.....	33
	<hr/>
Total number in the Home during the year.....	53

Discharged.....	20
Died	3
Remaining on 30th September, 1879.....	30
	<hr/> 53

Of these inmates, 26 were males and 27 females. All were Protestants. Their nationalities are returned to me as follows :—Canadians, 21 ; English, 16 ; Irish, 10 ; Scotch, 4 ; other countries, 2. Admissions were made from the City of London and County of Middlesex only.

Connected with the Home is an Orphan Asylum, the receipts and expenditures of which are included in those of the Home. The following statements shew the items under the respective heads :—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$923 69
From inmates in part payment of board.....	565 24
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	1,393 14
From other sources.....	422 45
	<hr/> \$3,304 52

Expenditures

Food of all kinds.....	\$1,597 70
Clothing and furnishings.....	313 63
Salaries and wages.....	699 66
Fuel, light, and cleaning.....	451 74
Other expenses.....	477 57
	<hr/> \$3,540 30

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 9,580 days. The Government allowance will, therefore, be as under :—

Allowance for 9,580 days, at 5 cents per day	\$479 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	191 60
	<hr/>
Total aid for 1880.....	\$670 60

INSPECTION.

This Home, together with the Orphanage Branch thereof, was inspected on the 24th November. There were then in lodgment in the dormitories assigned to the adults, 14 men and 10 women. I saw these inmates, except two, who were absent on leave. The portions of the building used for the accommodation of adults were in good order. The old women's dormitories were exceedingly home like and cheerful in appearance. The wants of the inmates seemed to be well looked after, and everything done to render them as comfortable as circumstances would permit of.

I have to make the same remarks in regard to the association of a refuge and orphanage in the one building, as I have recorded in respect to other institutions where the same system prevails. I cannot but think that the association of children with adult paupers, even if they be of the aged and infirm class, must

have a demoralizing effect upon young minds. I hope, therefore, that before long, the managers of this otherwise excellent charity, will see their way to an entire separation of these two totally distinct branches of eleemosynary work.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON, REFUGE BRANCH.

I stated in my report of last year, that the statistical operations of the two branches of this charity would be shewn separately. The following is a summary of the work of the Refuge branch during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	18
Admitted during year	25
	<hr/>
Total number cared for	43
Discharged	12
Died	7
In residence 30th September, 1879	24
	<hr/>
	43

Of these persons, 19 were males and 24 females; all were Roman Catholics; and were of the following nationalities:—Canadian, 9; English, 1; Irish, 31; other countries, 2; Twenty-nine were received from the City of London, and 14 from other parts of the Province.

The stay of these 43 persons aggregated 9,330 days. The Government grant for next year will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 9,330 days at 5 cents	\$466 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	186 60
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880	\$653 10

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shewn in the report upon the Orphanage.

INSPECTION.

This department of the Roman Catholic Orphanage, was inspected on the 24th November. The dormitory used for the old men is the one formerly occupied by the boys, who have all been removed to the new building opened last year. This arrangement is a good one, as it separates the adult males from the juvenile. The old women are lodged in the main building. On the day of my visit, the names of 23 persons were on the register, 19 of whom I saw, the rest were said to be out for the time being.

The accommodation for these old people is fairly good, but it would be far better in every respect were they entirely separated from the infants.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1878	35
Admitted during the year	11
	<hr/>
Total number cared for	46

Discharged during the year	8
Died	3
In residence on 30th September, 1879	35
	<hr/>
	46

Of these 46 inmates, 16 were males and 30 females, all of them, save one, being Roman Catholics; The nationalities were returned as follows:—Irish, 42; English, 1; Scotch, 1; Canadian, 1, and other countries, 1. These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Ottawa	29
County of Carleton and other counties	17
	<hr/>
	46

The receipts and expenditures of this charity, which are shewn in the following summaries, include those of the Orphanage branch:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,168 52
From the County of Carleton.....	50 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,619 05
From other sources	554 02
	<hr/>
	\$6,391 59

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	\$3,285 60
Salaries and wages	429 88
Other expenses	2,596 79
	<hr/>
	\$6,312 27

The period of stay of the 46 inmates was equal to 12,138 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid:—

Allowance for 12,138 days at 5 cents	\$606 90
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	242 76
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880.....	\$849 66

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of this Charity on the 24th September, finding it throughout in a well ordered and thoroughly clean state.

As mentioned in previous reports, this Refuge forms a part of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, but the old people are placed in separate dormitories, and have the use of separate dining rooms. It is to be regretted that the two branches are not kept quite distinct, as the constant sight of pauperism cannot but have a vitiating effect upon the minds of the children.

The Register shewed that twenty-seven old people should have been in the house, but I only saw twenty-four; of these, three were confined to bed. Only three deaths have occurred since the 1st October, 1878, shewing that a regular life,

even under the most unfavourable circumstances, tends to great longevity. The books were examined and found to be neatly and properly kept.

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows :—

Remaining in the Hospice, 1st October, 1878.....	43
Admitted during the year.....	73
	<hr/>
Total in residence.....	116
 Discharged.....	 53
Died	17
In residence, 30th September, 1879.....	46
	<hr/>
	116

Of these 116 inmates, 56 were males and 60 females, and except one, all were Roman Catholics. Respecting nationalities, all were returned as Canadians. They were received into the House from the following places, viz :—

City of Ottawa.....	90
County of Carleton.....	26
	<hr/>
	116

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows :—

From Government of Ontario.....	\$974 54
From payments made by inmates.....	415 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	879 23
Other sources.....	19 55
	<hr/>
	\$2,288 82

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds.....	\$1,038 90
Clothing and furnishing.....	292 71
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	309 93
Salaries and wages.....	146 40
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.....	256 00
Other expenses	244 27
	<hr/>
	\$2,288 21

The stay of the 116 inmates during the year was equal to 17,539 days. The charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1880 as follows :—

Allowance for 17,539 days at 5 cts. per day.....	\$876 95
Supplementary grant equal to one-fourth of revenue.....	328 57
	<hr/>
	\$1,205 52

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 17th April, then finding 24 males and 26 females in residence. This number quite overcrowded the house, as the ordinary beds were all filled, and seven extra ones were made up on the floor. The inmates were all old and infirm, some of them were maimed, others blind, and all appeared to be quite unfit for work. Notwithstanding its crowded condition, the house was exceedingly well kept and bore a tidy and comfortable air. The dinner which was served during my visit, was composed of good wholesome food in sufficient supply.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges for the past year :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1878	41
Admitted during the year	56
	—
Total number of inmates during the year	97
Discharged during the year	57
Died	1
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1879	39
	—
	97

These 97 indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz :—

From the City of Guelph	51
From the County of Wellington	29
Foreigners, emigrants, etc.	17
	—
	97

Fifty-four of the number were males, and forty-three were females, and, with the exception of five, all were Roman Catholics. Forty-seven were natives of Ireland, thirty-five were Canadians, ten English, one Scotch, and four were from other countries.

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz :—

Province of Ontario	\$1,027 46
From inmates	549 00
Income from property	410 60
From all other sources	950 54
	—
	2,937 60

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds	\$1,814 88
Clothing and furnishings	432 54
Fuel, light, and cleaning	247 50
Salaries and wages.....	56 95
Ordinary repairs	47 00
Other expenses	270 15
	<hr/>
	2,869 02

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 14,678 days, which would entitle the House to the following Government grant for the year 1880 :—

Allowance for 13,753 days at 5 cents per day	\$687 65
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	275 06
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880.....	962 71

INSPECTION.

I visited the House of Providence in Guelph, on the 13th October, when there were in residence 19 men, 14 women, and 1 child. One of the girls was of weak intellect, and another was a deaf mute, a third was a young, healthy girl, who, apparently, should not have been in a refuge; but it was explained that she had gone astray, and the Sisters were endeavouring to reclaim her.

The bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, and other portions of the House, were found to be very cleanly kept, and the old people seemed to be carefully looked after. The books were examined.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES, (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this charity.

In residence 1st October, 1878.....	4
Admitted during the year.....	1
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates during the year.....	5
Discharged.....	2
	<hr/>
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1879.....	3

Of these 5 inmates, 2 were males and 3 females; all were Protestants, and all were received from the City of St. Catharines. One was a Canadian, 3 were English, and 1 was Scotch.

The receipts and expenditures of this branch of the charity, are included in the accounts of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 1,270 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:

Allowance for 1,270 days at 5 cents per day.....	\$63 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	25 40
	<hr/>
Total grant for 1880.....	\$88 90

INSPECTION.

I visited the St. Catharines Protestant Home on the 22nd October, when 3 old people were in the Refuge Branch of the Institution, which was in a well kept condition. I saw all the inmates.

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	10
Admitted during year.....	17
	—
Total number in residence.....	27
Discharged during year.....	16
	—
In residence on 30th September, 1879.....	11

Of the 27 persons, 11 were males and 16 females. All but one were Protestants, and were received from the town of St. Thomas, except one. Their nationalities were Canadians, 12; English, 6; Irish, 3; other countries, 6.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home are shewn in the two subjoined statements:—

From the Province of Ontario.....	\$108 57
From the town of St. Thomas	725 00
From payments by inmates	30 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.....	6 00
From other sources..	142 10
	—
	\$1,011 67

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds.....	\$399 41
Clothing and furnishing.....	67 47
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	102 00
Salaries and wages.....	124 75
Rent.....	200 00
Other expenses, including return of loan of \$150.....	159 14
	—
	\$1,052 77

Five of the 27 inmates were children, for whom Government aid, at 2 cents per day only, will be allowed. Their stay in the House was equal to 510 days, and that of the adults to 3,678. The Government grant for 1880 will therefore be as shewn in the following summary:—

Allowance on 3,678 days' stay of adults at 5 cents per day, \$183 90	
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day.....	73 56
Allowance on 510 days' stay of children at 2 cents per day, 10 20	
	—
Total grant for 1880.....	\$267 66

INSPECTION.

This Home was visited by Mr. Hayes. He reported to me as follows :

"I have the honour to state that, acting under your instructions, I made an inspection of the St. Thomas Home, on the 29th of July. The house occupied is the one you visited last year, and is not well suited for the purposes of the charity. The interior was not as tidy or clean as it might have been, and the lower bed-room, occupied by males, was dirty, and the unmade beds were foul-looking.

"The register kept is not of the proper form, nor does it afford all the information required. It was either incorrectly kept or not written up, for, so far as could be seen from the entries, 13 adults and 1 child should have been in residence, but, according to the statement of the matron, the book should have only shewn a total of 12. I only saw 6 women, 1 child and 4 men, or a total of 11. One man was said to be somewhere in the yard, but I could not wait until he was found."

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

During the past year 2,725 children were lodged and cared for in the 21 Orphanages aided by Provincial funds. The names and locations of these Orphanages, and the distribution of the children in the respective Asylums are shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number in residence on 1st October, 1878.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1879.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence on 30th September, 1879.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	236	235	471	199	16	256
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society...	"	106	47	153	52	1	100
Girls' Home	"	119	72	191	76	..	115
Boys' Home	"	86	51	137	60	1	76
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	9	197	206	196	..	10
Infants' Home	"	62	123	185	96	23	66
St. Nicholas Home	"	28	72	100	78	..	22
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	108	47	155	48	3	104
Orphan Asylum	"	25	18	43	15	..	28
Boys' Home	"	67	48	115	30	..	85
Girls' Home	"	61	36	97	35	1	61
Orphans' Home	Kingston	48	21	69	16	..	53
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	39	39	78	31	1	46
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	33	60	93	54	1	38
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	50	31	81	48	..	33
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	47	27	74	33	..	41
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	74	57	131	65	..	66
Roman Catholic Orphan Home	London	84	82	166	69	2	95
Protestant Orphan Home	"	60	56	116	54	..	62
St. Catharines Home	St. Catharines ..	19	14	33	13	..	20
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	25	6	31	3	..	28
		*1386	1339	2725	1271	49	1405

* Last year 22 Refuge patients were included in the statistics relating to Orphan Asylums.

The sex, nationality, religion, and previous residence of these 2,725 children are exhibited in the following summaries :

Sex.

Males	1,545	
Females	1,180	
	—	2,725

Religious denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	1,387	
Roman Catholics	1,338	
	—	2,725

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,137	
English	232	
Irish	215	
Scotch	53	
United States	65	
Other countries, or unknown	23	
	—	2,725

Previous residence.

Received from cities in which the Orphanages are located	2,106	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	127	
Received from other counties in the Province	378	
Emigrants and foreigners	114	
	—	2,725

The following table exhibits the aggregate stay of the children in the respective asylums, the amount each asylum is entitled to receive, as the first instalment of Government aid, at the rate of one-and-a-half cents per day for each inmate; the amount each Asylum received during the past year towards maintenance, other than the Government grant, and a comparison of one-fourth of such sums with the supplementary Government aid of an additional one-half cent per day, and the total amount each Asylum is entitled to receive as Government aid for 1880 :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.										Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents per day.		Amount received from all sources, other than Government.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Supplementary allowance of half a cent per day.		Total Government grant to Orphanages for the year 1880.	
												\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....										Toronto	88,236	1,323	54	5,877	48	1,469	37	441	18	1,764	72
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society ..										"	36,477	547	15	4,859	54	1,214	88	182	39	729	54
Girls' Home.....										"	43,736	656	04	3,280	76	820	19	218	68	874	72
Boys' Home.....										"	29,409	441	14	2,332	61	583	15	147	04	588	18
Newsboys' Lodgings.....										"	5,579	83	68	2,146	37	536	59	27	99	111	58
Infants' Home.....										"	20,904	313	56	3,675	28	918	82	104	82	4618	08
St. Nicholas' Home										"	8,805	132	08	2,680	69	670	17	44	02	176	10
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum										Hamilton	38,907	583	60	4,763	62	1,190	91	194	54	778	14
Orphan Asylum										"	8,399	125	99	*2,922	34	730	58	41	99	167	98
Boys' Home.....										"	25,479	382	18	2,206	42	551	61	127	40	509	58
Girls' Home.....										"	22,016	330	24	1,984	48	496	12	110	08	440	32
Orphans' Home.....										Kingston	18,380	275	70	2,762	91	690	72	91	90	367	60
House of Providence Orphan Asylum ..										"	18,431	276	47	+	000	255	00	92	15	368	62
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum.....										"	16,473	247	09	1,020	00	247	09	87	37	329	46
Orphans' Home										Ottawa	13,786	206	79	1,928	09	482	03	68	93	275	72
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum										"	16,536	248	04	+	000	807	44	82	68	330	72
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum										"	25,093	376	40	3,229	80	807	44	125	46	501	86
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum										London	31,477	472	15	\$11,945	56	2,986	39	157	39	629	54
Protestant Orphan Home										"	21,412	321	18	**	000	107	06	107	06	428	24
St. Catharines Home										St. Catharines	7,885	118	28	|| 319	74	329	96	39	42	157	70
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum										St. Agatha.....	8,952	134	28	864	99	216	24	44	76	179	04
											506,372	7,595	58	59,800	68	14,950	17	2,531	86	10,327	44

* Includes receipts of the Home for Aged Women.

+ Included with House of Providence.

+ Included with Refuge Branch.

§ Includes receipts of Refuge Branch.

|| Includes receipts of Refuge Branch

** Included with Home for Aged and Friendless.

++ This includes a supplementary allowance of \$200 in respect of the Infirmary Branch of the Infants' Home.

The following table shews the gross expenditure of each asylum for maintenance during the past year, and the daily cost per inmate.

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of Inmates.	Total expenditure for the year 1879,	Cost of each inmate per day.
			\$ c.	cts.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Toronto	88,236	7,636 00	08 $\frac{3}{4}$
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	do	36,477	4,932 43	13
Girls' Home	do	43,736	3,655 82	08
Boys' Home	do	29,409	3,769 72	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newsboys' Lodgings	do	5,579	1,978 89	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Infants' Home	do	2,904	4,161 06	20
St. Nicholas' Home	do	8,805	2,817 64	32
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton	38,907	5,558 14	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orphans' Asylum	do	8,399	*2,667 12	**18
Boys' Home	do	25,479	3,084 24	12
Girls' Home	do	22,016	2,481 35	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Orphans' Home	Kingston.....	18,380	3,320 56	18
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.....	do	18,431	† .....	.....
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	do	16,473	1,976 91	12
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	13,786	2,273 20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	do	16,536	‡ .....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	25,093	3,727 68	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Roman Catholic Orphan Home ...	London	31,477	§ 12,894 46	**31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Protestant Orphan Home	do	21,412	|| .....	.....
St. Catharines Home.....	St. Catharines...	7,885	§ 1,435 88	**15 $\frac{3}{4}$
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	8,952	1,113 06	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		506,372	69,484 16	.....

*Includes expenditures of Aged Women's Home.

†Included with House of Providence.

‡Included with St. Patrick's Refuge.

§Includes expenditures of Refuge branch.

||Included with Aged and Friendless, London.

**These averages are based on the days' stay of inmates in both the Orphanage and Refuge branches.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1878	236
Admitted during the year	235
	471
Total number in residence	471
Discharged during the year	199
Died	16
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1879	256
	471

The statistical information regarding these children, is as follows:—Sex, Male, 235; Female, 236. Religious denominations, Roman Catholics, 438; Protestants, 33. Nationalities, Canadian, 418; English, 11; Irish, 17; other countries, 25. Places admitted from:—City of Toronto, 344; County of York, 25; other counties, 81; emigrants, etc., 21.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,762.52, were \$7,640.00, and the expenditures incurred were \$7,636.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was 88,236 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,764.72, as Government aid for the year 1880.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes visited this Orphanage according to my instructions. He reported to me as under:—

“I inspected the Orphanage of the House of Providence, Toronto, on the 30th October. I visited the school, work and dining rooms, and dormitories used for the Orphanage purposes. They were very clean and nicely kept.

“By the register it appeared that 266 children were being cared for, about forty of the younger ones being at ‘Sunnyside,’ leaving 226 in the main Orphanage. The children, who were in the school and work rooms at the time of my visit, were comfortably dressed, and seemed to be properly looked after.

“On the 31st October I visited the branch orphanage carried on at a house known as ‘Sunnyside,’ situated on the Lake Shore Road, near the Humber Bay. To this house all the younger children are sent from the House of Providence. I found thirty-seven in residence, their ages ranging from a few months to four and five years. Five adult females and two males, were also in residence.

“The house, which is an old fashioned rough-cast one, and rather rambling in construction, is not well suited for the purposes of a charity of this kind. The

grounds attached to it are large, and in summer make a very good play ground for the children. The site is a most healthy one. The house was not very tidy, but of course, extreme neatness and cleanliness could hardly be expected, considering the character of the inmates."

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past year :—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1878	106
Admitted during the year	47
	<hr/>
Total number in residence during year	153
 Number discharged	 52
Died	1
In residence on 30th September, 1879	100
	<hr/>
	153

The statistical information regarding these 153 children, is as follows :—Sex—Male, 93; Female, 60. Religious denominations—Protestant, 153. Nationalities—Canadian, 121; English, 18; Irish, 7; Scotch, 4; other countries, 3. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 124; Province of Ontario, 29.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was \$4,932.43 and the receipts during the same period were \$5,620.56, including the Government grant of \$761.02.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 36,477 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$729.54, as the Government grant for 1880.

INSPECTION.

The following is the report made by Mr. Hayes of his inspection of this Orphan Asylum :—

"I have the honour to state that, in accordance with your directions, I visited the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 17th October. The names of 58 boys and 42 girls appeared on the register, making a total of 100 children. I saw them all. They were generally clean and healthy-looking. The girls are employed in knitting, sewing, and general housework, and the boys in cleaning boots and knives, cutting wood, etc. It would be well if the managers of the Charity could provide some light, regular employment for the elder boys, which would tend to the promotion of habits of industry, and might, perhaps, return some small revenue.

"On application to the managers to the City School Board, a teacher was appointed by that body to take charge of the school in the Home. The system has been in operation since January last, and is said to work well.

"All parts of the building were inspected, and found to be in excellent order. The dormitories were well aired, and the beds comfortable and clean. The appearance of the latter has been much improved by being covered with white quilts, on which the initials of the Institution are tastefully worked.

"There appears to be a want of means of escape from the upper dormitories in the event of an out-break of fire; also of any extinguishing appliances in the

interior of the House. The managers would do well to consider how these defects could be remedied.

"The register is well kept, but was not completely balanced off at the close of the official year just ended."

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	119
Admitted during year	72
	<hr/>
Total number in residence	191
	<hr/>
Discharged during year.....	76
In residence on 30th September, 1879.....	115
	<hr/>
	191

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—Male, 69; Female, 122. Religious denominations—Protestants, 189; Roman Catholics, 2. Nationalities—Canadian, 173; English, 10; Irish, 5; other countries, 3. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 186; County of Yerk, 5.

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant, of \$847.82, were \$4,128.58, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were \$3,655 82.

The collective stay of the inmates was \$43,736 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$874.72, as Government aid for the year 1880.

INSPECTION.

I directed Mr. Hayes to visit this charity. His report is annexed:—

"I have the honour to report that on the 20th October, I visited the Girls' Home, Toronto. All parts of the building and its furnishings were scrupulously clean.

"I examined the books. The register had not been balanced off to correspond with the return made to Government at the close of the official year. I left a message for the Secretary, asking that this might be done, and I also pointed out that there was a difference between the number of children in residence on the 30th September as shewn by the register, and the number entered in the annual return.

"There were 118 children in the Home on the day of my inspection, 35 of whom were boys.

The elder children were in school; the others were in the nursery and playground. They all appeared to be healthy, and I was informed that there had been scarcely any illness amongst the children during the past year."

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	86
Since admitted.....	51
	<hr/>
Total number during the year.....	137

Discharged	60
Died	1
In residence on 30th September, 1879	76
	<hr/>
	137

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant, 136; Roman Catholic, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 99; English 24; Irish, 2; other countries, 12. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 104; County of York, 6; other counties, 13; other countries, etc., 14.

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$624.98, amounted to \$3,457.59, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were \$3,769.72.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 29,409 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$588.18, as Government aid for the year 1880.

INSPECTION.

The statutory inspection of this Home was, at my desire, made by Mr. Hayes. His report is as follows:—

“I have the honour to state that I inspected the Boys’ Home, Toronto, on the 20th October. The register was examined, and found to be very accurately and nicely kept. It had been properly balanced off at the end of the official year.

“The premises were in good order throughout. The beds were models of tidiness and comfort, and the dormitories were clean and well-ventilated.

“Seventy-four boys were being cared for. I saw them all at dinner. That meal consisted of meat soup, with plenty of vegetables and bread. The youngsters seemed to be in good health, and were as well clad and as clean in appearance as it is possible to keep young and active lads.”

THE NEWSBOYS’ LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1878	9
Since admitted	197
	<hr/>
Total in residence during year	206
Discharged	196
In residence on 30th September, 1879	10
	<hr/>
	206

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows:—Religion—Protestants, 155; Roman Catholics, 51. Nationalities—Canadian, 155; English, 33; Irish, 5; Scotch, 4; other countries, 9. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 108; County of York, 2; other counties and places, 96.

The income of the Institution during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of \$240, was \$2,386.37, and the expenditures were \$1,978.89.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 5,579 days, which will entitle the Institution to a Government grant of \$111.58 for 1880.

INSPECTION.

These Lodgings were visited by Mr. Hayes, who made the following report to me:—

“I beg to state that on the 20th October I, in obedience to your directions, inspected the Newsboys’ Lodgings. An examination of the register shewed that only two of the boys who were in the Lodgings on the 30th September, 1878, had remained continuously in residence for twelve months. Since the 30th September 1879, when 10 boys were in the House, 17 had been admitted and 13 discharged, leaving 14 in residence on the evening previous to my inspection.

“The appearance of the interior premises has been much improved by their having been painted throughout. The work was done by the Superintendent and one of the boys. The outside of the house has also been painted.

“The dormitories and other departments were in a satisfactory condition. A rope ladder is now kept in the rear dormitory, as recommended by you, for use in case of fire.”

THE INFANTS’ HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of mothers and infants remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1878.....	19	43	62
Admitted during the past year	46	77	123
	—	—	—
Total number during the year.....	65	120	185
Discharged during the year	47	49	96
Died	—	23	23
Remaining in the Home 30th September, 1879	18	48	66
	—	—	—
	65	120	185

All the infants except two were born in Canada, and the religious denomination of the mothers of 99 is stated to be Protestant, and of 21, Roman Catholic. The places the infants were admitted from are as under:—City of Toronto, 118; County of York, 0; other counties and places, 2. The statistical information regarding the 65 mother nurses in residence during the year is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestant 47; Roman Catholic, 18. Nationalities—Canadian, 36; English, 13; Irish, 12; Scotch, 3; other countries, 1. Places received from—City of Toronto, 38; County of York, 1; other counties and places, 26. The receipts of the Home during the year were \$4,117.42, and the expenditures during the same period amounted to \$4,161.06.

The collective stay of the mother nurses and children equalled 20,904 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to a grant of \$418.08, in addition to which \$200 has been granted in respect of Infirmary work.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Home. He did so, and reported as follows:—

“I beg to state that on the 31st October I visited the Infants’ Home. There were then 44 infants and 20 mother nurses under accommodation.

"The premises were clean and in fairly good order, although rather overcrowded. I believe that during the year several additions were made to the building fund, and it is to be hoped that this fund will soon be considerably augmented, so that the Managers of this Charity may be enabled to provide a more suitable place in which to carry on the work of the Home.

"A good many of the infants were entered on the infirmary list as being under the Doctor's care. An examination of the books showed that during the year ending 30th September last, the death rate was 19 per cent., against 33 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively in the two preceding years."

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year ending 30th September 1879, are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st of October, 1878	28
Admitted during year	72
<hr/>	
Total number of inmates during year	100
Discharged	78
In residence on 30th September, 1879	22
<hr/>	
	100

The statistical information regarding these lads is as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestants, 3; Roman Catholic, 97. Nationalities—Canadian, 75; English, 9; Irish, 9; other countries, 7. Places received from—City of Toronto, 98; other places, 2.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,879.05 and the expenditure amounted to \$2,817.64.

The collective stay of the boys was 8,805 days. The Home will be entitled, to Government aid to the extent of \$176.10.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes visited this Charity. His report is given hereunder:—

"I have the honour to state that on the 20th October, I visited the St. Nicholas Home, as directed by you. I went over that portion of the building used for the purposes of the Home, and found it to be very neat and clean. The dormitory was well aired, and the bedding in good order. No addition has been made to the building as recommended by you.

"The register is properly kept, the directions you gave being followed. Twenty-two boys were in the Home on the evening of the 30th September last, since which date, 3 were admitted and 1 discharged, leaving the names of 24 boys on the books on the day of my visit. None of these boys were seen, as they were all out at work."

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	108
Admitted during year	47
<hr/>	
Total number of inmates	155

Discharged.....	48
Died.....	3
In residence on 30th September, 1879.....	104
	<hr/>
	155

The statistical information respecting these 158 children is as follows:—
 Sex—male, 77; female, 78. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 154; Protestant, 1. Nationalities—Canadian, 149; Irish, 3; American, 3. Places received from—City of Hamilton, 95; County of Wentworth, 5; other counties and countries, 55.

Including the Government grant of \$863.26, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$5,626.88, and the expenditures to \$5,558.14.

The collective period of residence of these orphans was 38,907 days. The Government grant for 1880 will therefore be \$778.14.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum on the 22nd October. The house, in all its departments was found in a thoroughly clean and orderly state, with great neatness prevailing in the dormitories.

The names of 104 inmates appeared on the register. With the exception of a few absent on leave, all these children were seen. They were well and comfortably clad and had a very clean and healthy look. During the past official year, no less than 47 boys and girls had been placed out, chiefly in the country.

I was glad to learn that the overcrowding in this institution, respecting which I had found it necessary to refer to, will shortly be remedied. The Rev. Father McNulty of Caladonia, has, at an expense of upwards of \$10,000, purchased and placed at the disposal of the Community, a large brick house in Dundas, formerly occupied as a Wesleyan College. The generosity and benevolence of the worthy Father are the more striking when it is known that he has given all that he is possessed of in order to provide a home for the poor and the orphaned in the diocese of Hamilton. The house referred to is being fitted up for the purposes of the charity, and it is expected that it will be all ready for occupation about the beginning of April next. It is then intended to send the boys (and the old people now in the St. Vincent Home) to the Dundas branch, which will leave ample room in the parent institution in Hamilton for the girls. It is sincerely to be hoped that the public will be stimulated by the generous act of Father McNulty, and that the community will be liberally assisted in their good work.

The books were examined and found to be kept in a correct manner.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence 1st October, 1878	25
Since admitted	18
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates during year	43
Discharged	15
In residence 30th September, 1879	28
	<hr/>
	43

The statistics concerning these 43 orphans are as follows:—Sex—male, 29; female, 14. Religious denominations—Protestant, 43. Nationalities—Canadian, 20; English, 11; Irish, 8; Scotch, 4. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 43.

The collective stay of the children was 8,399 days, which will entitle the Institution to a statutory allowance of \$167.98 for 1880.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this orphanage on the 6th October, finding in residence 28 children. They all seemed to be well looked after, were neat and tidy in dress and healthy in appearance. The house is comfortable and well kept.

The books were examined, and found to be properly kept, and corresponded with the returns made to my department. The Orphanage is therefore entitled to the statutory aid provided for under the Act.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	67
Since admitted	48
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates during year	115
Discharged	30
In residence on 30th September, 1879	85
	<hr/>
	115

These 115 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton. Their nationalities are returned as follows:—Canadian, 38; English, 36; Irish, 10; Scotch, 27; other countries, 4.

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$2,846.42, and the expenditures were \$3,084.24.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 25,479 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$509.58 as Provincial aid for 1880.

INSPECTION.

A statutory inspection of this Home was made by me on the 22nd October. There were then in residence 86 boys, being a larger number than at the time of any previous visit. It has been found necessary to increase the number of beds, in order to meet the demand made for them. To this end, the attic rooms were being finished at the time of my visit. When this is done, two large dormitories, with space for fifty additional beds, will be furnished. A good many of the boys were sleeping three in a bed. I saw all the inmates, with one exception. They were healthy looking, and appeared to be well cared for in all respects. They are taught in a school kept in the house, two teachers being in charge.

During the past year, 9 of the boys were placed out. Of the 86, only one was an orphan, the others being half-orphans or abandoned and neglected children.

The condition of the house was as satisfactory as could be expected, having regard to the alterations and structural additions in progress.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below :—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	61
Since admitted	36
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates	97
Discharged	35
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1879	61
	<hr/>
	97

All these inmates were girls, and all were Protestants. Their nationalities were :—Canadian, 65 ; English, 29 ; Irish, 2 ; Scotch, 1. With the exception, of two, all the children were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,500.72, and the expenditure equalled \$2,481.35.

The aggregate period of residence of the 97 children was 22,016 days. The Government grant for 1880 will be \$440.32.

INSPECTION.

I visited and inspected the Girls' Home on the 5th October.

I passed through the whole premises, and found every part in good order and exceedingly clean and well kept. The appearance of the children was satisfactory, both in respect to dress and cleanliness of person.

A school is conducted in the house, and the same hours of study followed as in the common schools. At the time of my visit, the names of 50 scholars were on the roll.

The register is kept in the prescribed form. The Home is entitled to receive aid under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Institution during the year :—

In the Home on 1st October, 1878	48
Admitted during the year	21
	<hr/>
Total number in residence	69
Discharged	16
In residence on 30th September, 1879	53
	<hr/>
	69

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 69 children :—Sex—male, 36 ; female, 33. Religion—Protestants, 69. Nationalities—Canadian, 59 ; English, 8 ; Irish, 2. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 66 ; other places, 3.

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$3,402.91, including the Government grant, and the expenditure was \$3,320.56.

The total stay of the children was 18,380 days, consequently the Government grant for 1880 will be \$367.60.

INSPECTION.

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 12th April. I found that a new Superintendent and Matron had been appointed on the previous 13th July, who, judging from the condition of the house and the good discipline prevailing in every department, thoroughly understood their duties. The dormitories were found in a particularly clean and orderly state, the beds were nicely made up, and the whole house had an air of tidiness and neatness which formerly did not exist. Having had to reflect on the condition of the house at my previous visits, I have now the greater pleasure in reporting the marked and commendable improvement which I found.

There were 31 boys and 21 girls in residence. They had a healthy and cheerful look, and their appearance denoted that they were well cared for. I saw the dinner served; the food was good, wholesome and abundant.

A register of the regulation pattern is now kept, and it affords all the information respecting the inmates required by the Act. A few instructions regarding the method of keeping it were recorded for the guidance of the Secretary.

I was informed that the Lady Managers had under consideration the question of erecting an addition to the house, so as to provide some much-needed structural requisites.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	39
Admitted during year.....	39
	—
Total number in residence.....	78
Discharged during year.....	31
Died.....	1
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1879.....	46
	—
	78

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—Sex—males, 76; female, 2. Religion—Roman Catholic, 71; Protestants, 7. Nationalities—Canadian, 14; English, 8; Irish, 51; Scotch, 1; other countries, 4. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 41; County of Frontenac, 4; other counties and places, 33.

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above-indicated children, was 18,431 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of \$368.62.

INSPECTION.

I made a statutory inspection of the Orphanage on the 18th April, when the names of 43 children appeared on the register, but of these I only saw 40. They

appeared to be well looked after, and were particularly clean and neat-looking in their persons.

The improvement in the mode of heating the wards of the Refuge for adults extends to the Orphanage also. The Orphanage was in excellent order.

I again brought to the notice of the managers the desirableness of removing the Orphanage from its connection and association with the House of Providence.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	33
Since admitted.....	60
	—
Total number of inmates during year.....	93
Discharged.....	54
Died.....	1
In residence on 30th September, 1879.....	38
	—
	93

The statistical information respecting these 93 children is as follows:—Sex—males, 3; females, 90. Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 89; Protestant, 4. Nationality—Canadian, 86; American, 7. Places admitted from—City of Kingston, 57; County of Frontenac, 7; other countries and places, 29.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$1,282.40, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to \$1,976.91.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 16,473 days, thus entitling the Institution to Provincial aid for 1880 to the extent of \$329.46.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Orphanage on the 12th April, finding it as usual in excellent order and a model of neatness. The space allocated in the Hotel Dieu building for the Orphanage is somewhat limited, and the dormitory, which is a large associated one, has also to be used for a sitting and play room. Its position also on the third flat, and the want of a play-ground, greatly restricts the means of airing and exercise which should be extended to the children, and which, of course, are not improved by the room being over the hospital. In addition, the place is overcrowded.

For these reasons, it is very desirable that other and more suitable quarters should be provided for the Orphanage.

The inmates, of whom there were 33, were all girls. They were particularly neat and clean in their personal appearance, and their wants were evidently well looked after by the sisters in charge.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878.....	50
Since admitted.....	31
	—
Total number of inmates during year	81

Discharged	48
In residence on 30th September, 1879	33
	—
	81

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows :
 Sex—male, 37; female, 44. Religious denominations—Protestant, 81. Nationalities—Canadian, 61; English, 8; Irish, 5; American, 7. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 65; County of Carlton, 10; other counties and places, 6.

The revenue of the Home for the year was \$2,408.09, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were \$2,273.20.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 13,786 days, the Government grant for 1880 will therefore be \$275.72.

INSPECTION

I visited this Home on the 24th September, inspected every portion thereof, and saw all the inmates. The condition of the Institution was satisfactory. It was clean, and well kept, and order and neatness prevailed.

On the day of my visit, 32 children were in residence. The reduced number of inmates is accounted for by the fact that a great many children have been placed in homes during the summer. The children, whom I saw, were neatly dressed, and were clean and tidy-looking. The fact that only one child was in bed speaks well for the good health of the House.

The books of record were examined.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum, during the official year :—

In residence 1st October, 1878	47
Since admitted.....	27
	—
Number of inmates during year	74
Discharged	33
In residence 30th September, 1879	41
	—
	74

The statistical information, regarding the 74 inmates, is as follows :—Sex—male, 39; female, 35. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 74. Nationalities—Canadian, 13; English, 2; Irish, 57; Scotch, 2. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 56; County of Carleton, 6; other counties of Ontario, 12.

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the St. Patrick's Refuge.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 16,536 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum, for 1880, will be \$330.72.

INSPECTION.

Statutory inspection of this Orphan Asylum was made on the 24th September, on which day there were 42 children registered as being inmates of the

Institution. I only saw 35 of this number, the rest were said to be either at the Dominion Exhibition, or absent elsewhere with leave. Nine of the 35 were infants, from two to five years of age, and 19 were receiving instruction in the school-room. They were all healthy-looking, and seemed to be well attended to in all respects.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this charity are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	74
Since admitted	57
<hr/>	
Total number of inmates during year	131
Discharged	65
In residence on 30th September, 1879	66
<hr/>	
	131

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows :—Sex—male, 54; female, 77. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 131. Nationalities—Canadian, 115; English, 2; Irish, 14. Places received from—City of Ottawa, 120; County of Carleton, 9; other places, 2.

The receipts of the Institution for the year were \$3,723.46, and the expenditures during that time were \$3,727.68.

The entire period of residence of the children was 25,093 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$501.86 as Government aid for 1880.

INSPECTION.

As required by the Statute, I made an inspection of the above-named Asylum, on the 24th September. An examination of the register shewed that 130 children had received the benefits of this Charity since the previous 1st October, that a considerable number of them had been placed out or otherwise removed, and that 66 were still in residence on the day of my visit. I saw 65 of these children, not one of whom was confined to bed, all appeared healthy-looking and comfortably clad.

The Asylum is still over-crowded, and is lacking in many structural requisites which cannot be provided in the present building. The community are very anxious to build, but have not the funds.

The books of record furnished all requisite information.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	84
Since admitted	82
<hr/>	
Number of inmates during year	166
Discharged	69
Died	2
In residence on 30th September, 1879	95
<hr/>	
	166

The statistical information regarding these 166 persons is as follows:—Sex—male, 84; female, 82. Religious denominations—Roman Catholics, 160; Protestant, 6. Nationalities—Canadian, 159; Irish, 4; American, 3. Places admitted from—City of London, 111; County of Middlesex, 14; other counties and places, 41.

The receipts, including the Government grant, and the expenditures were \$12,895.23 and \$12,894.46 respectively.

The collective period of residence of the 166 children was 31,477 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of \$629.54.

INSPECTION.

I inspected this Orphanage on the 24th November, on which day the names of 92 children were on the register, 88 of whom I saw. Nearly all these children were in the school, which is conducted by one of the Sisters. The appearance of the children denoted that they were well cared for, both as regards their clothing and other bodily comforts.

The dormitories were visited, and found to be tidily kept, and very cheerful-looking.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1878	60
Admitted during year.....	56
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates.....	116
Discharged	54
In residence on 30th September, 1879	62
	<hr/>
	116

The statistical information respecting the children in residence is as follows:—Sex—male, 70; female, 46. Religious denominations—Protestant, 116. Nationalities—Canadian, 103; English, 10; other countries, 3. Places admitted from—City of London, 116.

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 21,412 days, entitling the Institution to receive \$428.24, as Provincial aid for 1880.

INSPECTION.

At my visit to this Orphanage on the 24th November, the house was found to be in excellent order, with great cleanliness and neatness prevailing, and evidences of good management apparent. The dormitories were very tidy and the beds comfortable.

The names of 45 boys and 19 girls were on the roll. I saw 62 of them. The children, as a rule, were healthy and clean-looking. Thirty-seven of the number were attending school, taught on the premises; the others were too young for instruction.

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHERINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shewn in the annexed summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	19
Since admitted	14
	—
Total number of inmates	33
Discharged	13
In residence on 30th September, 1879	20
	—
	33

The statistical information respecting these 33 children is as follows: Sex—male, 14; female, 19. Religious denomination—Protestants, 33. Nationality—Canadian, 30; Scotch, 3. Places admitted from—City of St. Catherines, 30; other places, 3.

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to \$1,549.07, and \$1,435.88 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge branch of this Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 7,885 days, consequently the Government grant for 1880 in their behalf will be \$157.70.

INSPECTION.

I visited the Protestant Home, St. Catherines, on the 22nd October, when I found 19 boys and 5 girls in the Orphanage branch, all of whom I saw.

No school is kept on the premises, but what, in my opinion, is better, the children are sent to the Common schools of the city.

The affairs of the Home are looked after by a matron and a nurse.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	25
Since admitted	6
	—
Total number of inmates during the year	31
Discharged	3
In residence on 30th September, 1879	28
	—
	31

The statistical information relating to these children is as follows: Sex—male, 16; female 15. Religious denomination—Roman Catholic, 31. Nationalities—Canadian, 30; American, 1. Places admitted from—Village of St. Agatha, 5; County of Waterloo, 24; other counties and countries, 2.

The revenue of the Asylum was \$789.79, including the Government grant of \$185.12, and the expenditures were \$1,113.06.

The total stay of the children was equal to 8,952 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of \$179.04, for 1880.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes, at my desire, visited this Institution, and made the following report thereupon:—

“I have the honour to state that I inspected the St. Agatha's Orphan Asylum on the 1st August, 1879. An examination of the register, which is now kept according to the Government form, shewed that since the close of the official year, when 25 children were being cared for, 6 had been admitted and 3 discharged, leaving 28 in residence on the day of my visit. I saw all these children, who were neatly and cleanly dressed, and had every appearance of being in the best state of health.

“The building was as usual in excellent order, with cleanliness and good ventilation everywhere prevailing. The dormitories were very tidy and the beds comfortable. Since my last inspection, the school-room, in which children from the neighborhood are also taught, has been refurnished.”

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The operations of the Magdalen Asylums receiving aid from the Province, in respect to admission, discharges, deaths, etc., are shewn in the table given hereunder:

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Location.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1878.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1879.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence on 30th September, 1879.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	23	86	109	74	2	33
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	17	36	53	30	.....	23
Home for the Friendless	Hamilton ...	13	97	110	93	.....	17
Good Shepherd Magdalen Hospital	Ottawa	86	64	150	60	2	88
		*139	283	422	257	4	161

*On the 1st October, 1878, 14 women were in the Refuge for Fallen Women, Ottawa, which institution has since been closed.

The statistical information respecting the 422 inmates of these Institutions is shewn in the following summaries :—

Religious denomination.

Protestants of all Denominations	167
Roman Catholics	255
	422

Nationalities.

Canadian	141
English	65
Irish	179
Scotch	15
United States	14
Other countries or unknown	8
	422

Previous residence.

Received from cities in which Institutions are situated	242
Received from counties in which Institutions are situated	100
Received from other counties in the Province	65
Foreigners or unknown	15
	422

The following table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates of each Asylum, the revenue received, and the amount of the Government grant due to each institution for 1880.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	Government grant for 1880 at the rate of 2 cents per day.
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	12,424	\$ 3,133 11	\$ 248 48
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto	7,132	4,638 69	142 64
Home for Friendless, Hamilton	6,887	1,918 22	137 74
Good Shepherd Magdalen Hospital, Ottawa	39,981	4,400 38	799 62
Women's Christian Association, London	8,526	5,079 45	170 52
	74,950	19,169 85	1,499 00

The total expenditures incurred in maintaining the respective asylums, and the average daily cost of each inmate are given in the annexed table :—

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditures during the year	Cost each inmate per day.
Magdalen Asylum, Toronto	12,424	\$ 4,315 89	cts. 34 $\frac{2}{3}$
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women, Toronto	7,132	4,764 37	66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Home for the Friendless, Hamilton	6,887	2,172 61	31 $\frac{1}{3}$
Good Shepherd Magdalen Hospital, Ottawa	39,981	6,385 51	16
	66,424	17,638 38	26 $\frac{1}{4}$

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary :—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	23
Since admitted	86
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates during year	109
Discharged	74
Died	2
In residence on 30th September, 1879	33
	<hr/>
	109

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows :—Religious denominations—Protestant, 78 ; Roman Catholic, 31. Nationality—Canadian, 10 ; English, 36 ; Irish, 55 ; Scotch, 4 ; other countries, 4. Places admitted from—City of Toronto, 92, Province of Ontario, 13 ; emigrants, etc., 4.

The revenue of the Asylum amounted to \$3,613.11, and the maintenance expenditures to \$3,118.66.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 12,424 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$248 48, as the Government grant for 1880.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this charity. He did so, and made the following report to me :—

“I beg to state that on the 31st October I inspected the Toronto Magdalen Asylum. I found every part of the house to be clean and in good order. The beds were neatly made up, and the dormitories were well ventilated.

“The register, which was properly kept, shewed that 30 persons were then dependent upon this charity. All of these I saw except three, who were said to be absent, being employed in the work of taking out and collecting the washing. Nineteen of the women were at work sewing, the others were employed in the kitchen and at various domestic duties.

“No classification of the inmates is attempted. During the past year many of those who left the Institution are marked off as having ‘run away.’”

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year.

In residence on 1st October, 1878	17
Since admitted	36
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates	53

Discharged.....	30
In residence on 30th September, 1879	23
	—
	53

The statistical information respecting these women is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 49; Protestant, 4. Nationality—Canadian, 20; English, 4; Irish, 20; Scotch, 1; other countries, 8. Places received from—City of Toronto, 43; other places, 10.

The revenue and expenditure of the charity each amounted to \$4,764.37.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 7,132 days. The Government grant for 1880 will therefore be \$142.64.

INSPECTION.

The statutory visit of inspection was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported as follows:—

“I beg to state that in compliance with your instructions, I inspected the Good Shepherd Refuge, Toronto, on the 31st October. I found that since your inspection last year, the community conducting this charity, have put up a large rough-cast house for the exclusive accommodation of the women coming under their care. The demensions of this building are 75 feet long by 30 feet broad, and it contains three flats and an attic. It is subdivided into three large dormitories, dining and work rooms, kitchen and other domestic offices. The building is generally well suited for the purpose for which it is designed, and without the attic, it affords space for 60 beds. It is not yet completely furnished.

“Every part of the premises were inspected and found to be most scrupulously clean.

“At the time of my visit, there were 22 women in residence, 9 of whom were classed as ‘magdalens,’ and 13 as ‘entrants.’ Some of these women had been in the refuge for several years continuously. The inmates are employed at general laundry work, sewing and all domestic duties.

“A register is kept, but not of the proper form. A pattern should be sent to the Directress.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this home during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1878	13
Since addmitted.....	97

Total number of inmates during the year	110
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Discharged.....	93
In the home on 30th September, 1879	17

110

The statistics regarding these women are as follows:—Religious denominations—Protestants, 83; Roman Catholics, 27. Nationality—Canadian, 54; English, 22; Irish, 21; Scotch, 9; American, 4. Places admitted from—City of Hamilton, 65; County of Wentworth, 13; other counties and places, 32.

The revenue of the Home amounted to \$2,041.02 and the expenditures to \$2,235.95.

The aggregate period of residence of the women equalled 6,887 days. The Government grant for 1880 will therefore be \$137,74.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the above named Home on the 5th October, finding it in good order and apparently under good management in respect to its disciplinary and domestic affairs.

There were 17 in mates in the home on the day of my visit. As a refuge for fallen women, it appears to be doing its work satisfactorily, but as stated in my previous reports, it is very questionable whether it is accomplishing much in the way of reformation. The women are kept employed in laundry work, sewing, mending, etc., from which sources a small revenue is derived.

The books are properly kept.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st of October, 1878.....	86
Admitted during year.....	64
	<hr/>
Total number of inmates.....	150
Discharged	60
Died.....	2
In residence on 30th September, 1879.....	88
	<hr/>
	150

The statistical information regarding these inmates is as follows:—Religious denominations—Roman Catholic, 148; Protestant, 2; Nationalities—Canadian, 57; English, 3; Irish, 83; Scotch, 1, other countries, 6. Places admitted from—City of Ottawa, 42; County of Carleton, 87; other counties and places, 21.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution during the year were \$5,300,38, and \$8,122.59, respectively.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 39,981 days. The Government aid for 1880 will therefore be \$799.62.

INSPECTION.

I instructed Dr. Bucke, the Medical Superintendent of the London Asylum, as he was in Ottawa, to make an inspection of this charity. He reported to me as follows:—

“I have the honour to state that in accordance with your instructions, I visited the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum in Ottawa, on the 1st December. I saw every part of the building and every one of the inmates. The number of these last was as under.

Young girls and children admitted for purpose of preservation.	42
Penitents or entrants who have to undergo a probationary residence	32
Magdalens who have gone through the probationary period	29
	<hr/>
Total.....	103

"These persons were all clean and tidy in their dress. The house also was clean and in good order as far as the means of the Sisters allowed. I inspected the books of the asylum and compared them with the report made to you on the 1st October last, and found them to correspond.

"Every part of the Asylum is very much crowded, and some of the inmates of each class have to sleep on beds made up on the floor. Many applicants for admission have to be turned away for want of space and funds. The Sisters informed me that, for the last few years, in consequence of the existing business depression, they have been unable to procure washing, sewing, knitting and other work for the inmates in the same quantity as formerly, and hence chiefly their present great want of funds. Formerly they used to make \$350 to \$400 per month by washing, etc., and now they make but \$80 to \$90."

CONCLUSION.

The following reports will be found in the Appendix :

1st. The reports of the Medical Superintendents of the Asylums at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orillia.

2nd. The reports of the Principals of the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, and of the medical officers of the same.

3rd. The reports of the Warden and Surgeon of the Central Prison.

4th. The report of the Superintendent and other officers of the Provincial Reformatory.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN W. LANGMUIR,

Inspector.

Office of the INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND
PUBLIC CHARITIES,
December, 1879.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities.

SIR,—I respectfully submit to you the appended report of the operations of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, ending the official year on 30th September, 1879, and being the Thirty-ninth Report of this Institution since its commencement.

The operations have been as follows, viz. :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining on first October, 1878.....	347	331	678
Admitted since	63	39	102
Total under treatment	410	370	780
Discharged in the year.....	40	30	70
Died	22	8	30
Transferred.....	4	0	4
Eloped.....	2	0	2
Total reduction	68	38	106
Remaining 1st October, 1879.....	342	332	674

It will be observed in looking over the tables that our admissions during the year have been much less than last year. As a consequence our discharges have correspondingly diminished on account of the smaller number of acute cases coming under treatment. This being the case, as a result, the death rate is lower than last year. On the women's side the mortality has been only eight, as against twenty-two on the men's side. Up to the 30th of September, from the 20th of March, only one woman died. General paresis, as usual, has greatly increased the mortality among the men, eight having succumbed to this fatal disease. The experience of this Asylum has been that as a rule the victims of paresis come from the better classes of the community, and on account of about one-third of our population being paying patients and of this class, our death-rate must on an average rate higher than in Asylums which shelter free patients to a greater extent than we have been doing for years past.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year the bed-rooms in several of the wards have been painted, which adds much to their appearance. A number of the dining-rooms have been cased up about four feet on the walls and painted. One of the large sitting-rooms in the refractory ward has been improved in the same way. A few pictures and thirty-two plaster casts have been put up in different wards. Even the most inferior of them are better than cheerless, dead walls. A small aquarium, with fountain, has been erected on the first landing. Thirty perforated settees and a few common benches have been purchased for use in the corridors. One of the steam boilers, which was used at the pumping-house, has been erected in the east main kitchen to generate steam for cooking purposes, and six double-jacketed boilers with a steam oven have been erected near the steam-boiler and will soon be in successful operation. This will permit the consolidation of the two east kitchens and the east hospital kitchen into one.

The verandahs in connection with the different wards have been rebuilt and painted, which have added much to their appearance and conduced to the comfort of the inmates.

The wood-work of the main-building needs constant renewal. This is especially the case in the sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets. Many of these have been re-laid with new floors. This will be required to be continued till all the old floors have been re-laid.

WANTS.

Ever since 1872 a number of Yearly Reports have urged the necessity which exists for the erection of new coal sheds : not only on account of the dilapidated condition of the old ones, but also because of their dangerous proximity to the Asylum buildings in case of fire. Last year it was pointed out how dangerous one of the wood sheds had become from rottenness. As a precaution against accident and possible loss of life, it will be found necessary to pull it down. The same will soon require to be done with the remaining coal and wood sheds, or as an alternative before long it will be necessary to permanently close them up to prevent persons entering them. The sides have been stayed with splints for over six years, and are now leaning far out or the perpendicular. Our pig pens had to be abandoned in the summer season, as the smell from them annoyed our neighbours over the wall on Queen Street. The utmost cleanliness would not prevent the odours from arising. Temporary pens were erected out of old lumber south of the wall at some distance from residences. The swine must be returned to their old quarters during the cold winter months. Permanent pens will be required if prevention of waste and a source of revenue are worth the expense and trouble. The pork killed and consumed on the premises this year amounted to 13,180 pounds. This quantity is fattened entirely from the kitchen slops, and may be said to be almost clear gain as they could not be utilized in any other way.

The shanty which has been used as a conservatory for many years, is altogether inadequate to our wants, and it is almost impossible to keep wind and frost out during the winter months. A rickety old stove is the heater. On account of this, our flower garden has not been as successful as formerly. We have little room to propagate plants for spring use. This is to be regretted, as our grounds are virtually one of the public parks of the city, as well as a source of pleasure to our patients. There could be no greater boon bestowed upon our insane than the erection of an amusement room. Our chapel, work-room, and amusement hall are the same apartment. It is not large enough for general purposes without using the landing outside the room. It is situated on the top of the centre building and is inaccessible to the aged and infirm. They are thus deprived of religious services and the usual amusements so beneficial and pleasing to the rest of the patients. A conjoined chapel and amusement room could be erected at a moderate cost in a plain, substantial way, in some central location, which would be accessible to all.

The painting of the front part of the main building, which has now become so dingy, could be done at a moderate expense. A painter could do it in a short time, with the help of those patients who understand painting. The material would be the heaviest item of

cost. The appearance of the building would be very much improved in this way, and the coating of paint would act as a preservative to the bricks.

HEATING.

The heating of the Asylum is at present done by a hot water system. The mode of heating in this way would be satisfactory could we reduce the number of brick furnaces, or substitute more suitable and efficient methods of heating the water than by this means. We have at present 35 furnaces in the basement. Every year the fireplaces of all these furnaces have to be taken down, to enable the mason to clean out the dust, soot, etc., which accumulate round the coils of pipe. This involves at least two months' work of the mason every year. The labour during the winter months to keep so many furnaces going is considerable, and the constant carrying of coals in the basement fills the lower part of the building constantly with coal-dust. A few hot water boilers, with the improvements which now exist in their construction, could easily be erected to connect with the existing system of coils, at comparatively a small expense, which would be more economical and more satisfactory in many respects to the present arrangement.

ALCOHOL.

The usual quantity of wine, beer and spirits has been used during the year, solely as a medicine. As a consequence less opium, morphia and hydrate chloral have been required. During the year only five drams of morphia, four ounces of opium, and three and a half ounces of chloral were administered internally among an average of 765 persons (patients and attendants).

Were the arrangements of those who so readily accept every new mode of treatment to be taken by basing the value of drugs absolutely on results, independent of bodily conditions, it might meekly be suggested to such in their own language, that, seeing our recoveries have been about the average, and our death-rate low, without the usual remedies being used, except to a limited extent, it might be said of them that they are unnecessary. This would be the argument, of which so much advantage has been taken, reduced to an absurdity. Until there is uniformity in the constitution of patients, exact types of disease, and similar sanitary surroundings, there can be no sameness in the results of treatment upon which to base the value of drugs as curative agents.

It is satisfactory to note that in a recent discussion on "Alcohol in Health and Disease," which took place last September in the "Canada Medical Association," at London, there was singular unanimity among the members of this representative body in favour of the opinions advanced in my report of last year. The extreme views of so-called advanced medical reformers were shewn to be untenable as a matter of medical experience. Space forbids extracts, but more recent investigations go to show that, as a medicine, alcohol has so far no substitute as efficacious in its class of remedies. The recent investigations of Anstie, Duprè, Schulinus, Binx, Subbotin, Sydney, Ringer and Thudichum—all men of note—go to show conclusively how this view is borne out by actual experiments, *not on the well* nor on *chronics*, but in acute diseases, and not on those who need no such remedies but on those sick for whom such a medicine is indicated. Public opinion has had such an influence on many public and private practitioners who endorse these views, that, rather than come in contact with extreme enthusiasts, they quietly give diluted alcohol. This eases the scruples at the sacrifice of the consistency.

HEREDITARY TAINT, WORRY FROM OVER-WORK, INTEMPERANCE.

There were admitted into the Toronto Asylum during the official year of 1877, 232 patients; into London Asylum, 129,—total 361. Returns shew that of that number there were twenty-seven cases said to have become insane "from domestic trouble, adverse circumstances and mental anxiety." Intemperance in drink is said to have added twelve to the number. Those who had inherited tendencies with any other ascertained cause in combination (including the congenital) were the large number of 122. Unknown causes make

up a large proportion of the remainder in the returns of this and succeeding years. In 1877 out of the large number of 232 admissions into Toronto Asylum no causes were assigned in 128 cases, and in 1878, out of 189 cases, no causes in 61 cases. In London Asylum out of 214 admitted in 1878, 162 were classed under the head of "unknown causes." In Kingston Asylum, out of 107 admissions 29 were thus classified. In the official year of 1878 the admissions into the three above-mentioned Asylums were, respectively, 189, 214, 107,—total 510. Of this number it is fair to infer that a majority of those returned under the heading of "unknown causes" were afflicted with heredity. If there were no apparent cause to those who first observed mental aberration, in nine cases out of ten it lay in the roused possibilities of a tainted constitution. Of the 510 admissions during 1878, 97 cases were said to have become insane from the causes mentioned—17 cases from intemperance in drink, and 125 from hereditary and congenital tendencies, excited by other causes. The whole in the latter of the above-mentioned exciting causes might be defined by the one word "worry," for "domestic troubles, adverse circumstances, business troubles and mental anxiety" mean the same. A large proportion of the remainder not thus classified, such as epileptics, also possess a hereditary taint in a majority of cases. It is true the classification is far from being approximately true, on account of the imperfect way returns of the anterior history of each patient are made out. A large percentage of cases sent from the gaols are accompanied with little or no information about their antecedents. The histories filled up by friends or relatives, under the ordinary process, are also too often very meagre and unsatisfactory, especially in respect to the inquiry about the mental condition of relatives. This must remain to be the case until a more approved way of arriving at the truth is devised. We must, however, use the figures at our disposal, and classify them as being a representation of minimum cases in the proportion indicated. The large number of those admitted under the head of "unknown causes" is where a fallacy would be liable to creep in.

In looking over the tables of Asylum Reports from year to year, the thoughtful reader cannot help being alarmingly startled at seeing such a record of large percentages of cases of insanity being attributed to these three causes, viz. :

- I. Hereditary Taint.
- II. Worry from Over-work.
- III. Intemperance.

The hereditary cause may at a low estimate be placed at 45 *per centum* of the insane population. It is worth while in a Report of this kind to make inquiry into the radical cause of such a dire calamity as that of insanity. Nothing new can be written about it to medical men, but if the public can be made to pause and consider in the midst of the hot pursuits of every-day life, some good may result from a cursory glance at the subject. What is this hideous ogre which is working such woe in our midst? To say that a disease is hereditary means, in the community, that it is incurable, although such is not absolutely the case. The main natural prop towards curability seems to be taken away when an influence of this sinister nature has been implanted in a constitution. The number of relations who have succumbed to the same disease is summed up, and commiseration is expressed for the latest victim, slowly capitulating to the malign agency. Like all causes of a morbid nature with the conditions of their existence unchanged, the circle of this abnormal tendency ever widens until it might be truly said that a large proportion of the population of the earth is affected more or less by its permeating influence in one form or other. It is of national importance to endeavour to investigate its sources, and to inquire if it be possible to do anything to stay its progress in even a minor degree in that phase of it called insanity.

We see consumptive parents perpetuate in the lungs of some or all of their children or grand-children the tendency to form tubercles in the lungs, which send a large majority of them and their descendants to a premature grave. The scrofulous transmit to the generations following them, in an ever-widening stream, a predisposition to glandular disease, which leaves the body liable to be stricken down, not only with this most persistent of diseases, but also with acute diseases which more readily prey upon a system weakened by reason of tendencies inherited from the parents. A chain is only as strong as the weakest link. A

fort is only as impregnable as its weakest part. So when any debilitated organ gives way the enemy has possession of the bulwarks, and the citadel is in danger.

Even in those cases in which no apparent reason can be given for a decided change of constitution, yet, this deviation becomes a natural heritage. This is illustrated in *Albinos*, who are to be found among all the diverse human races on the face of the globe. This absence of colouring matter from the eyes, hair and skin appears in children of normal parents, but, when once in existence it is transmissible as a patrimony. The same is true of the other extreme, called *Melanism*; of hairlip, of abnormal spinal column, of supernumerary fingers and toes; of acuteness in the organs of sense, and of perversions of taste. Of course, many of these peculiarities have not the pertinacity of reproduction seen in blood diseases.

Moral, intellectual, emotional, affectional qualities and instincts are inherited in the same way, even to collateral lines of ancestry. It is true the exceptions are many from causes beyond human ken, but these legacies are in such a preponderating majority that they must be admitted as rules regulating descent.

It is easy to see then that in a few decades the individual comes to affect a family; the family, a race; and the race, a species. It is one of those influences which does not startle by its malignity as epidemics do. It slowly, quietly, but pertinaciously saps vitality, thwarts nature's efforts towards health, and in the end conquers the vital forces. Good can be transmitted from race to race as well as evil qualities, but unfortunately the latter predominates.

It is not to be wondered at that certain blood diseases are thus transmitted from parents to children, when we notice how even healthy traits of character are handed down to posterity; the peculiar work; the movements of the hands and head; the facial expression; the hot or cold temperament; the transmission of aptitudes originally acquired by personal habit; the bequeathing of distinctive moral and mental capacities; and a thousand other likenesses and peculiarities which can be traced in families for generations. Each person needs only study himself in these salient points to be surprisingly cognizant of how much he imitates or follows one or both progenitors in movements, feeling, modes of thought and tendencies.

Prominent and characteristic outlines of nose, chin, mouth, ears and eyes are reproduced in families, and remain thus in successive progeny. The Jews and Gypsies are good illustrations of this law of like producing like.

All the Bourbons had aquiline noses: the members of the Royal House of Austria have thick lips.

Other illustrious races are said to be flat-footed, until it has become a common saying that this natural depression of the arch of the foot is a sign of royal descent. Burton says, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," "The famous family of Cœnobarbi were known of old, and so surnamed from their red beards; and those Indian flat noses are propagated; the Bavarian chin, and goggle eyes among the Jews, as Bustorfius observes: their voice, pace, gestures, looks, are likewise derived *with all the rest of their conditions and infirmities.*"

Idiosyncrasies exist in families, such as intolerance of certain foods, as pork, and medicines, as opium. Life Assurance Companies build chances of life in those who have long-lived ancestors. The prolific tendencies of some families, as well as races, are often subjects of caustic humour and jocular gossips. The roving and stoical Indian, the emotional negro, the phlegmatic German, the volatile and gesticulating Frenchman, the sturdy, cool-headed, slow and persevering Anglo Saxon, and the imitative, plodding, observant Chinaman, are only evidences of the law of heredity applied to nations. The American people, although in some of the States they are mainly descendants of English immigrants of two centuries ago, still show the substantial features of their sires. The same is true of the people in those parts of the United States settled by the Teutonic and Gallic races many years ago. The purely American features of character may crop up, yet, the traits of the nation from whence they originally sprang stand out prominently. Any one who observed closely the distinctive appearances, actions, habits and temperaments of the various regiments drawn from different parts of the Union, on both sides, during the recent Civil War, could not help but be struck with this. We need only look to

the *habitan* of Quebec, the children of Germans where they are settled, and of the Highlanders and English in different counties of Canada, to be convinced of this statement.

We need only point to the history of illustrious families to show that gigantic intellects are transmissible: Napier, Pitt, Fox, Herschel, Back, and many such might be quoted to establish this fact. It is true there are exceptions to this rule, as seen in the descendants of Cromwell, Goethe, Milton, Burns, and Scott. These deviations from a general law may easily be explained, when it is considered how much maternal influence affects offspring, especially if mediocrity is joined to towering genius, and children partake of the similitude of the former. The least change in the conditions of existence may overbalance the characteristics which go to form greatness. This is seen in the many examples history produces of great geniuses hovering all their lives on the border-land of insanity. The least untoward circumstance upsets the giant mind; so the many deviations of even a minor character, which may be inherited, often readily upset the equilibrium of physical and mental vitality sufficiently to change the whole nature of a man. An imperceptible defect in a lens may distort the fairest view. The least change in the ultimate elements of a chemical substance will entirely affect the physical appearance and radical properties of a substance. A drop of foul water will pollute the contents of a large cistern of pure water. In an analogical way this tendency to great change from apparently minor causes is true of natural heritage. A man of impulses with discretion and judgment may go through life without committing himself to rash acts for want of forethought. His son may have the passionate nature, but may be deficient in the powers which regulate conduct. A parent of good mind and morality may give to a child intellect, but the morals may naturally be of a low standard, and from this want of balance he may become an expert counterfeiter, burglar or bank defaulter, or on the other hand he may be of good behaviour and consistent character, but his mental capacity may be of a low order. A child may inherit splendid talents but they are practically useless if he is deficient in prudence, pertinacity and industry. The least change in the imparted psychical elements may unhinge the whole man. The rule, however, holds good that like conditions in parents will produce like results in children. The proportions of each may be somewhat changed, and in this way aptitudes, peculiarities, and similiarity may not be as striking as is a photograph, yet, when all the features of each case are closely scrutinized in relation to parentage it will surprise the student how much in common with the parents the most diverse children possess. Even the public make it subject of remark when one child of a family differs from the rest. The history of every neighbourhood shews that some families are notorious for their wickedness, and when occasionally one member of it turns out an honest man, the fact is looked upon as a gratifying wonder. On the other hand the exclamation of "who would have thought it?" is often heard when an honourable race produces a rascal, but it is explained away by the remark, "There are black sheep in every flock."

Comte never said a truer thing than when he wrote the axiom that "Man kind is as one man, always living and always learning. The growth of intelligence is gradual, and spreads from the one to the many; until, by a process of ingrain-ing, these become changed in organization and produce aptitudes, rising into faculties as the result of modes of thought passing down through a series of generations." On the same point Maudesley says: "The causes of defective cerebral development which is the physical condition of idiocy are often traceable to parents. Frequent inter-marriage in families may undoubtedly lead to a degeneration which manifests itself in individuals by deaf-mutism, albinism and idiocy. Out of 300 idiots in the State of Massachusetts, whose histories were carefully investigated, as many as 145 were the offspring of intemperate parents. Here, as elsewhere in nature, like produces like, and the parent who makes himself a temporary lunatic or idiot by his degrading vice, propagates his kind in procreation, and entails on his children the curse of a hopeless fate." ("The Physiology and Pathology of Mind.")

"A horse," says Darwin, "is trained to certain paces, and the colt inherits similar movements. Nothing in the whole circuit of physiology is more wonderful. How can the use or disuse of a particular limb or of the brain affect a small aggregate of reproductive cells in such a manner that the being developed from them inherits the character of either one or both parents? Even an imperfect answer to this question would be satis-

factory." Youatt, the well-known veterinary surgeon, says: "The first axiom we would lay down is this, *like will produce like*; the progeny will inherit the qualities, however mingled, of the parents. We would refer to the subject of diseases, and state our perfect conviction that there is scarcely one of which either of the parents is affected that the foal will not inherit, or, at least, the predisposition to it; *even the consequences of hard work or ill-usage* will descend to the progeny. We have had proof upon proof that blindness, roaring, thick wind, broken wind, curbs, spavins, ringbones and founder have been bequeathed both by the sire and the dam to the offspring. It should likewise be recollected that, although these blemishes may not appear in the immediate progeny, they frequently will in the next generation."

It is also interesting to note how external marks, skin diseases, deformity, and even accidental deficiencies have been transmitted. There are exceptions—which is a matter for congratulation—but it shews how great the tendency to reproduce the like exists. The amount of suffering, disease, and death which could be prevented by judicious living, can never be estimated. It becomes a serious estimate to know how much epidemics of crime, personal responsibility in violation of law, unbiassed volition, and moral turpitude depend on causes beyond the control of the individual. Free agency is given to all in a greater or less degree, but, in no two of the sons or daughters of Adam is it alike powerful and unshackled.

It will be seen then that what is true in respect to physical and intellectual reproduction is also none the less true of the moral nature as far as tendencies, propensities and desires go. The volition may be strong enough to counteract them, but they may, and do often clog the progress towards morality in thought and good conduct. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals" truly says: "There are men whose whole lives are spent in *willing* one thing and *desiring* the opposite."

The man whose progenitors were not habitual drunkards, and who has consequently no taste for intoxicating liquors, can claim no particular virtue in abstaining from the intoxicating cup, but the man in whom has been transmitted a taste for it may be obliged to maintain a heroic struggle all his life against the temptation. The same is true of all our moral instincts, and those who judge harshly of a fallen brother or a degraded sister can never be competent arbiters unless they can see the secret springs of action. Dr. Elam says in "A Physician's Problems," "that all the passions appear to be distinctly hereditary; anger, fear, envy, jealousy, libertinage, gluttony, drunkenness;—all are liable to be transmitted to the offspring, especially if both parents are alike affected; and this, as has often been proved, not by force of example or education merely, but by direct constitutional inheritance."

The sad truth is seen among the living and the dead. "Our fathers have sinned, and are not; and we have borne their iniquities." The silver lining in the dark cloud is, that although this heritage may descend to the third or fourth generation, the laws of health re-assert themselves throughout all time, to bring order out of confusion. Did this upward tendency not exist, we might despair of mankind recovering a lost estate, but it is an incentive to virtue and well-doing that ever struggles to gain the mastery, and every victory won are influences which not only assure us of easier triumphs in the future, but they also remove stumbling-blocks out of the way of those who come after.

Dr. Elam truthfully says: "In one we have an impulsive nature, in which, between the idea and the act, there is scarcely an interval; in another, the proneness to yield to temptation of any kind—a feeble power of resistance, inherited either from the *original* or the *acquired* nature of the parent; in the third we have an imbecile judgment; in a fourth, an enfeebled vacillating will; in a fifth, or in all, a conscience by nature or habit torpid, and all but dormant. All these are the normal representatives of an unsound parentage; and all are *potentially* the parents of an unsound progeny; in all is moral liberty weakened; in all is responsibility not an absolute but a relative idea."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes pithily and ironically puts the position of human judgment in this way:—"It is singular that we recognize all the bodily defects that unfit a man for military service, and all the intellectual ones that limit his range of thought; but always talk at him as though all his moral powers were perfect. Some persons talk about the human will as if it stood on a high look-out, with plenty of light and elbow-room,

reaching to the horizon. Doctors are constantly noticing how it is tied up and darkened by inferior organization, by disease, and all sorts of crowding interferences, until they begin to look upon Hottentots and Indians—and a good many of their own race, too—as a kind of self-conscious blood-clocks, with very limited power of self-determination; and they find it as hard to hold a child accountable, in any moral point of view, for inherited bad temper or tendency to drunkenness, as they would to blame him for inherited gout or asthma. Each of us is only the footing-up of a double column of figures that goes back to the first pair. Every unit tells, and some of them are *plus* and some *minus*. If the columns don't add up right, it is commonly because we can't make out all the figures."

Ribot, an eminent French author on heredity, alleges two causes as among the chief at work in cases where the law of transmission does not obviously manifest itself. The first is the disproportion of an initiatory force to the amount of energy it may liberate or direct, as in the slight agencies by which fires are lit or explosions set off. The accidental surroundings of a mother before the birth of her child may affect it for life in a way altogether disproportionate to the forces at work. The second cause which often tends to obscure evidence of heredity is the transformation in development of characteristics which are the same at root. Thus, a consumptive father has a son who suffers from rheumatism or paralysis. Here the transmission has simply been that of a feeble constitution which gives way in the first circumstances of severe trial and takes these or kindred forms. —*Science Monthly*, January, 1879.

A very superficial student of the human constitution cannot fail to observe that although there is this transmitted general uniformity, there is also a striking diversity. The sameness has been continued at least during historic, and even prehistoric times. If Cuvier is to be believed, cats, dogs, apes, oxen, and many kinds of birds found in the catacombs are similar to those of our own day, and the Egyptian mummy of a man of four thousand years ago does not differ in structure, outline and proportion, from the man of to-day. This unchanged general sameness is interesting, in shewing that with fair play nature will be true to its original. It is the futile efforts of this original power to reproduce its like, because of rebellion in its domain, which causes the anarchy in this confederation of forces. The engine may be well constructed, and able to generate much steam, but if the safety-valve is dangerously poised, the governor improperly hung, and the balance wheel out of proportion, the strength of the engine is greatly wasted and impeded. So in man each one is controlled by different forces expended in varied ways to the disadvantage of the motive power. The influence of this law might be put in this way for illustration. It may be supposed that three culprits were selected at random for committing a like crime under precisely similar circumstances. Were it possible for us to get behind the external acts and see the motives and tendencies which impelled each, it would be found that no two did the unlawful deeds under exactly similar impulses. Assuming 100 to be the standard of a normal man, it might be found that the inherited propensity of each to do evil would be hypothetically 82, 76, 40. The resisting power of each against the doing of certain things, and the impelling momentum of volition to do others diametrically opposite, might be supposed to stand in some such relation. It follows, then, that the crime of him who had the more powerful stimulus for good, and the less constitutional incubus to deter, would, in the eye of omniscience, be much more guilty than the poor creature whose volition would be so largely dominated over and hedged round by hindrances no mortal may know. This inequality needs no argument to prove it, for in a greater or less degree it enters into the experience of everyone. Law deals out to the three equal penalties, their infliction being based on external acts, yet their actual guilt would comparatively be very unequal. For the last year and a half an epidemic of murder and other atrocities have been sweeping over this Province, and any one who has inquired into the history of each transgressor of law will be struck with the different circumstances which have surrounded each, anterior to the perpetration of the crime. The family history, the education by precept and example, the wilfulness uncurbed, the vicious license unrestrained, the natural perversity, and the inherited tendencies so different in each, shew how much one man has to contend against to resist crime more than another, and to what extent the judgment and moral sense of each is warped by these underlying forces.

"'Tis with our judgment as our watches; none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

It is easy to be understood then, that if natural traits are thus so readily reproduced in offspring, it needs no stretch of imagination to conceive that the same law in operation in disease means the deterioration of the whole man in himself and his succession. There is a lineage of disease as truly as there is a legacy of health, there is a bequest of moral or immoral qualities as surely as a devise of mental excellency. Dr. Dugdale, of New York, traced by reliable records the individual history of each of the descendants of one Margaret Jukes, and throughout six generations, from this mother sprang 709 persons, every one of whom were either idiots, murderers, thieves, robbers, or prostitutes. Criminal statistics are full of such examples. The same tendency to procreate its kind in certain forms of disease is seen on every hand, especially in lunatic asylums. This persistent proneness would soon become extinct if its cumulative and exciting cause would only cease; because the human system is always struggling towards health. This vital effort would in the end conquer the enemy by "a survival of the fittest," were it not for the constant reinforcements of weakly acquired or inherited constitutions, brought into existence by ill-assorted marriages, vicious habits, fast living, and general violations of the laws of health. The epileptic, the consumptive, the scrofulous, the syphilitic and the insane marry without knowledge or reflection, and, as a result, fill our hospitals, asylums and prisons with their degenerate progeny, or bequeath to them a brood of ailments which make a fruitful soil for a crop of deteriorated constitutions, which to the unhappy victims of parental folly, make life not worth living for. The lower animals are carefully assorted and mated because it pays to raise superior herds of domestic production, but no pains is taken to elevate, ennoble, and improve physically, mentally, socially and morally the human race by taking rational steps to eradicate this evil. Morality rightly forbids law to interpose its arm in this matter, because of the freedom of choice which must be allowed to the subject, but here is a plague spot to root out, against which moral suasion might be used with good effect. It would be startling to say how much indiscreet marriages lie at the root of our social vices and national sins. The friends of humanity—more especially parents—might by judicious advice and discreet exposure of consequences following rash selection, do more for their children and generations yet unborn, than were they to endow them with the richest legacies. The heathen Chinese reward the parents of great men, thus having regard to this law—we shower honours on, it may be, their worthless descendants.

Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" says, "In giving way for all to marry that will, too much liberty and indulgence in tolerating all sorts, there is a vast confusion of breeds and diseases, no family secure, no man almost free from grievous infirmity or other when no choice is had, but still the eldest must marry; or, if rich, be they fools or dizzards, lame or maimed, unable, intemperate, dissolute, exhaust through riot, as it is said, they must be wise and able through inheritance; it comes to pass that our generation is corrupt, we have many weak persons, both in body and mind, many feral diseases raging amongst us, crazed families, our fathers bad, and we are like to be worse."

Esquirol says that hereditary insanity exists among the rich to the extent of one-half, and among the poor one-third. One of the superintendents of the Bicetre has investigated this matter for a number of years, and he believes that in the aggregate at least seventy-five *per cent.* of cases of insanity arise from this cause. Several eminent jurists go farther and say that all cases must have a hereditary tendency. These are doubtless extreme views, but they show how strongly impressed acute observers are with the wide-spread influence of parental transmission, too often arising from ill-judged alliances.

Dr. Winn, an English physician of note, who has given a great deal of attention to this subject, summarizes the great jeopardy those run who thoughtlessly form marital alliances, without having respect to these laws of descent:

I. If there is a constitutional taint in either father or mother, on both sides of the contracting parties, the risk is so great, as to amount almost to a certainty, that their offspring would inherit some form of disease.

II. If the constitutional taint is only on one side either direct or collateral through uncles or aunts, and the contracting parties are both in good bodily health the risk is diminished one-half and healthy offspring *may* be the issue of the marriage.

III. If there have been no signs of constitutional disease for a whole generation, we

can scarcely consider the risk materially lessened, as it so frequently reappears after being in abeyance for a whole generation. If two whole generations have escaped any symptoms of hereditary disease, we may fairly hope that the danger has passed, and that the morbid force has expended itself.

It is a pity that the senseless modesty of this prudish age forbids the use of the plainest language, and the most pointed epithets in dealing with this delicate subject. The public attention is not sufficiently directed to it. The physical, mental, and moral well-being of society, it seems, must become secondary to the unions which bring wealth, social position, and worldly honours to an ill-matched pair. This fondness of shoddy and show, of tinsel and tawdry, of pelf and power, sinks all other considerations. The cold-blooded considerations, the wily conspiracies, the well-laid baits to entrap heirs and heiresses because of, and solely for, the well-filled purses, would give the material for the saddest chapter in the world's history. Many of these perquisites are not to be despised, were our subject matter made the first article of matrimonial law, next to pure affection for a worthy object.

It is not to be forgotten that important as physical health is, society needs other conditions than the purely bodily and intellectual to ensure happiness. The emotions, desires and affections, must be taken into consideration. Their controlling power is great, and, if well directed, beneficial. Unfortunately this is not always the case. These, in active exercise, often spurn advice and brook no control. Affection will not wait to calmly consider consequences. Emotion will excite the most wary at times to do ill-advised and hasty things upon which hinge untold results. Cupid is blind, and reason is too often thrown away on his equally sightless followers. These impulses are often among the sweetest experiences of human life, if guided by discretion and judgment. If such were always the case, much misery could be avoided and many sorrows unknown. The world is a vast hospital to-day, and will be to the third and fourth generation, principally because of ill-adjudged marriages, with all their dread heritage of misery. The redeeming feature is, that when such unions take place judicious living and intelligent obedience to nature's behest may do much to avert untoward results to themselves and their posterity. The vitiated system always makes gallant efforts to recuperate from its fallen condition, if seconded by intelligent conduct and habit. If the combustibles which are consuming vitality can be quenched, the fire would soon die out for want of fuel. The other alternative is extinction from the hydra-headed diseases which follow in the train of marriages begun in folly, continued in vicious riot, ruinous indulgence, and ending in life-long misery, an early grave, or insanity. This is the rule; let not the exception lure to risk exemption from a general law. The results are too momentous to be lightly considered, and strong affection alone will not be an excuse for a dangerous experiment. If such a choice and consummation will overcome all such formidable obstacles, then is it a Christian duty to so live that the avenging sword may be turned aside by that temperance of life, that moderation of desires, that reasonableness of conduct which may also sheath its keen edge and blunt its incisive sharpness for all time to come.

WORRY IN LIFE.

Worry in business or other annoyances, whose name is legion, cause loss of appetite, want of sleep, restlessness, nervousness, general physical prostration, low spirits, and all the brood of ills which flow from them. One member of a family being in this condition, and who carries evidence of it in his face and conduct will unsettle the comfort of all with whom he comes in contact. It need scarcely be said that the probability is, children of such a family being possessed of a like organization, which was possibly at one time evanescent, but now fixed will by inheritance spread the evil influence. These depressors of vital energy may drive the possessors of these demons into insanity, even, in the first instances, or what is more often the case the parents thus affected may beget children with an insane tendency. The excitement of fretfulness, vicious habits, intemperance, or fast living become then in such only the burning match cast into a magazine in which the explosive powder needs only this condition of excitation to rouse latent power and spread wreck and ruin. This cause of insanity is much greater than is generally imagined.

When the history of patients for whom admission is asked, and given by friends is scanned, the answers to the questions as to insanity among relatives are often found to be evaded, unless the cases had become so clearly such, that concealment would be of no avail. They will readily acknowledge that such and such relatives were "eccentric," or "queer" or "odd," or "unusually susceptible of strange nervous turns," or "violent in temper without cause," and a dozen other phrases equally equivocal but significant to a student of physical conditions and psychical results.

By cross examination of friends, it is often found that many such in collateral branches have evidenced at some time loss of mental equilibrium to a greater extent than the official documents aver. It would be safe under the Asylum Returns on Hereditary Insanity to add at least one-fourth more than is usually done. It is often not difficult in these inquiries to trace the first fruits of this terrible malady through the conditions brought about from our high pressure civilization. The race of life throughout the more advanced countries of Christendom in the periodic business upheavals; the sacrifices of necessary comforts for show and parade; the hot-house growth in forcing unduly young intellects; the exciting trade and professional rivalries; the periodic political excitement; the domestic troubles; the vitiating public and private offences against physical law, and the countless artificial modes of life, drive myriads of the best and the worst citizens into insanity. Many might have avoided this untoward result by the ordinary exercise of prudence, but others have a life-long struggle against the budding of that fatal seed of constitutional tendency, which only needs such favourable conditions to fructify in the blood, bringing disaster to themselves and entailing the like proneness to the innocents who may come after them, even to the third and fourth generation.

The causes of worry are many in a civilized community, with its conventional usages, and which are not known in savage or semi-barbarous life. A man is wealthy and his family is surrounded by all the display and comforts which money can give. By business reverses his riches are swept away in a day. The shock to wounded vanity from the deprivation of luxuries and the loss of social caste topple the reason over in some mentally weak members of the family. The exquisites of the Lord Dundreary style, or the belles of fashionable circles find their source of revenue for frivolities suddenly cut off, and thus unexpectedly become deprived of their only heaven upon earth. The light head is staggered at the possibilities of poverty and its train of unpleasant experiences. These butterflies of the sunshine cower before the storm, and having in too many instances no reserve force of mental stability to withstand reverses, become morose, gloomy, cynical, melancholy, or finally maniacal under the trial.

The bold speculator risks his all on an expected rise in stocks or in a commercial venture, and possibly loses both fortune and reason. The miser hoards up his wealth throughout life's best years wifeless, childless, friendless, and often in the last stage of his cheerless history becomes changed to a reckless squanderer, to the ruin of his treasure and his wits. The monomania of useless saving is followed by the senseless expenditure of what was once treasured up for the love of it. The man of powerful physique and active brain, who never knows what it is to feel tired, keeps all his energies at full pressure throughout the best days of his manhood, suddenly feels languor, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, and low-spiritedness come over him like a bird of evil omen. He is startled at the change, and may halt in the midst of his feverish haste to reach the goal of his ambition, thereby saving himself, or make spasmodic efforts to only bring ruin on himself by the vain attempt.

There is a pregnant source of mental and physical deterioration which, in a secondary way, seriously affects the adult population as well as the youth of our land. It is the senseless mental over-strain to which the school-children are subjected. Any one can perceive (if such will take the trouble to look) how this is brought about. An examination of the list of studies required of children and youths up to the age of twenty-one and beyond it in our schools and universities, shews that no young and growing brain can overtake the work laid out for it without great and permanent injury to this delicate and complex organ. Children are put in the worst ventilated houses which can be found in the country, and these too often are literally crammed with them. In this foul air they must study for hours at a time. Evening brings no relaxation for them, for a task need

ing several hours' study must be done before bed-time, or early in the morning, and this becomes a dreary uninviting round "from weary chime to chime." Besides the four elementary studies, a smattering of almost every other branch of learning is required from mere children. They successfully or vainly endeavour, according to their strength, to overcome these daily burdens and obstacles to health, by a constant effort which produces mental tension. The result is, many never recover from the struggle during the remainder of a lengthy life. Night and day, except a few hours of sleep, from the age of seven up to manhood or womanhood, the susceptible and tender brain is on the rack, and this strain is at a time when only moderate exercise is healthy to this impressive organ. The brain must, like the rest of the body, in its early days gather tone, fibre and capacity, for the great struggle of life. The young are not permitted to do hard manual work because of the tenderness of the body, until maturity is almost reached, but the most important organ of our physical system is urged onwards to the utmost extent of its powers from babyhood upwards. The weary head is filled with all kinds of knowledge, which in former times was wisely judged to belong to the colleges. The small hill of science has become a veritable Andes, over which all young scholars must climb to reach the goal of certified proficiency. Not only so, but the bias, diversities, and natural aptitudes of individuals are not provided for in youth. The same programme of studies is laid down for all. One may have a facility in and a liking for mathematics, another for classics, a third for natural philosophy, and a fourth for mechanics only, yet no provision is made for these differences of mental constitution. A partial solution is attempted in our colleges by a system of option, but this plan to meet this difficulty does not exist in the lower grades of learning. It needs no prophet to see that this hot-house growth, in a foul atmosphere and a uniform system of forced training, with long hours of study, mean nervousness, lassitude, periodic headaches, a lax, prostrated physical and mental system. A tendency to and an invasion of insanity may end the chapter of blunders, especially if a hereditary predisposition exists. A visit to any of the schools of Toronto needs only be made to convince anyone that the flabby muscles, bleached faces, weak and fluctuating pulses, languid movements, even in the play-ground, and the weary attempts to learn lessons, are not much like the buoyant responses of nature in healthy children. Such are the recuperative powers of the body, that it will in a majority of cases come off victorious against a legion of such foes, yet, an alarming section of the rising generation thus educated carry into after life, in some form of nervous or brain disorder, the effects of the prevailing ignorance and persistent efforts to produce a precocious race by a short cut, and this in spite of ruined constitutions. As a rule, the children who carry off all the prizes and are pointed to as models by admiring friends, are too often taxing with compound interest the present at the expense of the future. In this age of wide-spread knowledge it is vain for any one to attempt to overtake even the outlines during an ordinary lifetime, and it is far better for ordinary mortals to seek excellency in a few things, than to injure health by a vain attempt to acquire universal knowledge.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that want of moderate mental exercise is as deleterious to the brain, as is want of physical exertion to other parts of the body. Slothfulness may not be so productive of brain disease as over-work is, yet it will lead to many complications conducive to ill-health, and this weakening condition is always followed by a brood of troubles. Laziness and constant ease is not that unmixed good so commonly supposed. It is far better to wear out than to rust out. Moderate work leads to health, idleness begets nervousness, want of sleep, loss of appetite, a flabby constitution, dyspepsia and all their train of mental depression and melancholy, just as worry and over-work will. Danger always lies in the extremes of everything. Osgood has truthfully sung :

"Labour is life : 'tis the still water faileth ;
Idleness ever despaireth, bewaileth ;
Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth ;
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon,
Play the sweet keys, would'st keep them in tune."

It is the harmony of man in his whole being with one accord keeping time in accordance with natural law, which brings health. The pendulum of life must ever swing, but it is for us to see that it vibrates neither too fast, too far, nor too slow. Dr O. W.

Holmes says: "Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of the Resurrection." Many of us drive this time-piece much faster than the Maker intended, and long before these years have passed over our heads our own follies and vices have put to "silence the clicking of the terrible escapement of thought we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads." The clergyman who studies, writes, speculates and puzzles his head day after day over theological dogmas, becomes a bleached, dyspeptic, nervous invalid, incased in books and within the four walls of a gloomy library from year to year without fresh air and proper exercise; such a man is an unconscious suicide at middle age, or at least a confirmed hypochondriac. It is called a dispensation of Providence, when its proper name would be self-destruction. The lawyer burns his midnight oil over law books, and racks his brain for arguments to sustain a client's cause; the bank clerk turns himself into a calculating machine and for a life-time concentrates his thoughts on columns of figures; the medical man throughout a laborious life of practice is at all hours—night and day—anxious about some critical case on his hands; the merchant watches his sales and the markets every day with feverish anxiety; all classes in the *hurry scurry* of life are shortening the lifetime by hastening the clock's movements. A candle which is burning at both ends is soon consumed. Periodic rest is the cure.

When considering this matter of high-pressure living it would have been interesting to know what class of the community suffers the most.

In looking over and tabulating Asylum returns to ascertain if the rural population were as subject to insanity as were those of the towns and cities, in the latter of which existed the greatest mental activity and business anxiety, it was found impossible to form a just estimate, on account of the unequal distribution of Asylum Districts, from which the insane population were drawn. Some Asylums were only for cities, and exclusively for the paupers. In these localities the rich and well-to-do are sent to private or public paying Asylums either at home or in other districts. These consequently could not be considered in the estimate according to population. Other Asylums draw their population partly from the city and partly from the country, often largely from the one or other. In the returns made of the residency of such they were often found to be fallacious because of ignorance, negligence or interest. Even when the whole returns of all the Asylums are taken, they are unsatisfactory, because the purely agricultural class is the only one on which could be based any reliable data. The country merchants, mechanics, professional men, and such like in small towns and villages cannot be properly classified as rural, and even if this were done, on account of the fluctuating nature of these inhabitants being at one time of the city and at another of the country, no correct estimate could be made. The competition among them is equally sharp, and causes as many anxieties as of larger communities, hence no fair comparison with purely city population can be calculated with an approximate degree of certainty. For example, Toronto cannot be fairly chargeable with all the insane who are found within its borders, for, if so, about one-third of all the insane put in this Asylum since its opening would have belonged to this city. While this is true, an approximation can be made, and as far as can be judged by averages, it seems evident that the cities take the lead in this respect, but wherever found, those who are exposed to great mental activity arising from any form of trouble, social, domestic or financial, are very liable to insanity, other conditions being favourable for the invasion. Reasonable exercise of body and mind is healthy, but it is the over-strain which brings premature physical deterioration and mental decay.

INTEMPERANCE.

In my Report of last year it was found necessary to take a stand against the extreme and weakly supported views of amateur medical converts, who condemned *in toto* the use of alcohol as a *medicine*, and at the same time were loud in their praises of far more dangerous drugs. My opinions were asked for and freely given, because experience had taught me in the practice of both methods during 20 years how beneficial spirits were in the treatment of some diseases, and how preferable they were in many cases to opium or hydrate chloral as a sedative in such forms of insanity as melancholia and acute mania with exhaustion. It was shown how illogical and, in medical experience, fallacious to extract

proofs of the chemico-physiological effects of alcohol from its action *on healthy persons*. Of course those medical men who use it in any case, in any form, or in any degree, cannot condemn it as a medicine, and must allow each physician to use his discretion as to the *when, why and how*. The statistical and other proofs adduced were shewn to be overwhelmingly in favour of spirit treatment.

At the same time no one can ignore the evidences seen on every hand of the terrible effects of drunkenness, and the bad results which flow from the drinking usages of society. Like any other drug it is not only not necessary in health, but injurious. No well person is in need of any such beverage. Its ravages are seen in every community, and the victims who are tied to the chariot wheel of this dominant appetite, like willing captives being led to destruction, can be counted by the millions annually. The misery, degradation and crime of which it is the direct cause is appalling. One result of its deleterious effects is insanity: not perhaps to the extent we are led to believe, but it is a sufficiently potent factor to alarm any who have the well-being of society at heart. From childhood upwards we have all heard platform orators give statistics of such fearful significance on this point as would make the youthful mind shudder with horror. It needed the observation of after years to modify these views to some extent at least, and credit to fervid eloquence, joined with good intentions, much of the over-wrought exuberance of these well-meaning social reformers. The truth is bad enough without embellishments, and no great reformation is ever advanced by exaggeration. One of the chief arguments adduced was, that at least three-fourths of all the insane became such from drunkenness. Opinions of distinguished medical men are continually quoted in support of this statement. Few statistics are given to substantiate this view. Anxious to reach the truth on this point as far as Toronto Asylum is concerned, every name and cause of insanity since March 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1879, have been examined in respect to causes with the following results. My predecessor carefully checked off all the admissions up to 1872, and the admissions of years since that have been individually noted to the present time. Nothing has been left to guess-work or averages.

There were admitted into the Asylum from July 1st, 1853, to Oct. 1st, 1879—3,837 patients. Of that number there were classified in their histories:

Temperate.....	3,342
Intemperate.....	387
Unknown causes.....	108
Total number.....	3,837

It will be seen that 9.48 *per cent.* is the proportion of drunkards—reported as such—to the whole population for this long period of over twenty-six years. It is, no doubt, true that among those in whom the cause was said to be unknown are some who became insane from the immoderate use of spirits. Yet, as an offset, many are reputed to have become insane from drinking, in whom this intemperance was only a result of the disease, and not a cause in any sense. The first indications might be an intense craving for strong drink, and in this way the condition of such is analogous to the victims of pyromania, kleptomania, and many other manias well known to students of insanity. Tuke says: "I have calculated the percentage of cases caused by intemperance in the Asylums of England and found it to be about twelve."

Taking for granted that the proportional estimate, based on our returns, is approximately correct, it is a serious factor among the causes of insanity. Ten *per cent.* of all our insane sent to madhouses by reason of undue indulgence in that which is worse than useless to a well person! What is to be done to stop this growing evil? Moral suasion has done much to mould public opinion in favour of total abstinence; but influence, lecturing and example will never eradicate entirely an active vice, fostered by law and pampered by social usages. Circumscribed local prohibition can do little, because of the impossibility of efficiently enforcing the law in a small section of country. General prohibition can be the only radical cure, if properly enforced. Unfortunately, Canada is, geographically, badly situated to carry into effect a prohibition law. From ocean to ocean our

settled portions are virtually a thin line on the margin of the United States, and unless our neighbours adopted the same law, it would be impossible to enforce a statute which would be so obnoxious to a very active portion of our population, and the violation of which, along our extended frontier, would be a paying speculation to the thousands who would respect neither law nor morality. In the meantime, we have to deal with the drunkards who are in our midst. Lunatic Asylums are not the places for them, and costly retreats, into which the poor cannot find refuge, will not meet the exigencies of to-day. Hereditary drunkards must have the curse removed from them or they from it. The former is not likely to be done at present; the latter may be carried out under Government supervision. The reformation of such is not absolutely hopeless, but the chances of recovery are not many; yet it is the duty of the State to aid such in their efforts to reform, and if this be impossible, then it is equally incumbent to put them out of the way to injure themselves or others. There is greater hope for the drunkards of acquired habits, and if all such, who had become habitual inebriates, were, by law, confined for at least one year in a hospital provided for them, a goodly percentage might again become valuable citizens and useful members of community, with strength of will to resist the besetting sin.

Nor is the immediate injury done by a drunkard to himself, his family and community the worst feature of the case. What was in him an acquired habit often becomes in some of the children a disease. If a child inherits to a great extent the constitution and individual peculiarities of one parent, with no strongly marked traits of the other to counterbalance them, the probabilities are that dipsomania will be the lot of some unfortunate member of that family not thus protected, unless moral influence and early habits of abstinence have kept in check the sleeping demon. We see those objects of pity in every community; they may not drink incessantly, but, like other forms of intermittent insanity, the paroxysms come on at stated times of more or less duration. Between these outbreaks little or no desire for strong drink may prevail; there may be even disgust, and for months no great craving may be felt. At last it takes possession of the man, and when such is the case nothing short of personal restraint could stop the debauch. Shame, self-respect, loss of position, pecuniary waste, the influence of family and friends, deprivation of social standing, nor any other motive will have any potency to stop such an one in his mad career. He is prepared to become a pariah, a slave, a serf, and do the meanest and most menial things, if drink cannot be procured in any other way. Looking at this vice on any of its sides, every well-wisher of society must be struck by the enormity of its evil. The police-court records appal when we see the number of "drunks" sent to prison in all our cities. The periodic Assizes record the crimes of many a drunken maniac. Untold households have secret histories of beloved members who have been led to destruction by the fascinating cup. This upas tree grows luxuriantly in our soil; this syren sits at the street corners and lures to destroy. *Ten per cent.* of the inmates of our asylums are the victims of this subtle agency of incarnate deviltry. Are there never to be any mercy-drops from this lowering cloud? Is there never to be cast a pencil of light across this shadow from the dark mountains?

CROPS.

The field crops of potatoes and oats have been very good. The garden products as a whole have not been as productive as was at first expected; especially is this the case with the corn, the mangold wurtzel, carrots and small fruits. The apple crop is very light. We procured the old Palace Ground, skirting our south wall, late in the spring, and after rooting out a number of the trees, which were in the way of cultivation, the ground was ploughed up and seeded with potatoes, oats, and western corn for fodder. The soil of this newly acquired field of 18 acres is principally composed of heavy clay loam of good quality, but will require under draining and manuring to put it in a proper state for successful cultivation.

At the market prices when valued in September, the farm of 130 acres, under cultivation, produced crops to the value of \$12,571.33.

Last year the yield was worth \$14,542.66.

This is a very good return for the acreage. Our principal crops are roots—seeing we have the labour—and of course these make much larger returns per acre than grains possibly could yield. Had we adopted the usual plan our potato crop would have been ruined by the industrious bugs, in spite of our efforts to pick them off by hand. As a last resort, Paris green was used with good effect. It need scarcely be added that the utmost care was taken to put it only in the hands of those who were careful in using it. The crop is excellent, and $29\frac{1}{2}$ acres have yielded 5,500 bushels. At the Industrial Exhibition the first prize was procured for Garnet Chillies, and the second prize for Early Rose. (Four prizes were secured for flowers). The value of the crop this year is not as much as last year. The yield is larger, but in the end of September when the estimate was made of prices, the market value was lower this year than was that of last year. The potato crop is that which we depend most on, as it is a staple article for consumption. Our yield of this root promises to be sufficient for consumption, unless the rot sets in after it is housed.

CHURCH SERVICE.

Service has been carried on with great regularity, and it is but seldom that we have missed having two services every Sunday. This speaks volumes for the ministers who have so kindly lent their time and energies in the prosecution of a good work. Many of the patients look upon the service as the event of the week, and in the majority of cases prove attentive listeners. It is pleasing to notice that the greater number of the city clergymen respond to the call so readily.

The following is the list of those ministers who officiated :—

Morning Service.

Rev. J. H. McCallum.
 “ R. Harrison.
 “ G. Whitaker.
 “ Algernon Boys.
 “ A. J. Broughall.

Rev. J. D. Cayley.
 “ A. M. Ballard.
 “ C. H. Mockridge.
 “ F. J. S. Groves.
 “ W. Jones.

Afternoon Service.

Rev. Dr. Caven.
 “ Prof. McLaren.
 “ Prof. Gregg.
 “ D. J. Macdonnell.
 “ D. R. Winder.
 “ Dr. Castle.
 “ J. C. Antliff.
 “ R. Wallace.
 “ J. Denovan.
 “ Dr. Reid.
 “ Dr. Topp.
 “ D. Mitchell.
 “ John Hogg.

Rev. S. J. Hunter.
 “ J. B. Clarkson.
 “ W. Briggs.
 “ Dr. Rose.
 “ John Smith.
 “ J. M. Cameron.
 “ G. M. Milligan.
 “ J. B. Silcox.
 “ H. D. Powis.
 “ A. Gilray.
 “ E. M. C. Botherill.
 “ Dr. Potts.
 “ S. A. Dyke.

LIST OF AMUSEMENTS.—WINTER OF 1878 AND 1879.

Concert by Choir of Holy Trinity. Concert by Choir of Old St. Andrew's. Concert by Choir of St. James' Cathedral. Concert by Choir of Cooke's Church. Concert by Pupils of De la Salle Institute. Concert by Choir of Berkeley Street Methodist Church. Concert by Choir of St. Patrick's. Concert by Choir of Elm Street Methodist Church. Concert by Choir of British Methodist Episcopal Church. Concert by Choir of Queen Street Methodist Church. Concert by Choir of St. Anne's. Concert by Choir of St. Paul's (Catholic). Concert by Choir of Church of the Redeemer. Two Concerts by the

Choir of Dundas Street Methodist Church. Two Concerts by Band of Hope. Concert by Choir of St. George's. Concert by Choir of Sherbourne Street Methodist Church. Two Concerts by Strachan Street Choral Union. Concert by Choir of St. Bartholomew. Concert by Choir of St. Mary's. Concert by Parkdale Musical Union. Dramatic Entertainment by the Parkdale Dramatic Club. Dramatic Entertainment by I. C. B. U., No. 11. Musical Evening, Prof. Lubar's Quadrille Band. Two Dramatic Entertainments by Officers of Asylum. Concert by Asylum Band. In addition to this a dance was held every Friday night during the winter months.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

In summer the patients are treated to an occasional pic-nic and dance. Croquet is extensively indulged in by the ladies, and cricket by the gentlemen.

Through the kindness of the Directors of the Industrial Exhibition, more than a hundred of our patients visited the Crystal Palace during the time of the fair, and they were highly delighted with the outing. As usual the entertainments have proved a great boon and were always appreciated. Ward life is so monotonous that the weekly concert in the winter time is looked forward to with the most pleasant anticipations, and I am sure if those persons who so kindly come here to amuse our inmates could hear the appreciative remarks made, they would be amply repaid for their trouble, and these remarks have all the more value as they are genuine. We have received many weekly newspapers free, and I have to thank the proprietor of the *Toronto Telegram* for twelve copies of his newspaper which have been received daily. Newspapers are always acceptable and well read. Patients, like sane people, hunger for news.

LIBRARY.

Our library has been well patronized during the year. Three thousand eight hundred books have been taken out and mostly read. The periodicals received have been bound and added to the stock. On the whole light literature is mostly sought after, but quite a number read history, travels and biography.

It is a matter for congratulation that few changes have taken place among the *employés* during the year. The necessity which sometimes arises requiring prompt dismissal is not a pleasant one, and it is only when a strict sense of duty requires it that it is done.

The officers one and all have very efficiently performed their respective duties, and were it not that it might be looked upon as bad taste to organize ourselves into a "Mutual Admiration Society," the names of each might be given who have been the most ardent and zealous in a work which requires so much patience, kindness and judgment to make it a success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending
30th September, 1879.

TABLE No. 1,

Shewing movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th
September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, Oct. 1st, 1878	347	331	678			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	21	3	24			
“ Medical Certificate	42	36	78			
Total number under treatment during year	63	39	102	410	370	780
Discharges during year :—						
As cured	17	17	34			
“ Improved	17	10	27			
“ Unimproved	6	3	9			
Total number of Discharges during year	40	30	70			
Died	22	8	30			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	4		4			
				68	38	106
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept. 1879				342	332	674
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2781	2440	5221
“ “ Discharged	1473	1285	2758			
Died	648	533	1181			
“ “ Eloped	50	11	61			
“ “ Transferred	268	279	547			
				2439	2108	4547
“ “ Remaining, 30th Sept., 1879	342	332	674	342	332	674

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1878, to 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 27th February, 1879.....	354	331	685
Minimum number of patients in residence on the 31st December, 1878.....	338	328	666
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	126336	120630	246966
Daily average population.....	346.12	330.49	676.61

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married.....	28	24	52	1246	1565	2811
Widowed.....						
Single.....	35	15	50	1535	875	2410
Not reported.....						
Total.....	63	39	102	2781	2440	5221
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians.....	18	9	27	626	575	1201
Episcopalians.....	9	13	22	811	701	1512
Methodists.....	17	10	27	456	395	851
Baptists.....	2	4	6	37	21	58
Congregationalists.....	1		1	23	35	58
Roman Catholics.....	6	1	7	612	528	1140
Mennonites.....						
Quakers.....						
Infidels.....						
Other denominations.....	6	1	7	174	156	330
Not reported.....	4	1	5	42	29	71
Total.....	63	39	102	2781	2440	5221
NATIONALITIES.						
English.....	15	11	26	480	393	873
Irish.....	4	5	9	870	811	1681
Scotch.....	3		3	375	346	721
Canadian.....	35	20	55	854	732	1586
United States.....	1	1	2	101	85	186
Other countries.....	1	1	2	92	68	160
Unknown.....	4	1	5	9	5	14
Total.....	63	39	102	2781	2440	5221

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma	1		1	5		5
Brant		1	1	42	41	83
Bruce				14	6	20
Carleton	1		1	58	43	101
Elgin				26	20	46
Essex				17	12	29
Frontenac				94	63	157
Grey	1		1	61	49	110
Haldimand				24	22	46
Halton	3		3	67	56	123
Hastings	3	2	5	55	47	102
Huron		1	1	49	43	92
Kent				21	18	39
Lambton				24	21	45
Lanark				49	39	88
Leeds and Grenville		1	1	53	44	97
Lennox and Addington				20	12	32
Lincoln	2	1	3	92	78	170
Middlesex				69	63	132
Norfolk				15	17	32
Northumberland and Durham	8	2	10	196	162	358
Ontario	3	3	6	92	88	180
Oxford				26	28	54
Peel	2		2	89	78	167
Perth				38	37	75
Peterborough	3	1	4	55	50	105
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward		2	2	24	23	47
Renfrew				3	5	8
Simcoe	1	1	2	100	96	196
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				56	55	111
Victoria	4	1	5	28	26	54
Waterloo		2	2	38	35	73
Welland	1	2	3	40	36	76
Wellington	2	1	3	111	115	226
Wentworth	3	3	6	213	183	396
York	25	15	40	749	696	1445
Muskoka				1	1	2
Not classified				54	15	69
Total	63	39	102	2781	2440	5221

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which Warranted Cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				3		3
Brant				2	2	4
Bruce				4		4
Carleton				10	1	11
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac				4	2	6
Grey	1		1	27	3	30
Haldimand				4	1	5
Halton	1		1	4		4
Hastings				12	8	20
Huron				3		3
Kent				2		2
Lambton				1	1	2
Lanark				7	2	9
Leeds and Grenville				6	2	8
Lennox and Addington				10		10
Lincoln				11	9	20
Middlesex				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham	2		2	28	3	31
Ontario				19	8	27
Oxford				1	4	5
Peel	1		1	17	3	20
Perth				5		5
Peterborough	1		1	15	4	19
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				9	2	11
Victoria	3		3	21	6	27
Waterloo				8	1	9
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				10	3	13
Wentworth	1		1	34	8	42
York	11	3	14	111	54	165
Total admissions	21	3	24	433	147	580

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
4919	Wm. McF.	M	12th Sep., 1877	8th October, 1878	Unimproved.
5050	J. R.	M	21st June, 1878	15th October, 1878	Recovered.
5089	P. C.	M	5th August, 1878	16th October, 1878	Improved.
4860	M. B.	F	14th June, 1877	17th October, 1878	Improved.
4870	M. McG.	F	26th June, 1877	21st October, 1878	Improved.
5041	T. C.	M	3rd June, 1878	24th October, 1878	Recovered.
5194	M. V.	F	31st August, 1878	25th October, 1878	Recovered.
5094	E. N.	F	13th August, 1878	26th October, 1878	Recovered.
4955	J. A. M.	M	11th December, 1877	31st October, 1878	Unimproved.
4747	C. C.	F	7th December, 1876	5th November, 1878	Recovered.
5048	L. C.	F	14th June, 1878	8th November, 1878	Recovered.
5070	S. B.	F	11th August, 1878	11th November, 1878	Unimproved.
5101	J. McK.	M	26th August, 1878	13th November, 1878	Recovered.
5028	J. A. M.	M	8th May, 1878	20th November, 1878	Improved.
5096	J. B.	M	15th August, 1878	20th November, 1878	Improved.
4511	W. C.	M	11th April, 1876	21st November, 1878	Recovered.
5053	A. D.	M	25th June, 1878	25th November, 1878	Recovered.
4996	E. K.	F	29th March, 1878	28th November, 1878	Recovered.
4935	C. H.	F	16th October, 1877	9th December, 1878	Recovered.
5080	B. C.	F	27th July, 1878	12th December, 1878	Recovered.
4733	E. F.	F	18th November, 1876	14th December, 1878	Improved.
4999	P. B. A.	M	2nd April, 1878	14th December, 1878	Improved.
4525	J. C.	M	21st April, 1876	23rd December, 1878	Recovered.
5000	M. B.	F	4th April, 1878	23rd December, 1878	Recovered.
5140	W. U.	M	28th November, 1878	23rd December, 1878	Improved.
5100	J. W. R.	M	1st September, 1878	23rd December, 1878	Improved.
5112	A. A.	F	17th September, 1878	25th December, 1878	Improved.
5122	H. T.	M	9th October, 1878	31st December, 1878	Recovered.
4986	V. McK.	F	22nd February, 1878	7th January, 1879	Improved.
5019	H. McG.	M	28th April, 1878	26th January, 1879	Recovered.
5139	J. S.	M	26th November, 1878	27th January, 1879	Recovered.
5135	A. E.	M	16th November, 1878	3rd February, 1879	Recovered.
5131	C. R.	M	9th November, 1878	13th February, 1879	Improved.
4233	J. B.	F	27th July, 1874	24th February, 1879	Recovered.
5160	A. McK.	M	13th January, 1879	13th March, 1879	Recovered.
5011	M. F.	F	15th April, 1878	13th March, 1879	Improved.
4917	E. P.	F	6th September, 1877	15th March, 1879	Recovered.
5168	J. S.	M	29th January, 1879	8th April, 1879	Improved.
5119	J. S.	M	28th September, 1878	10th April, 1879	Improved.
5170	M. J. B.	F	1st February, 1879	16th April, 1879	Recovered.
5166	R. McC.	F	28th January, 1879	16th April, 1879	Recovered.
5098	G. McG.	M	21st August, 1878	1st May, 1879	Recovered.
5056	R. A. G.	M	27th June, 1878	8th May, 1879	Recovered.
5007	W. K.	M	10th April, 1878	12th May, 1879	Improved.
5149	J. S.	M	14th December, 1878	13th May, 1879	Recovered.
5138	M. E. P.	F	25th November, 1878	21st May, 1879	Recovered.
4912	S. McN	M	29th August, 1877	22nd May, 1879	Recovered.
5152	W. L.	M	23rd December, 1877	11th June, 1879	Recovered.
5136	J. C. G.	M	22nd November, 1878	5th July, 1879	Improved.
5154	J. C.	M	1st January, 1879	8th July, 1879	Improved.
5197	S. S.	M	7th June, 1879	10th July, 1879	Unimproved.
5141	M. H.	F	29th November, 1878	19th July, 1879	Recovered.
5198	H. H. G.	F	8th June, 1879	23rd July, 1879	Recovered.
5081	J. H.	F	27th July, 1878	21th July, 1879	Recovered.
5128	M. J. F.	F	2nd November, 1878	24th July, 1879	Unimproved.
4806	A. A. G.	M	22nd March, 1877	25th July, 1879	Improved.

TABLE No. 5—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
4703	J. C. L.	F.	13th October, 1876.....	3rd August, 1879	Unimproved.
5206	H. A.	F.	23rd July, 1879	13th August, 1879	Recovered.
4758	A. L.	F.	28th December, 1876	15th August, 1879	Improved.
4952	S. U.	M.	5th December, 1877	22nd August, 1879.....	Recovered.
4495	M. McG.	F.	7th April, 1876.....	22nd August, 1879	Improved.
5018	G. T. S.	M.	25th April, 1878	23rd August, 1879	Unimproved.
5174	J. R.	M.	8th February, 1879	25th August, 1879	Improved.
5161	J. W. C.	M.	15th January, 1879	8th September, 1879	Improved.
5887	A. McK.	M.	20th July, 1877	11th September, 1879	Unimproved.
5178	J. A. B.	M.	11th February, 1879	17th September, 1879	Improved.
5091	J. M.	M.	8th August, 1878	17th September, 1879	Improved.
5208	J. W. ..	M. ..	14th August, 1878	19th September, 1879	Unimproved.
5212	M. S.	F.	25th August, 1879	22nd September, 1879	Improved.
5200	J. Mac.	F.	26th June, 1879	29th September, 1879	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence and proximate cause of Death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	C. G.	M. ..	65	October 5, 1878	3	0	11	Senile decay.
2	R. C.	M. ..	61	" 11, 1878	1	1	8	"
3	T. M.	M. ..	43	" 19, 1878	0	3	14	General paresis.
4	F. L.	M. ..	48	November 22, 1878..	1	8	7	"
5	G. McE. ..	M. ..	36	" 26, 1878..	0	2	6	Diarrhoea.
6	G. McK. ..	M. ..	28	" 29, 1878..	0	0	4	General exhaustion.
7	J. R.	F.	63	December 2, 1878 ..	3	1	4	Senile decay.
8	J. B.	M. ..	47	" 2, 1878 ..	0	3	3	General paresis.
9	J. P.	M. ..	51	" 6, 1878 ..	1	5	21	Paralysis.
10	E. H.	F.	52	" 15, 1878 ..	1	7	22	General exhaustion.
11	J. M.	M. ..	77	" 15, 1878 ..	2	3	0	Senile decay.
12	W. B.	M. ..	66	" 18, 1878 ..	0	7	12	General paresis.
13	M. H.	M. ..	47	" 18, 1878 ..	0	3	4	"
14	C. B.	F.	31	January 16, 1879 ...	3	2	26	General exhaustion.
15	M. W.	F.	75	" 16, 1879 ...	0	3	0	Senile decay.
16	J. G.	M. ..	29	" 20, 1879 ...	1	9	29	Latent phthisis.
17	C. W.	M. ..	43	" 29, 1879 ...	7	9	5	Ascites.
18	G. P.	M. ..	42	February 25, 1879 ..	0	0	22	Pleuro-pneumonia.
19	M. Mc.	F.	37	March 7, 1879	2	4	4	Phthisis.
20	M. G.	F.	89	" 9, 1879	2	2	21	Senile decay.
21	J. C.	M. ..	19	" 16, 1879	1	6	18	Latent phthisis.
22	E. McK. ..	F.	24	" 20, 1879	0	0	6	Exhaustion of mania.
23	F. H.	M. ..	42	May 4, 1879	2	10	11	General paresis.
24	W. S.	M. ..	37	" 30, 1879	1	9	6	"
25	C. R.	M. ..	50	July 4, 1879	0	4	14	Suicide by hanging.
26	K. R.	M. ..	26	August 19, 1879	3	3	19	Latent phthisis.
27	C. H.	M. ..	50	" 31, 1879	0	5	23	Exhaustion of mania
28	W. T.	M. ..	54	September 9, 1879 ..	17	8	11	Pleuro-pneumonia.
29	S. S.	F.	58	" 14, 1879 ..	1	3	2	Senile decay.
30	H. S.	M. ..	40	" 27, 1879 ..	3	8	10	General paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Professors of music				7	3	10	10
Book-keepers				15		15	15
Labourers	5		5	669		669	674
Carpenters	3		3	117		117	120
Teamsters				4		4	4
Masons				44		44	44
Farmers	28		28	750	9	759	787
Gardeners	1		1	3		3	4
Harness-makers				9		9	9
Domestics		3	3	5	878	883	886
Tinsmiths	1		1	10		10	11
Grocers				3		3	3
Butchers				16		16	16
Druggists				10		10	10
Millers	1		1	23		23	24
Blacksmiths	1		1	36		36	37
Sailors				22		22	22
Tailors	1		1	59		59	60
Shoemakers				73		73	73
Machinists	1		1	13		13	14
Merchants	1		1	73		73	74
Printers				27		27	27
Painters				21		21	21
Clerks	3		3	103		103	106
Moulders				16		16	16
Jewellers				4		4	4
Coopers				15		15	15
Clergymen	2		2	19		19	21
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Wood-workers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				5		5	5
Cigar-makers				5		5	5
Teachers	2	5	7	43	39	82	89
Barbers				2		2	2
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Housekeepers		2	2		241	241	243
Laundresses					2	2	2
Weavers				12	2	14	14
Seamstresses		1	1		72	72	73
Spinsters (no occupation)					107	107	107
Cooks					6	6	6
No occupation	3	9	12	98	214	312	324
Wives		11	11		529	529	540
Nurses					4	4	4
Milliners					19	19	19
Gentlemen				20		20	20
Ladies		2	2		11	11	13
Inn-keepers				5		5	5
Brewers				9		9	9
Doctors				12		12	12
Students				13		13	13
Bakers	1		1	11		11	12
Peddars				15		15	15
Lawyers				15		15	15
Engineers				15		15	15
Soldiers				5		5	5
Mechanics				23		23	23
<i>Forward</i>	54	33	87	2477	2136	4613	4700

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	54	33	87	2477	2136	4613	4700
Photographers .. .				4		4	4
Others	5	2	7	33	12	45	52
Not stated	2	4	6	192	251	443	449
Hostlers				1		1	1
Hunters				1		1	1
Brickmakers				2		2	2
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders				1		1	1
Sailmakers				1		1	1
Custom-House officers				1		1	1
Clock-cleaners				1		1	1
Glove-makers					1	1	1
Janitors				1		1	1
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Shopkeepers	2		2		1	1	3
Totals	63	39	102	2718	2401	5119	5221

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1879.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				2	8	10			
Religious excitement				5	1	6			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				5		5			
Love affairs, including seduction				1		1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				2		2			
Fright and nervous shocks					2	2			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....				3	1	4			
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Venereal disease.....				13	1	14			
Self-abuse, sexual				1	1	2			
Over-work				1		1			
Sunstroke.....				1		1			
Accident or injury				4	1	5			
Pregnancy					2	2			
Puerperal.....					2	2			
Lactation									
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1			
Uterine disorders									
Brain disease, with general paralysis				1		1			
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1	1	2			
Other forms of brain disease.....				1	3	4			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age									
Fevers					1	1			
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	12	20						
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	8	14						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1						
Unknown	15	8	23						
Total	30	28	58	40	25	65			

TABLE No. 9.
Probational Discharges.

No.	Register No.	Sex.	Date of probational discharge.	Date of expiry of probational discharge.	Initials of patient.	Result.
1	4935	F. ...	9th November, 1878 ..	9th December, 1878 ..	C. H.	Recovered at home — discharged.
2	4733	F. ...	14th November, 1878 ..	14th December, 1878 ..	E. F.	Improved at home — discharged.
3	4999	M. ...	14th November, 1878 ..	14th December, 1878 ..	P. B. A. ...	Improved at home — discharged.
4	5122	M. ...	17th December, 1878 ..	17th January, 1879 ...	H. T.	Recovered at home — discharged.
5	5019	M. ...	26th December, 1878 ..	26th January, 1879 ...	C. H. M. ...	Recovered at home — discharged.
6	5135	M. ...	31st December, 1878 ..	31st January, 1879 ...	A. E.	Recovered at home — discharged.
7	4233	F. ...	24th January, 1879 ..	24th February, 1879 ..	J. B.	Recovered at home — discharged.
8	4969	F. ...	1st February, 1879	1st March, 1879	B. McC. ...	Returned unimproved.
9	4917	F. ...	15th February, 1879 ..	15th March, 1879	E. P.	Recovered at home — discharged.
10	5119	M. ...	10th March, 1879	10th April, 1879	J. S.	Improved at home — discharged.
11	5198	F. ...	23rd June, 1879	23rd July, 1879	H. H. G. ...	Recovered at home — discharged.
12	4703	F. ...	3rd July, 1879	3rd August, 1879	J. C. L.	Unimproved—discharged.
13	5161	M. ...	28th July, 1879	28th August, 1879	J. W. C.	Improved at home “
14	5200	F. ...	11th September, 1879 ..	27th September, 1879 ..	J. M.	Improved at home “
15	5178	M. ...	10th September, 1879 ..	10th October, 1879	J. A. B.	Improved at home “
16	4593	F. ...	24th September, 1879 ..	24th October, 1879	M. A. J. ...	Not yet heard from.

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing Number of Cases and Forms of Restraint which occurred during the Year ending September 30th, 1879.

MALE WARDS.

No. of Ward.	No. of Patients in Ward.	No. of Cases of Restraint.	REMARKS. <i>Forms of Restraint used : Muffs and Wristlets.</i>
4	76	.....	No restraint in 2 years 9 months.
6	56	.....	No restraint for 3 years.
8	56	3	Refractory Ward—Restraint during 2 days only.
12	35	2	One of these patients restrained to prevent the removal of a truss.
14	24	.....	No restraint for several years.
16	35	1	Is only restrained occasionally.
West Hospital..	40	.....	No restraint since occupied.

TABLE No. 10.—*Continued.*

Shewing Number of Cases and Forms of Restraint which occurred during the Year ending September 30th, 1879.

FEMALE WARDS.

No. of Ward.	No. of Patients in Ward.	No. of Cases of Restraint.	REMARKS.
			<i>Forms of Restraint used : Muffs, Camisole, Wristlets, and Strapped to Chair.</i>
3	76	1	Muffs—8 days.
5	56	3	Strapped to chair, to compel rest from continual walking.
7	56	4	Refractory Ward—One with injured leg.
11	35	1	Muffs—11 days.
13	24	2	Mild restraint.
15	35	6	Camisole and muff.
East Hospital..	40	.....	No restraint (chronic cases).

It will be seen that in 365 days, out of the 370 women under treatment during the year, only 17 were restrained, and out of 410 men only six were restrained in any form. All the forms of restraint are of the mildest kind, and strapping to a chair by a belt across the body to prevent walking might scarcely be called restraint. Most of the restraint was only for a few hours at a time. Out of a total of 780 persons, only 23 were deprived of personal liberty for a short time, and principally for tearing their clothes; this averages one every 16 days.

TABLE No. 11.

Clothes made during the Year ending September 30th, 1879.

Articles.	Number Made.	Articles.	Number Made.
Cotton chemises	401	Window-blinds	17
Flannel chemises	137	Drawers (pairs)	5
Cotton shirts	463	Aprons	16
Flannel shirts	107	Rugs	26
Wincey petticoats	86	Covers for quilts	72
Flannel petticoats	123	Sun-bonnets	31
Dresses	313	Table-napkins	6
Tablecloths	14	Tray-napkins	2
Towels	37	Neckties	2
Towels (roller)	15	Attendants' caps	60
Quilts	117	Patients' caps	48
Sheets	258	Potato-nets	5
Pillow-cases	713	Attendants' aprons	46
Pillow-ticks	13	Coats	100
Mattress-ticks	24	Trousers (pairs)	148
Bed-ticks	95	Vests	109
Nightgowns	63	Moleskin suits	19
Socks (pairs)	987	Slippers (pairs)	120
Stockings (pairs)	303		
Wincey jackets	33	REPAIRS—Coats	624
Flannel jackets	3	“ Trousers	728
Print jackets	18	“ Vests	200

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Farm and Garden Produce for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Asparagus	1050 bunches	@ 0 04	42 00
Apples	80 barrels	@ 1 50	120 00
" crab	4 "	@ 1 50	6 00
Beet, blood	120 bushels	@ 0 50	60 00
Beans, Lima	16 "	@ 0 80	12 80
Carrots, garden	150 "	@ 0 40	60 00
" field	9 tons	@ 8 00	72 00
Cucumbers	40 bushels	@ 0 80	32 00
Celery	2,250 roots	@ 0 04	90 00
Currants	4 bushels	@ 2 00	8 00
Cauliflowers	120 heads	@ 0 06	7 20
Citrons	800 "	@ 0 04	32 00
Cherries	5 bushels	@ 2 00	10 00
Cabbage	6,000 heads	@ 0 05	300 00
" red	200 "	@ 0 05	10 00
Grapes	220 lbs.	@ 0 10	22 00
Gooseberries	32 quarts	@ 0 10	3 20
Hay	100 tons	@ 10 00	1,000 00
Lettuce and cress	2,760 bunches	@ 0 04	110 40
Mangold-wurtzel	250 tons	@ 7 00	1,750 00
Onions, green	2,760 bunches	@ 0 03	82 80
" ripe	180 bushels	@ 1 00	180 00
Oats	1,300 "	@ 0 40	520 00
Peas in pod	30 "	@ 0 30	9 00
Potatoes	5,500 "	@ 0 40	2,200 00
Parsnips	250 "	@ 0 50	125 00
Peppers, red	1 "	@ 2 00	1 00
Radishes	136 bunches	@ 0 04	5 44
Rhubarb	850 "	@ 0 06	51 00
Spinach	60 bushels	@ 0 75	45 00
Sweet corn	1,000 ears	@ 0 01	10 00
Strawberries	64 quarts	@ 0 07	4 48
Squash	50 "	@ 0 04	2 00
Tomatoes	235 bushels	@ 0 40	94 00
Turnips	10 tons	@ 9 00	90 00
Vegetable-marrow	50 "	@ 0 05	2 50
Western corn, green feed	170 loads	@ 0 80	136 00
" stalks	30 tons	@ 4 00	120 00
Green feed grasses	140 loads	@ 0 50	70 00
Flowers, seeds and bulbs			112 00
Eggs	214 dozen	@ 0 14	29 96
Milk	14,000 gallons	@ 0 24	3,360 00
Butter	91 lbs.	@ 0 15	13 65
Fowls, killed for use	140 "	@ 0 35	49 00
Pork	13,180 lbs.	@ 5 00	659 90
Hogs, sold			102 00
" stock increase	12 "	@ 2 00	24 00
Straw	75 tons	@ 8 00	600 00
Horses, matured	2 "	Increased value.	50 00
Cow, sold	1 "		30 00
Calves, sold	20 "	@ 0 75	15 00
" matured	2 "	Increased value.	20 00
" increase	1 "		10 00
Total amount			\$12,571 33

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

LONDON ASYLUM, October 1st, 1879.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you the ninth Annual Report of this Asylum.

On the 1st of October, 1878, there were resident at this Asylum 707 patients, of whom 351 were men and 356 were women. During the year from October 1st, 1878, to September 30th, 1879, inclusive, there have been received at this Asylum 168 patients, of whom 80 were men and 88 women, making the total number under treatment during the year just closed 875, 431 men and 444 women. Of these patients, 88 have been discharged during the year (48 men and 40 women); 43 have died (23 men and 20 women); and 2 have escaped, both men, leaving in residence at this date 742 patients, of whom 358 are men and 384 are women. The number of patients discharged as recovered and improved, was 80 (44 men and 36 women); or 47.6 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 875, and the number of deaths 43, so that the death rate for the year was 4.91, which is slightly lower than the death rate last year, viz.: 5.1, but higher than the death-rate of the year before last, which was only 3.8. The deaths of the year were due to diseases of the brain and nervous system, connected with the insanity of the patients, and to old age, phthisis, diarrhœa, etc. We had no deaths from epidemics or preventible causes.

Repairs and Improvements made.

These have been this year very numerous and extensive, and I shall only attempt to give the chief of them. We have fitted up cupboards, shelving in storerooms, a kitchen, etc., etc., at the new Refractory Asylum. Last autumn we graded, under-drained, and sowed with grass the airing courts belonging to this building. This summer the fences have been put up around them. A year ago I planted twenty-five good-sized trees in each of them. These trees have done well, and at present the airing courts are in full use, and are in most excellent order. In a very few years they will be delightfully shaded by the young trees. Last fall and this spring, we finished grading and planting the fourteen-acre field in which the cottages stand. This part of the Asylum is now as handsome as any part of our beautifully-ornamented grounds. We have opened a stairway from the outside to the cellar of the north cottage. Last autumn, I planted clumps of trees in the fields in front of the Asylum, where they had been planted before by Dr. Landor and had died. In the course of the year we have finished removing the stumps from, and grading and draining, the new twenty-acre field belonging to the hundred acres across the sideline, and this field is now in perfect order for cultivation. We have floored the reception-room in the main building, the kitchen and scullery in the west cottage, besides many dormitories, with oak. We are at present engaged in renewing all the back stairs and landings on the male side of the Main Asylum with oak, in place of the old pine floors and stairs, which are worn out. We have altered

all the water-closets on the male side of the Main Asylum, so as to give each of them a separate downpipe and trap, as we did with those on the female side last year. We have made a change in the use of the large associated dining-rooms in the Main Asylum. Each of these rooms used to open into both male and female corridors, and they were each occupied by both men and women. This year I had one of the doors of each dining-room permanently closed, and the other door enlarged to double its former size, and now we use the lower dining-room entirely for women, and the upper entirely for men. We find this to be a very great improvement. The chief male attendant has charge of the dining-room for men, and the chief female attendant of the dining-room for women, and better discipline is maintained than was possible under the old system. We took hot water from the laundry-heater to the scullery and kitchen of the Main Asylum, and removed from the scullery the large agricultural kettles in which we used to heat water. We put a range and steam kettles in the kitchen of the Refractory Asylum, and made all necessary connections. We refitted the steam-pipes to the steam domes of the new boilers at the Refractory Asylum to prevent foaming. We replaced the old small overflow-pipes of all six water-tanks in the Main Asylum with much larger pipes, to prevent them from overflowing and destroying the ceilings, as they were constantly doing. We put in a large hot-water boiler in the north cottage to heat water for bathing the cottage patients, in place of the cast-iron boiler originally supplied, which never answered the purpose very well, and which at last burst. We took out one of our large steam boilers, had it over-hauled and repaired, and put it back in its place. We have finished the new laundry extension, including the setting up of machinery, and provided the same with ventilators. We have made an improvement in the old asylum lock, so that is far less liable to be put out of order, and cannot be picked, and we are gradually replacing those formerly in use with this improved lock. We have repaired the floor of the bakery, the joists of which were decayed, and added to the shelving in the store-room of the same. We reorganized the interior of the large kitchen refrigerator at the Main Asylum, which was originally badly planned and was decaying. We made new and larger porches for the west cottage to correspond with the porches of the new cottages. We have laid out, graded, and gravelled the back yard of the Main Asylum, and this autumn we shall partly sod it and partly seed it, so that in a year or two I hope to have the back premises as orderly and almost as ornamental as the front. The Public Works Department have fitted up the two old wooden coal sheds which stand at each side of the entrance to the barn-yard, one for an ice-house and one for an agricultural implement and waggon shed. This is a very great improvement, for these sheds will now be very useful and quite ornamental, instead of being, as has been the case for some years, very unsightly and quite useless. I propose to utilize the two old ice-houses which will no longer be required as such, one as a lumber-shed for the carpenter and the other as a slaughter-house for the butcher; in the course of the autumn I hope to get them moved and fitted up for these purposes. Late last autumn the Public Works Department built us a most excellent root-house, with a capacity of some 15,000 bushels. We have this year adopted the safety-match (as an additional precaution against fire), which will only strike on a specially prepared surface, and we use no other match than this about the Asylum. Should these matches fall into the hands of mischievous patients, they could do no harm with them. And, lastly, I have in the course of this year, on the occasion of the opening of the Refractory Asylum, with your concurrence, entirely re-organized the staff of the Asylum in such a manner as to make it more efficient and less costly per patient than it was before; and in connection with this re-organization I have, under your instructions, re-written the Rules and Regulations of this Asylum.

REPAIRS, ETC., RECOMMENDED.

1. The windows of the Main Asylum are nearly all more or less out of repair; many of them cannot be opened and many of them are not safe, so that every year a greater or less number of patients escape through them. As our chief means of ventilation is by the windows, the impossibility of opening many of them is a serious matter. The windows should all be made movable and safe on some uniform plan.

2. I had the honour, some little time ago, to call your attention to some defects in our steam heating appliances, water supply, and fire protection, and to point out how they could be remedied to the very great improvement of the Asylum, and in such a manner that an actual saving of money might be effected. The plan suggested was briefly: (a) To combine all the Asylum boilers in one boiler-house at the rear of the Main Asylum, and to carry steam from that boiler-house to all parts of the Asylum, including the Refractory Asylum, cottages, sewing-room, carpenter's shop, store, and Medical Superintendent's house, for both heating, and, where needed, cooking purposes. (b) To dig a well at the east wing of the Main Asylum, corresponding to that at present at the west wing, and furnish it with a pump and engine, so that our water-supply machinery might be in duplicate, and that we may not be liable, as at present, to be deprived of water at a moment's notice by the breakage of some part of the pumping engine or pump. (c) To lay down underground pipes connected with a force pump in such a manner that each part of the Asylum may be commanded by one or more hydrants, so that at a moment's notice large quantities of water could be thrown upon any part of the buildings in which a fire might originate. The carrying out of this scheme is, I think, at present the most important improvement which could be made at this Asylum.

3. I have hoped for some years to obtain a small grant for the foundation of a psychological library for the use of the medical staff of this Asylum. It is not possible for each physician here to buy for himself a library of this kind, and still each of the doctors requires the use of such a library. The cost to the State for such a collection of standard authors as is needed would be a mere trifle, and would be amply repaid by the increased efficiency, after a very few years, of the medical staff. I beg that you will take this matter into serious consideration.

4. Our general library for the use of patients and *employés* is running very low. A few hundred dollars is urgently needed to renew this important means of recreation.

5. A coal shed and kitchen will be needed at the Refractory Asylum, unless the scheme mentioned in paragraph 2 of this section of the present report be adopted; but if it is, no coal shed will be required. So, too, a kitchen will have to be built at the Refractory Asylum whenever the whole of this building is required for patients; but should the scheme just alluded to be adopted, the present engine house at the Refractory Asylum will make an excellent kitchen for this branch of the Institution.

6. This Asylum is now so large, and the number of *employés* so great, that the waggonette will not take nearly all those to church who are off duty, and who wish to go in on Sunday. I wish very much that the Government would buy another waggonette, similar to that which we have, for this service.

7. I would strongly recommend that two small horses or ponies be procured to do the messenger work in place of the one large horse used at present. It is found that large horses do not bear such constant roadwork as well as do smaller horses; and besides this, we might with advantage do the messenger work with a larger waggon, and bring from the city many things which we now have brought out, or which we send a farm team in for. And in the third place, the number of *employés* at this Asylum is now so great that we are often short of seats for those who want to ride to and from the city, and who have a right to be accommodated in this way.

8. The work in the sewing-room, which is becoming simply enormous in amount, might be greatly facilitated by carying power to this room, to run the sewing machines, from the laundry engine, and I strongly recommend that this be done at once.

9. The roofs of the Main Asylum wings, and of the water-closet projections of the Main Asylum leak very badly, especially in the winter time. I do not think it will be possible to repair them in any satisfactory way, except by relaying these roofs, as we did a year ago in the case of the roof of the centre building of the Main Asylum, and I hope that this will be done as soon as possible.

10. I trust that in the course of the ensuing year, a coal shed will be erected at the west cottage, similar to those which have been erected at the north and east cottage.

11. I had the honour in my last annual report to direct your attention to the need which exists here for a chapel in which to hold religious services, and in your last annual report you recommended that this should be built. It is not necessary that I should here

repeat the strong reasons which make it desirable that this structure should be supplied us. As our numbers go on increasing, the need for this building becomes more and more pressing. I trust that in the course of the coming year this want will be supplied.

12. The tea and coffee urns set up during last year in the upper dining-room, occupied by the male patients, in the Main Asylum, have proved to be a very great convenience, and a means of great economy of labour. I trust that you will this year enable us to procure a similar set for the corresponding dining-room for women on the next floor lower down.

13. The grounds in front of the Refractory Asylum have yet to be graded and planted, and a large terrace will require to be constructed across the front of this building. Several old buildings, which stand at present in these grounds, will need to be removed, and altogether there is a great deal of work to be done to put this part of the grounds in order. Some of this work we might do ourselves, but we could not do the whole of it within any reasonable time without neglecting other work which is fully as pressing as this. I trust that you will procure us some assistance towards this work, so that we may complete it in the course of the coming year.

14. In my last annual report, I spoke of the advisability of replacing the clocks at present in use in the Asylum, by a set of electric clocks, which could be arranged so that they would all necessarily shew the same time. There is no doubt that this would be a very great improvement if it could be done.

15. I also mentioned last year the need which exists of a new house for the Bursar. The house in which he now lives is scarcely habitable in very cold weather. When a new house is built for this officer, it will be advisable to place it nearer the asylum than is the house he now occupies.

16. I beg to refer you to my last year's report for details upon the subject of irrigating the vegetable garden from the sewage reservoir. This might be done either by wind power or by steam. I believe the last would be the best power to use. The steam could be carried, from the boiler-house common to the whole asylum, to an engine and pump placed at the reservoir. I am certain that the yield of the garden could be enormously increased by the irrigation proposed, and that the cost of carrying this out would be returned to the Asylum in a very few years by the increase of the crops produced.

17. I am still of the opinion that it would be an advantage to the Asylum to have more ground than we at present possess. This year I saved, besides our own large crop, nearly fifty acres of hay which I bought standing from a neighbour. If we had another hundred acres of land, we could, I am certain, make it pay a large interest on the cost. The land which I should like the Government to buy is the hundred acres containing Mr. Saunders' fruit farm, across the Governor's road. This hundred acres would give us the three things we most want, namely, pasture, hay and fruit.

COMPLETED ASYLUM.

In the month of February of this year we completed the occupation of the Asylum, by removing one hundred patients to the new refractory branch, thus making room for new patients at the main building. The Asylum as now completed consists of a main building, with a capacity of 541 beds; a refractory branch standing 250 yards to the north-east of this, with a capacity of 186 beds; and the group of cottages standing 200 yards north-west of the main Asylum, containing 180 beds. The total capacity of the Asylum is therefore 912 beds. The classes of patients kept in the refractory branch of the Institution are the very violent, the very dirty, and those who are determined to elope if possible, and who have considerable ingenuity available for this purpose. So far the Refractory Asylum has been in every way a success. Thanks to its isolated position, making free ventilation easy, its hard plaster, and hardwood floors, and a good staff of attendants, it is kept clean and sweet in spite of the filthy habits of many of its inmates; and finally, though all the worst patients in the Asylum are lodged in this building, very little mechanical restraint or seclusion is used there. On the male side, often for weeks together we use none; and on the female side the whole amount used will not average more than one

person in restraint continuously. For this excellent restraint record we have to thank very largely Dr. Beemer and the Chief Male and Chief Female Attendants at this branch of the Asylum. Dr. Beemer, who is the resident physician there, has done his utmost to reduce the use of mechanical restraint, and his success has been greater than I would have dared to hope for two years ago. But our experience has taught us that the use of restraint makes restraint necessary—that a patient who is kept in restraint a large part of the time will almost certainly be violent upon being released; whereas, the same patient, kept out of restraint and watched, will gradually lose more or less completely that condition of nervous restlessness, which made him or her violent, mischievous, or destructive. We have not yet succeeded, and I do not know that we ever shall succeed, in doing without restraint entirely. Occasionally it seems absolutely necessary to use restraint to protect patients against themselves, or to protect other patients from them; but we find that the sooner we can leave the patient free from restraint, the more likely is he or she to behave well after it is removed. Nothing has happened in the course of the year just closed to make me alter what I said in my last report in praise of our group of cottages. The one hundred and eighty patients in this part of the Asylum, in spite of the large amount of liberty they are allowed, give no trouble. We have still had no elopements from any of the cottages, and no accident of any kind as the result of too much freedom. The cost of construction of these buildings was \$278 per patient; and the cost of maintenance in them is less than it is in any large asylum, because a much smaller staff of attendants is needed. When the saving of money and the extra comfort and healthfulness of the patients is considered, it seems surprising that this system is not adopted in other countries; and probably it will be after it has become known more extensively. So far then, the division of the Asylum into three distinct parts—one part, the cottages for quiet chronic cases; another, the Refractory Asylum for the most troublesome cases; and a third, the Main Asylum, for those cases which are intermediate between these extremes—has been in every respect an unqualified success.

PATHOLOGY.

In a few more years, if all goes well, we shall have here a magnificent Asylum, with good outbuildings and fine grounds, and we shall have, in all human probability, over nine hundred patients in it, from one year's end to another. We shall have every facility for taking care of these patients, for curing such as are curable, and for keeping in comfort such as are not curable. Having provided thus for the material wants of the patients of this generation, we ought not to forget that we owe something to the generations of patients who are yet to come, and that we owe something to science, which has enabled us to do so much. It is incumbent upon us, as we have learned from former generations, to attempt to teach again in our turn; and that we may do this it is necessary that we should take steps to increase the learning that has come down to us. Ontario, as, in some sense, a sovereign state, will not be true to herself if she does not soon take steps to place herself amongst those states, both in Europe and America, which are endeavouring to advance the old boundaries of knowledge by the acquisition and annexation of new territory. In no department of science does it lie so directly within the province of the Government to advance knowledge as in that of pathological psychology; for in this branch of science the Government holds, within its own hands, all the elements for investigation. If it does not use them, no one else can. What is required is that, at some one of the asylums for the insane belonging to the Province, a suitable building should be erected, furnished with microscopes, photographic apparatus, and chemical re-agents, and placed under the charge of a pathologist, who will be an officer of this institution; this officer will be amply supplied with material from the asylum, and upon this material he will make a continuous course of original observations. The results of these observations will be published in the annual reports of the asylum, and from time to time in special reports as required. I ask that this Asylum may be chosen for the above purpose: first, because it is the largest Asylum in the Province, and can, therefore, command the largest amount of material; and secondly, because it is not likely to be moved to make room for the growth of a neighbouring city, as may possibly happen, at some future time, in the case

of our oldest Asylum. I do not expect that the Pathological Laboratory, which I now ask for, will be granted at once, but I hope that the matter will be taken into consideration; and I feel sure that the more intelligently it is considered, the more clearly it will appear that this is one of the things which the country ought to do, and must do, and that the only question really remaining for decision is the time when it shall be done.

VISITORS.

During the past year we have had the usual number of visitors to the Institution; and I have again to say that I have still no doubt whatever that it is highly desirable that visitors should be allowed free access to institutions of this kind. The great value of these visits consists in the fact that a very large proportion of the common people throughout the country, still think that lunatic asylums are conducted in the traditional manner of fifty years ago. They think that the patients, or many of them, are habitually secluded and restrained, and subjected besides to many kinds of ill-treatment and cruelty. This popular impression undoubtedly still operates to prevent people sending their insane relations to an asylum until they are forced to do so, either by the violence or long-continuance of the disease; and this delay in sending the patient very often converts a curable into an incurable case, as all medical superintendents declare. Every one will admit that it is highly desirable to remove this (at present) false impression from the public mind, and I do not see how this can be done except by allowing the public to see the facts for themselves. If the doors of the asylums are kept closed, people will always think that there is something to hide; and it is just this impression which it is so important to remove. There are many other reasons why the public should be encouraged to visit lunatic asylums, such as the constant inspection so maintained by the public; the variety which is in this way introduced into the horribly monotonous life of the patients; the constant assurance thus given to the public that there is nothing to conceal in the manner in which the patients are used. But the reason first-mentioned is the most cogent, though there are many others of great force, all tending in the same direction. The reasons given against admitting visitors are—first, that the public curiosity in regard to the care and treatment of lunatics is a contemptible weakness which ought not to be gratified; secondly, that the patients do not like to be visited; and third, that it does harm to the patients to have strangers pass through the halls where they are and look at them. While I give the gentlemen who urge these objections credit for perfect candour, and a desire equal to my own to render good service to the public and to the patients in their charge, and while I declare that I have weighed this matter carefully and impartially in my own mind, I must know that these objections seem to me trivial and without force. The first of them think I have already answered. In regard to the second and third, I have only to say at I have never yet known a single patient object to the admission of strangers into the Asylum, and that I have never known a patient to be injured by these visits.

ALCOHOL.

But a very small portion of the six hundred dollars granted by the Government last year to purchase alcoholic stimulants for the use of this Asylum, was used. Within a few months after the time that I wrote my last annual report, I ceased to use stimulants entirely, except in the case of patients who were actually ill in bed, and even in these cases very little has been given. In no case, for many months, have I used any beer, wine or whiskey. Wherever alcohol appeared to me to be indicated, I have used alcohol itself just as I should have used chloral or morphine, if either of them had been the drug needed. In this way I have reduced alcohol to what seems to me its true position—that is, to the position of a medicine, and have excluded its use absolutely as a luxury. The amount of alcohol used has been very small, not more than at the rate of six gallons per annum; and it is very doubtful whether we shall continue to use as much as this. No appropriation will be asked in future to purchase alcoholic stimulants for this Asylum. The small quantity of alcohol that we require will be purchased as a medicine from the appropriation made for the purchase of drugs. We have not used any more chloral or morphine since we discontinued the use of alcoholic stimulants than we used before.

Neither have I seen any indication for an increased use of these drugs or others allied to them, to take the place of the alcohol which used to be given. The health of the Asylum has not suffered from the disuse of alcohol, indeed I believe it has been better this year than ever before. Our death rate this year has been slightly lower than it was last year, but not so low as the year before last. It is safe to say that it has not been affected prejudicially by the disuse of alcohol. The percentage of recoveries to admissions has been a good deal higher than last year, and slightly higher than the year before last. As far as I can see, the disuse of alcohol has been a clear gain, without any counterbalancing loss. Singularly enough, the patients themselves did not mind the withdrawal of their accustomed stimulant, I mean such patients as had for a long time been given beer, wine, or whiskey, on account of some special debility. Hardly any of them begged to have the stimulant restored to them; and those who did ask for it forgot all about it in a very few days. The only exception to this statement was in the case of a very old man, who had been a soldier, and who had probably drank more or less whiskey every day for the last fifty years. He complained most bitterly at being deprived of his whiskey, and it was given back to him. He has since died of old age. Not only did the habitually feeble patients, who had been getting stimulants for a long time, not seem to miss their beer, wine, or whiskey, but they did not appear to suffer in health, even for a short time, from its discontinuance. In most cases they seemed neither better nor worse for the change; in other instances they seemed better without the stimulant. In one case the effect of the disuse of the alcohol was remarkable. This was the case of a young woman of about thirty years of age. She had been an inmate of the Asylum for two years. She was a case of dementia; her health was feeble, but she had no bodily disease. She had had 4 oz. of port wine a day for more than a year, and during that time she had not sat up for more than a few minutes at a time, but she lay in bed or reclined on a sofa all the time. My assistants thought that if she was deprived of her wine she would die. I did not share this opinion, and about ten months ago I stopped her wine. In about two weeks she ceased to spend her days on a sofa, and ever since she has sat up and walked about all day long. Her mental condition has remained the same as it was, and nothing has occurred, besides the withdrawal of the wine, to account for her improved bodily health. For many years my experience and studies have been leading me gradually to the conviction that the use of alcohol, either in health or in disease, is, in almost every case, a mistake. My experience at this Asylum has materially strengthened that conviction, and I now believe that alcohol is, in every instance, and under all circumstances, injurious to a healthy person, and that its value as a drug, if it have any, is very slight indeed. I may be asked how I reconcile my opinion and practice in this matter with the powerful arguments brought to bear on the other side of the question, by means of which it is thought to be proved that alcohol is useful and even necessary for the most successful treatment of many diseases, including some forms of insanity? My reply is, that the medical men holding these views, while not less honest and intelligent than are those who differ from them, are simply, on this point, mistaken, just as were the majority of the profession in the matter of blood-letting a hundred years ago. It was at last shewn by experience that blood-letting was not necessary or even useful in the case of a healthy man, and that this remedy was only of any value in a very limited number of cases of disease; and that in the vast majority of the cases in which it had been the practice to employ it, it did far more harm than good. Still, before this was shewn, an average practitioner of that day would have been able to give as much authority for the use of the lancet as he could give to-day for the use of alcohol; and in another hundred years the authorities in either case will probably be equally valueless. Experience is applying the same test to alcohol to-day, as it applied to blood-letting in the time of our grandfathers, and with the like result. As we cease to use alcohol, either in health or in disease, we find that in nearly every case we do better without than with that agent. And there is no doubt in my mind that the time will come, though not in this generation or the next, when alcohol, either in health or disease, will be as rarely used as is blood-letting at present. Neither is this an unfair comparison; for surely it is as rational, on the face of it, to expect good results to flow from the withdrawal from the body of one of its constituent parts, as it is to expect benefit, except in very rare and exceptional con-

ditions of the system, from the introduction into the body of a substance which has no chemico-vital relations with any of the tissues or fluids of any living organism.

AMUSEMENTS.

For several reasons our amusements during the year just closed were not as numerous as they were the year before. In the first place the amusement hall was shut up for about five weeks in January and February, because it seemed that the main water tank was not quite safe. This, however, proved to be a false alarm. In the second place, we were one doctor short on our medical staff a large part of the winter, and so the Asylum Dramatic Club were not able to do as much acting as usual; and in the third place we tried to get a better class of entertainments than some we had in the past. However, in addition to our weekly dances, we had the following twelve entertainments, which were all of them excellent; and I thank most heartily all those who took part in them.

1. Theatrical performance by London East Dramatic Society.
2. Comic operatta by London Dramatic Club.
3. Christmas dinner and Christmas tree.
4. Vocal and instrumental concert by Mr. Hiscott and the 7th Batt. Band, assisted by Miss Henrietta and other vocalists.
5. A concert by Mr. Sippi, Mr. and Mrs. Furness, and others.
6. Variety entertainment by O. Y. B. Club.
7. Dramatic entertainment by London East Dramatic Club.
8. A musical entertainment by Mr. P. Burroughs, Mr. E. Batters, and others.
9. A variety entertainment by Mr. Archie Bremner and Company.
10. A concert by the Choir of the Queen's Ave. Methodist Church.

And the following two given by the Asylum Dramatic Club :

1. "Peggy Green."
2. "Poll and Partner Joe," (Musical Burlesque).

The acting of several members of this club is really most excellent, and the Asylum is deeply indebted to them for the interest they take in the performances, and for the ability with which they carry them out. Every week during the season, except during the five weeks mentioned above, we had a dance on Tuesday evening. We have now an excellent band, which is very useful to us. It supplies music for the weekly dances, and orchestral music and accompaniments at plays and concerts. The band is kept up by employing a certain proportion of men for attendants who are musicians. These men during the winter season are paid two dollars a month extra. So far I have had no difficulty in keeping the band recruited.

DIETARY.

The following extract taken at random from our dietary for the past year will illustrate fairly this important part of our daily life :

AUGUST 16 TO 22 (INCLUSIVE) 1879.

MAIN ASYLUM.

Breakfast :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee.
 Monday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, oatmeal porridge.
 Tuesday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, boiled bread.
 Wednesday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, oatmeal porridge.
 Thursday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, cornmeal porridge.
 Friday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, boiled rice.
 Saturday—Bread, butter, tea, coffee, boiled bread.

Dinner :

Sunday—Meat stew, potatoes, bread.
 Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, bread, baked bread pudding.
 Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

Wednesday—Meat pie, potatoes, bread.
 Thursday—Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
 Friday—Fish, boiled beef, potatoes, bread.
 Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

Tea :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
 Monday— “ “ “ gooseberry preserves.
 Tuesday— “ “ “
 Wednesday— “ “ stewed apples.
 Thursday— “ “ currant buns.
 Friday— “ “ “
 Saturday— “ “ “

COTTAGES.

Breakfast :

Sunday—Bread, butter, coffee.
 Monday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, coffee.
 Tuesday—Cold meat or hash, “ “ “
 Wednesday—Oatmeal porridge, “ “ “
 Thursday—Boiled rice, “ “ “
 Friday—Cornmeal porridge, “ “ “
 Saturday—Cold meat or hash, “ “ “

Dinner :

Sunday—Meat stew, potatoes, beets, bread.
 Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, bread.
 Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.
 Wednesday—Boiled beef, boiled pork, potatoes, bread.
 Thursday—Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
 Friday—Fish, boiled beef, potatoes, bread.
 Saturday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

Tea :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
 Monday— “ “ “
 Tuesday— “ “ “ stewed prunes.
 Wednesday— “ “ “
 Thursday— “ “ “ currant buns.
 Friday— “ “ “
 Saturday— “ “ “ stewed apples.

REFRACTORY BRANCH.

Breakfast :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.
 Monday—Oatmeal porridge, bread, butter, tea.
 Tuesday—Cornmeal porridge, “ “ “
 Wednesday—Boiled bread, “ “ “
 Thursday—Boiled rice, “ “ “
 Friday—Oatmeal porridge, “ “ “
 Saturday—Cornmeal porridge, “ “ “

Dinner :

Sunday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread.
 Monday—Corned beef, potatoes, bread.
 Tuesday—Roast beef, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.
 Wednesday—Meat pie, potatoes, bread.

Thursday—Irish stew, bread, baked bread pudding.
 Friday—Fish, boiled beef, potatoes, bread.
 Saturday—Meat stew, potatoes, bread, bread pudding.

Tea :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea.	
Monday— “ “ “	
Tuesday— “ “ “	stewed apples.
Wednesday— “ “	
Thursday— “ “ “	currant buns.
Friday— “ “ “	
Saturday— “ “ “	stewed prunes.

ATTENDANTS.

Breakfast :

Sunday—Beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
 Monday—Cold meat, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
 Tuesday—Hash, “ “ “ “
 Wednesday—Cold meat, “ “ “ “
 Thursday—Beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
 Friday—Porridge and milk, cold meat, bread, butter, tea, coffee.
 Saturday—Cold meat, bread, fresh butter, tea, coffee.

Dinner :

Sunday—Roast beef, lamb, beets, potatoes, bread, tea.
 Monday—Roast beef, lamb, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
 Tuesday—Roast beef, veal, potatoes, cabbage, bread.
 Wednesday—Roast beef, veal, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, bread.
 Thursday—Roast beef, veal, mutton, potatoes, tomatoes, bread.
 Friday—Fish, roast beef, potatoes, bread, apple pudding, tea.
 Saturday—Roast beef, roast pork, potatoes, cabbage, bread.

Tea :

Sunday—Bread, butter, tea, preserves.
 Monday—Bread, fresh butter, tea, preserves.
 Tuesday—Bread, fresh butter, tea, baked apples.
 Wednesday—Bread, fresh butter, tea, tomatoes.
 Thursday—Bread, corn bread, fresh butter, tea.
 Friday—Bread, fresh butter, tea, tomatoes.
 Saturday—Bread, fresh butter, tea, stewed apples.

When it is considered that each article mentioned is good of its kind, and plentiful in quantity, it cannot be denied that this dietary contains everything that is needed, and in sufficient variety to maintain the body in health. In all cases of illness, extra diet is ordered by the physicians in attendance, and approved by the Medical Superintendent, such as is thought best to meet the special requirements of the case, without regard to labour in preparation, or to cost. On the whole, our diet, though not costly, is probably better adapted to the actual needs of the human system, than is the diet of most well-off or wealthy people.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Every Sunday morning we have divine service in the amusement-room on the third floor. These services are conducted by the clergymen of the several Episcopal churches of the city. With our present large number of patients, many of them old and feeble, the amusement-room is scarcely suitably situated, or sufficiently easy of access, to be used as a church, and for other reasons, mentioned in my last report, it ought by all means, as soon as possible to be replaced for this purpose by a chapel built on the ground.

When a proper chapel is provided for the Asylum I propose to ask the clergymen of the city, outside of the Episcopal Church, to provide us a service in the afternoon. At present the difficulty of access to the room which we use as a chapel, prevents me from attempting this addition to our services—an addition which would assuredly be a great boon to the patients, many of whom, of course, belong to other churches than the Episcopal. As it is, the single daily service that we have is well attended, and highly prized by the patients, and the best thanks of the Institution are due to the clergymen who read the services and preach for us from year to year without pecuniary reward.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

A few months ago Dr. Metcalf, who had been assistant superintendent at this Asylum for about two years, and who before that time had filled the same position at Toronto, was appointed Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Kingston. At the same time, Dr. Burgess, who had been First Assistant Physician, was promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, and Dr. Beemer was promoted from the position of Second Assistant Physician to that of First Assistant Physician. On the 1st of Feb., Dr. J. W. Brown was appointed Second Assistant Physician, but he resigned this position at the end of March, and immediately afterwards Dr. Milman was appointed in his place. These are the only changes that there have been during the year among the officers of the Institution. Among the attendants and other *employés*, the changes have been comparatively few. I am very glad to say that I can speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of the whole Asylum staff, both officers and servants. The promotions above-mentioned were all well deserved, and each place is now, as formerly, thoroughly well filled. Last year, I mentioned that in my opinion the salary of Miss Pope, the matron, ought to be increased from \$400 to \$500 a year, because the greatly increased extent of the Asylum has added very much to her work and responsibility. I beg to repeat this recommendation.

PROBATIONS.

The history of probations at this Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1879, is as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total number allowed out on probation				34	26	60
No. of those discharged recovered	15	16	31			
“ “ improved	4	5	9			
No. returned to Asylum ..	11	4	15			
No. still out on probation	4	1	5			
				34	26	60

PRESENTATION.

We have to thank Mr. James J. Skeffington for the very acceptable gift of a large parcel of illustrated papers and magazines for the use of the patients.

VACCINATION.

On the 14th of November last, it came to my knowledge that a man had that day died of small-pox in a house which stands within a few hundred yards of the Asylum grounds. Up to that date, I had not heard that there was any small-pox in this part of

Ontario. I lost no time in sending to New York for a sufficient supply of vaccine matter, and within two weeks from that date we vaccinated all the patients, all the *employés*, and all the families of *employés* who lived in the neighbourhood of the Asylum. The total number of patients vaccinated was 702; of these 551 took. Of those who took, 433 had old vaccination marks; of the 151 who did not take, 101 had old vaccination marks. The total number of *employés* vaccinated was 89; of those 66 took; of those who took, 59 had old vaccination marks. Of the 23 *employés* who were vaccinated and did not take, 21 had old vaccination marks. Seventy-four members of the families of *employés* were vaccinated; of these 67 took, and of this 67, 49 had old vaccination marks. Of the 7 who did not take, all had old vaccination marks. Between November 14th and the early spring there were a number of cases of small-pox in the city of London, in London East, and in the country districts still nearer to the Asylum, but no patient, or *employé*, or any member of the family of an *employé* contracted the disease.

A DEATH.

On the 20th of June of this year, George Mahoney died suddenly in his bed. He had been failing for many months, and died at last of old age, without any apparent disease. This patient was extensively known throughout the country as "Old George." For years he remained all day long about the front door, and was always ready to hold a horse for any one who drove to the Asylum. For this service he received small sums, which he saved, and at the time of his death he had nearly seventy dollars. As he had no relatives at all, I laid out the money which the Asylum inherited from "Old George" upon six iron tie-posts, with stone bases, upon each of which I had his name and the date of his death cut. The posts are quite ornamental to the front of the Asylum, they are at the same time very useful, and they make a very suitable memorial of poor old George Mahoney.

WORK

The following table gives the amount and kinds of work done by the patients at this Asylum in the course of the year. Every patient who is well enough to work is asked to do something, both for the sake of the patient and for the sake of the Asylum, for I am satisfied that moderate work is often the best medicine for the curable, and I am sure it is the greatest blessing you can bestow upon the incurable. On the other hand, there is always more work to be done about the Asylum than we can possibly do, so that we are glad to keep all those employed who are both able and willing to work.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	130,093	133,570	263,663
Work in Laundry.....	587	3,382	3,969
“ “ Kitchen		4,019	4,019
“ “ Sewing-room.....	141	7,388	7,529
“ “ Dining-rooms.....	2,007	4,508	6,515
“ “ Halls.....	17,361	22,238	39,599
“ “ Knitting.....		3,962	3,962
“ “ Spinning.....		655	655
“ “ General.....	10,430	1,840	12,270
Forward.....	30,526	47,992	78,518

	Men.	Women.	Total.
<i>Brought forward</i>	30,526	47,992	78,518
Work in Mending		636	636
“ with Farmer	7,996		7,996
“ “ Gardener	4,700		4,700
“ “ Carpenter	2,111		2,111
“ “ Painter	1,363		1,363
“ “ Mason	602		602
“ in Coal and Wood Shed	1,027		1,027
“ with Bursar	16		16
“ “ Engineer	668		668
Total No. days' work done in year	49,009	48,628	97,637

It must be supposed that these days' works are such as would be done by sane men and women. Many of the patients who work do very little indeed. Very few of them do more than about half as much as a sane man or woman would do. Some of them, however, work well, and the aggregate amount of work done by the patients in a year at this Asylum is enormous, and, as the table shews, is of all kinds done about the Institution.

FARMING OPERATIONS

On the whole, the farming operations of this year have been more successful than in any previous year since the opening of this Asylum. This result has been largely due to the energetic and intelligent management of our new farmer, Mr. Canniff. Our only crop which was not really good was the potatoes; of them we had only 2,915 bushels, while we ought to have had at least 5,000; the cause of failure in this crop was a worm which ate the sets in the spring, and so prevented a vigorous growth of the plant. Besides 120 tons of our own hay, we saved 50 tons on the next farm to us, which we bought standing at \$5.50 a ton, to be weighed and paid for when used next spring. We shall probably not need to buy any other hay than this in the course of the coming year. Our root crop was unusually good, amounting to at least 11,000 bushels, which will be as much as we can possibly use. We paid nothing for pasture this summer, as has been the custom, but kept our cows at home and fed them on rye, corn, and grass which we cut and fed to them green. The cows did very well, and a considerable saving was effected by keeping them in this way. We had an unusually large quantity of all kinds of fruit and vegetables, and all of the best quality; and the display of flowers in the ornamental grounds was better than in any previous previous year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. BUCKE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the Operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the Year ending
September 30th, 1879.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing Movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
September 30th, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1878.....	351	356	707			
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	42	37	79			
" medical certificate	38	51	89			
Total number under treatment during year				431	444	875
Discharges during year :						
As cured	34	30	64			
" improved	10	6	16			
" unimproved	4	4	8			
Total number of discharges during year				48	40	88
Died				23	20	43
Eloped				2		2
Transferred.....						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1879				358	384	742
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				830	791	1621
" discharged	265	237	502			
" died	170	135	305			
" eloped	19	3	22			
" transferred	18	32	50			
" remaining, 30th September, 1879	358	384	742	830	791	1621

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1878, to 30th September, 1879

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 1st September, 1879).....	363	384	747
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 31st October, 1878).....	342	356	698
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	130,093	133,570	263,663
Daily average population	356.42	365.94	722.36

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	33	48	81	341	474	815
Widowed	7	7	14	4	17	21
Single	47	33	80	482	299	781
Not reported				3	1	4
Total	80	88	168	830	791	1621
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	18	23	41	169	170	339
Episcopalians	15	4	19	194	139	333
Methodists	21	28	49	154	173	327
Baptists	7	2	9	53	59	112
Congregationalists	1	1	2	7	6	13
Roman Catholics	11	19	30	145	165	310
Mennonites				2		2
Quakers				7	1	8
Infidels				17	7	24
Other denominations	3	6	9	32	37	69
Not reported	4	5	9	50	34	84
Total	80	88	168	830	791	1621
NATIONALITIES.						
English	12	7	19	126	90	216
Irish	9	17	26	157	217	374
Scotch	9	11	20	98	95	193
Canadian	41	43	84	353	322	675
United States	3	1	4	43	18	61
Other countries	1	4	5	20	26	46
Unknown	5	5	10	33	23	56
Total	80	88	168	830	791	1621

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which Patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brant	4	5	9	33	29	62
Bruce	6	1	7	37	28	65
Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Elgin	4	5	9	45	50	95
Essex	3	4	7	35	31	66
Frontenac .....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Grey	1	.....	1	3	9	12
Haldimand .....	.....	1	1	21	23	44
Halton .....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Huron	4	7	11	50	51	101
Kent	10	8	18	41	54	95
Lambton	5	3	8	70	47	117
Lanark .....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Leeds and Grenville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Middlesex	15	18	33	168	145	313
Norfolk	1	.....	1	26	31	57
Northumberland and Durham .....	.....	1	1	14	10	24
Ontario	1	1	2	6	11	17
Oxford	9	5	14	58	48	106
Peel .....	.....	1	1	3	5	8
Perth	6	6	12	46	42	88
Peterborough .....	.....	1	1	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Prince Edward .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Renfrew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	1	3	4	13	17	30
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	10
Victoria	1	4	5	12	12	24
Waterloo	4	1	5	22	19	41
Welland	1	4	5	8	6	14
Wellington .....	.....	2	2	8	9	17
Wentworth .....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	23
York	3	6	9	34	41	75
Other counties and unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
Total admissions	80	88	168	830	791	1621

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to the
30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1		1	1		1
Brant	2		2	14	7	21
Bruce	2	1	3	21	12	33
Carleton					1	1
Elgin	2	1	3	9	2	11
Essex		1	1	17	7	24
Frontenac						
Grey	1		1	2	5	7
Haldimand				9	3	12
Halton				5	2	7
Hastings				1	4	5
Huron	2	1	3	20	13	33
Kent	5	1	6	17	5	22
Lambton	4	1	5	44	12	56
Lanark		1	1		1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	5	5	10	44	29	73
Norfolk	1	1	2	18	8	26
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	4	2	6
Ontario	1	1	2	1	4	5
Oxford	3	1	4	19	10	29
Peel		1	1	2	4	6
Perth	3	3	6	23	10	33
Peterborough		1	1	1	5	6
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew						
Simcoe	1	2	3	5	4	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria	1	3	4	9	8	17
Waterloo	4	1	5	9	4	13
Welland	1	3	4	3	4	7
Wellington		1	1	2	4	6
Wentworth				5	8	13
York	3	6	9	16	20	36
Total admissions	42	37	79	331	199	530

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	A. P.	F.	20th August, 1878	1st October, 1878	Improved.
2	J. K.	M.	21st February, 1877	2nd "	Recovered.
3	S. M.	F.	5th July, 1878	4th "	Unimproved.
4	U. K.	M.	23rd February, 1877	9th "	"
5	J. McI.	F.	25th June, 1878	10th "	"
6	C. W.	M.	10th April, 1877	12th "	Recovered.
7	M. G.	M.	8th March, 1878	12th "	"
8	W. W.	M.	3rd June, 1878	16th "	"
9	J. McK.	M.	16th July, 1877	17th "	Improved.
10	M. B.	F.	29th April, 1878	19th "	Recovered.
11	J. F.	M.	28th November, 1877	23rd "	"
12	L. V. G.	M.	"	24th "	"
13	M. R.	F.	7th March, 1878	25th "	"
14	M. J. B.	F.	26th September, 1873	30th "	"
15	S. T.	F.	21st " 1878	31st "	"
16	C. W.	F.	7th August, 1878	2nd November, 1878	"
17	G. E.	M.	7th April, 1875	4th "	Much improved.
18	J. M.	M.	25th June, 1878	5th "	Recovered.
19	S. L.	F.	5th November, 1878	14th "	Unimproved.
20	M. W.	F.	18th April, 1878	15th "	Recovered.
21	E. B.	F.	31st January, 1878	23rd "	"
22	M. A. E.	F.	10th September, 1878	29th "	"
23	L. I.	M.	4th April, 1878	7th December, 1878	Improved.
24	M. B.	F.	3rd November, 1877	9th "	Recovered.
25	C. F.	M.	29th April, 1878	13th "	"
26	A. E. R.	F.	30th "	19th "	Improved.
27	A. A. T.	M.	20th December, 1878	27th "	Unimproved.
28	C. B.	F.	10th September, 1878	30th "	Recovered.
29	W. C.	M.	24th July, 1878	11th January, 1879	"
30	T. J.	M.	29th August, 1877	11th "	"
31	E. C.	F.	24th September, 1878	18th "	"
32	J. S.	F.	20th April, 1878	25th "	"
33	G. M.	M.	18th October, 1877	25th "	Improved.
34	C. G.	M.	2nd November, 1878	27th "	Recovered.
35	M. O.	F.	15th June, 1876	2nd February, 1879	"
36	W. C.	M.	8th April, 1876	2nd "	"
37	W. M.	M.	31st May, 1878	18th "	"
38	R. H.	F.	31st January, 1879	28th "	Unimproved.
39	A. P.	F.	1st November, 1878	1st March, 1879	Recovered.
40	S. M.	F.	11th October, 1878	6th "	"
41	M. B.	F.	26th November, 1878	8th "	Improved.
42	W. C.	M.	20th June, 1876	20th "	"
43	W. B.	M.	18th January, 1878	21st "	Unimproved.
44	M. T.	F.	22nd October, 1878	27th "	Improved.
45	S. B. F.	M.	17th December, 1878	3rd April, 1879	Recovered.
46	S. L.	F.	28th March, 1878	3rd "	"
47	C. R.	F.	20th July, 1877	3rd "	"
48	E. R.	M.	23rd August, 1878	7th "	"
49	J. F.	M.	24th June, 1878	16th "	"
50	E. D.	F.	20th August, 1878	22nd "	"
51	A. A.	M.	7th February, 1878	28th "	"
52	T. A.	M.	7th November, 1878	28th "	"
53	M. McL.	F.	12th July, 1876	1st May, 1879	"
54	J. McM.	M.	28th November, 1874	5th "	"
55	H. C.	M.	2nd December, 1878	7th "	"
56	J. W.	M.	23rd November, 1878	8th "	"
57	G. H.	F.	30th September, 1878	9th "	"
58	W. G.	M.	22nd March, 1879	10th "	"
59	J. D.	M.	7th October, 1878	13th "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
60	R. I.	M.	8th January, 1879	14th May, 1879	Recovered.
61	A. K.	F.	26th February, 1879	29th "	"
62	P. J. R.	M.	20th November, 1877	31st "	"
63	E. K.	F.	4th " 1878	31st "	"
64	W. B.	M.	17th December, 1878	2nd June, 1879	"
65	J. C.	F.	28th September, 1878	2nd "	"
66	E. McG.	F.	22nd February, 1879	12th "	"
67	L. P.	F.	24th January, 1879	12th "	"
68	M. H.	F.	12th November, 1878	28th "	"
69	W. L.	M.	24th February, 1879	30th "	"
70	J. Z.	M.	18th April, 1878	2nd July, 1879	"
71	J. C.	F.	5th November, 1878	3rd "	Improved.
72	M. R.	F.	14th September, 1878	7th "	Recovered.
73	J. C.	M.	16th July, 1878	16th "	Improved.
74	J. W.	F.	3rd October, 1878	16th "	Recovered.
75	W. E.	M.	12th April, 1879	24th "	"
76	J. McG.	M.	22nd October, 1878	7th August, 1879	"
77	J. S.	M.	3rd June, 1876	7th "	Improved.
78	J. H.	M.	2nd " 1879	9th "	"
79	M. Y.	F.	7th May, 1878	3rd September, 1879	"
80	J. E. S.	M.	14th April, 1879	3rd "	Recovered.
81	N. F.	M.	7th March, 1879	9th "	"
82	J. M.	M.	7th July, 1879	16th "	"
83	B. M. A. D.	F.	4th June, 1879	25th "	"
84	G. T. B.	M.	6th February, 1879	26th "	Improved.
85	R. McL.	M.	2nd May, 1878	26th "	"
86	R. B.	M.	10th April, 1879	29th "	Unimproved.
87	E. B.	F.	21st July, 1879	29th "	Recovered.
88	H. D.	M.	5th November, 1878	30th "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. S.	M.	38	5th October, 1878...	3	5	8	Diarrhœa.
2	D. G.	M.	57	8th October, 1878...	3	8	8	Fatty degenerat'n of heart.
3	M. G.	F.	26	8th October, 1878...	2	4	29	Phthisis.
4	G. G.	M.	70	13th October, 1878...	0	0	9	Acute Mania.
5	L. Z.	M.	38	13th October, 1878...	2	3	0	General paresis.
6	M. A. H.	F.	46	25th October, 1878...	0	0	9	Exhaustion of acute mania.
7	C. E.	M.	32	27th October, 1878...	0	1	8	Softening of brain.
8	T. McG.	M.	65	29th October, 1878...	0	5	21	Chronic diarrhœa.
9	H. H.	M.	62	30th October, 1878...	7	11	7	Heart disease.
10	T. H.	M.	35	11th November, 1878...	0	1	16	Marasmus.
11	W. E.	M.	35	16th December, 1878...	0	1	1	Epilepsy.
12	M. H.	F.	48	31st December, 1878...	0	0	20	Marasmus.
13	J. M.	F.	35	22nd January, 1879...	0	8	14	Heart disease.
14	C. W.	F.	35	7th February, 1879...	8	2	15	Chronic diarrhœa.
15	A. G.	M.	62	15th February, 1879...	5	11	9	Nervous asthenia.
16	A. C. B.	M.	42	26th February, 1879...	0	0	4	Exhaustion of acute mania.
17	J. P.	F.	27	15th March, 1879...	0	0	8	" "
18	J. C.	M.	21	17th March, 1879...	1	8	18	Phthisis.
19	W. H.	M.	71	17th March, 1879...	8	3	22	Apoplexy.
20	J. L.	M.	37	18th March, 1879...	0	1	26	Marasmus.
21	F. C.	F.	50	22nd March, 1879...	8	3	27	Diarrhœa.
22	C. H.	M.	57	23rd March, 1879...	2	3	8	Epilepsy.
23	H. P.	M.	42	27th March, 1879...	0	1	8	" "
24	E. C.	F.	54	29th March, 1879...	0	11	12	Chronic diarrhœa.
25	J. C.	F.	60	17th April, 1879...	1	8	21	Marasmus.
26	J. R.	F.	52	28th April, 1879...	8	4	28	" "
27	J. S.	M.	37	26th April, 1879...	1	2	29	Phthisis.
28	M. H.	F.	74	30th April, 1879...	8	5	7	Old age.
29	M. H.	F.	37	30th April, 1879...	2	2	13	Phthisis.
30	M. C.	F.	27	12th May, 1879...	3	7	15	" "
31	K. G.	F.	46	27th May, 1879...	6	2	22	Epilepsy.
32	A. R.	F.	30	28th May, 1879...	2	4	10	Phthisis.
33	T. H.	M.	59	29th May, 1879...	1	3	4	Marasmus.
34	F. J. B.	M.	79	6th June, 1879...	7	1	4	Heart disease.
35	J. H.	F.	31	12th June, 1879...	1	1	4	Chronic diarrhœa.
36	G. M.	M.	70	20th June, 1879...	8	6	28	Old age.
37	C. F.	F.	56	24th June, 1879...	0	1	12	Marasmus.
38	H. McCa.	M.	47	8th July, 1879...	1	1	8	Apoplexy.
39	R. R.	F.	38	19th July, 1879...	6	3	0	Phthisis.
40	H. L.	M.	64	25th August, 1879...	8	9	2	Diarrhœa.
41	R. K.	F.	65	29th August, 1879...	7	11	20	Chronic diarrhœa.
42	M. H.	F.	74	2nd September, 1879...	0	19	19	" "
43	J. H.	M.	61	11th September, 1879...	0	0	24	Acute melancholia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents.....				2		2	2
Bookbinders.....					2	2	2
Book-keepers.....				1		1	1
Bakers.....				2		2	2
Bricklayers.....				1		1	1
Butchers.....				3		3	3
Blacksmiths.....	1		1	8		8	9
Brass-finishers.....	1		1				1
Brewers.....	1		1	1		1	2
Barbers.....				2		2	2
Broom-makers.....				1		1	1
Cabinetmakers.....				5		5	5
Confectioners.....				2		2	2
Coopers.....	1		1	4		4	5
Carpenters.....	1		1	21		21	22
Clerks.....	1		1	16		16	17
Coppersmiths.....				1		1	1
Dyers.....				1		1	1
Domestic duties.....		53	53		400	400	453
Dressmakers.....					3	3	3
Druggists.....	1		1				1
Engineers.....				2		2	2
Farmers.....	23		23	262	7	269	297
Fishermen.....				2	1	3	3
Founders.....				1		1	1
Ferry-men.....				2		2	2
Furriers.....					1	1	1
Gardeners.....	2		2	4		4	6
Hucksters.....					1	1	1
Hatters.....				1		1	1
Hostlers.....				1		1	1
Housekeepers.....		1	1				1
Jewellers.....				2		2	2
Labourers.....	27		27	190		190	217
Ladies.....		1	1		1	1	2
Laundresses.....					1	1	1
Lumbermen.....	1		1				1
Milliners.....					6	6	6
Masons.....	1		1	6		6	7
Machinists.....				4		4	4
Match-makers.....				1		1	1
Millers.....				4		4	4
Moulders.....				3		3	3
Merchants.....	3		3	13		13	16
Music-teachers.....					1	1	1
Officers.....				1		1	1
Organ-builders.....				1		1	1
Pensioners.....				4		4	4
Plasterers.....	1		1				1
Prostitutes.....					3	3	3
Photographers.....				2		2	2
Painters.....				8		8	8
Printers.....				5		5	5
Pedlars.....		1	1	2		2	3
Physicians.....				3		3	3
Servants.....		9	9	2	102	104	113
Sailors.....				5		5	5
Forward.....	70	65	135	602	529	1131	1266

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades or Occupations of Patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the Year.			During former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Brought forward</i>	70	65	135	602	529	1131	1266
Students.....	1		1	6		6	7
Spinners.....					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stonecutters				3		3	3
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers	1		1	1		1	2
Shoemakers				13		13	13
Seamstresses					6	6	6
Slaters.....				1		1	1
Ship-builders				1		1	1
School teachers		2	2	10	7	17	19
Tinsmiths				3		3	3
Tavern-keepers				3	1	4	4
Tailors				15		15	15
Tanners				3		3	3
Tollgate-keepers				1		1	1
Vagrants					3	3	3
Watch-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Wood-finishers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers	1		1	1		1	2
No employment	3	13	16	32	57	89	105
Unknown.....	3	8	11	47	96	143	154
Total	80	88	168	750	703	1453	1621

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of Insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY, In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1879.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predispos- ing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends..				4	8	12			
Religious excitement	1		1	2	3	5			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				6	3	9			
Love affairs, including seduction				2	2	4			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				6	4	10			
Fright and nervous shocks				3	6	9			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink				2		2			
Intemperance, sexual									
Venereal disease									
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	7	3	10			
Over-work	1	1	2	1		1			
Sunstroke	1		1	4		4			
Accident or injury	1		1	4	3	7			
Pregnancy					4	4			
Puerperal					3	3			
Lactation					1	1			
Puberty and change of life					1	1			
Uterine disorders		1	1		3	3			
Brain disease, with general paralysis									
Brain disease, with epilepsy				1		1			
Other forms of brain disease				1	1	2			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	1	2	3	5	8			
Fevers	1		1						
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	5	9						
With other combined cause not ascertained	13	15	28						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination									
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1						
Unknown	55	65	120	34	38	72			
Total	80	88	168	80	88	168			

TABLE No. 9.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Sewing-room during the year ending September 30th, 1879.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	931		Smock frock	1	
“ canvas	32		Pillowslips	879	217
Skirts	188		Sheets	493	329
Chemises	367		Quilts hemmed	12	87
“ Flannel	28		“ canvas	28	39
Drawers	25		Ticks	233	186
“ Flannel	146	221	“ canvas	17	42
Aprons	403		Towels	293	45
Night-dresses	21		Table-cloths	35	1
Caps	46		Crumb-cloths	4	
Collars	63		Carriage mats	4	
Cuffs (pairs)	30		“ covers	9	
Jackets	13		Table napkins	18	
Sun-bonnets	48		Carpets	11	2
Cloth slippers (pairs)	17		Pudding cloths	52	
Hats trimmed	276	159	Toilet covers	16	
Handkerchiefs	24		Window blinds	109	
Shirts	495	2251	Muslin curtains	2	
“ Flannel	152	261	Socks (pairs)		2307
Pants	354	1514	Blankets		198
Coats	271	721	Pillows, hair	24	1
Vests	235	626	“ feather	19	
Neckties	6		Bolsters, “	3	
Palliassees		64	Mattresses, hair	43	38
Clothes' bags	6		Sofa cushion	1	
Moleskin suits	23	187			
Blouses	4		Total	7250	9496

Rags prepared for making $365\frac{1}{2}$ yards of carpet.

TABLE No. 10.

Number of articles made and repaired in the Wards during the year ending September 30th, 1879.

—	Made.	Repaired.	—	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses	5	5008	Blankets		694
Skirts	269	2841	Quilts	149	234
Aprons	50	482	“ canvas		92
Chemises	9	4166	Bedticks		1116
“ Flannel		55	Pillowslips	30	548
Drawers	4	832	Mattresses (hair)		177
Night-dresses	3	355	Waists	2	
Caps		48	Handkerchiefs	24	
Stockings (pairs)		4455	Table napkins	24	
Shirts		2040	Table cloths	50	
“ Flannel		200	Towels	474	
Dresses (canvas)		249			
Socks		1560	Total	1093	25621
Sheets		496			

TABLE No. 11.
Spinning and Knitting.

	Lbs.		Pairs.
Wool spun	75	Socks knitted	75
Cotton wound	45	Mitts "	2
" twisted	45	Stockings knitted.....	165
		" re-footed	30
Total	165	Total	272

TABLE No. 12.

Number of Articles passing through the Laundry during the Year ending
September 30th, 1879.

	Number.		Number.
Dresses	9,923	Coats	1,157
Aprons	12,347	Vests	896
Skirts.....	4,781	Canvas suits.....	630
Drawers	7,196	Neckties	880
Chemises.....	23,610	Sheets	41,373
Waists	1,569	Blankets	3,806
Nightdresses	4,512	Quilts.....	4,895
Caps and Hoods.....	837	Canvas quilts.....	303
Shawls.....	11	Bed-ticks	4,853
Jackets	260	Pillowslips	34,747
Handkerchiefs	6,228	Towels	13,597
Collars.....	4,824	Toilet covers	626
Cuffs (pairs).....	2,100	Table covers.....	1,275
Canvas dresses	1,369	Table napkins	2,559
Stockings (pairs).....	5,143	Blinds and curtains.....	186
Socks (pairs).....	7,906	Pudding-cloths	1,446
Shirts.....	18,202	Sundries	2,030
Pants	1,954	Total	232,031

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

KINGSTON, 1st Oct., 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,
for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—Since the last Annual Report of this Asylum was presented to you, the Government has been pleased to appoint me Medical Superintendent, *vice* Dr. Dickson, resigned, and as such, I have the honour to submit my first Annual Report, for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

Movements of Patients.

There were in residence on the 1st Oct., 1878, 210 males, 208 females; total 418.
Admitted during the official year 22 males, 36 females; total 58.
Total number under treatment 232 males, 244 females; total 476.
Discharged during the year 15 males, 15 females; total 30.
Died during the year 9 males, 14 females; total 23.
Remaining in residence 30th Sept., 1879, 208 males, 215 females; total 423.
The average daily population was 207.34 males, 211.18 females; total 418.52.
The average weekly cost per capita was \$2.36.

Appended are the following tables:—

- No. 1. General movement of patients.
- No. 2. Residence of patients and social state, religion, and nationalities of admissions.
- No. 3. Counties from which patients have been received.
- No. 4. Counties under which warranted patients have been received.
- No. 5. Discharges of the official year.
- No. 6. Deaths of the official year.
- No. 7. Occupations of patients admitted.
- No. 8. Causes of insanity.
- No. 9. Employment of male patients.
- No. 10. Employment of female patients.
- No. 11. Articles made and repaired.
- No. 12. Returns from the farm and garden.
- No. 13. Class of patients received during year.

I have inserted table No. 13, "Class of patients received during the official year," to shew the material from which we are expected to produce recoveries. It is also a strong argument for increased accommodation in this district, for no doubt it will to a great extent be repeated from year to year, until people can fully understand the benefits to be derived from early Asylum treatment, and that will not be in some parts of this district for many years to come. Patients are retained at home as long as they can be managed by the members of the household, and only at last sent to the Asylum when they have become violent, or are left by the death of relatives to the tender care of the community at large. Thus they come to us after having been insane from two to twenty years,

and we are expected to work miracles and cure them. Of the 58 actual admissions of the year, 2 males and 4 females were discharged, 3 males and 2 females died, 5 males and 4 females may be considered hopeful, and 12 males and 26 females, total 38, will be left to occupy Asylum beds until they die.

This yearly influx of incurables rapidly exhausts our accommodation, and unless extra accommodation be provided, this class of patients must as a result increase, for acute cases, that would otherwise be sent to the Asylum in the early stage of the disease when it is most amenable to treatment, must remain in the care of friends until they in turn become incurable and beyond hope of aid; and when at last they do find entrance into an Asylum, it is as life residents.

It is quite true that there is plenty of accommodation in the Western Asylums, but the distance from this district to them is so great that those interested cannot or will not incur the expense of removal and prefer to wait accommodation nearer home.

At present every available bed in the female department is occupied, and there are more than applicants enough to fill the few unoccupied beds in the male department. If this state of affairs continues our admissions will soon equal our deaths and the recoveries be reduced to a minimum.

To meet the increasing demand for room, I would recommend that the construction of the wings be commenced at the earliest possible day, for under the most favorable circumstances every bed will be occupied long before the additions can be completed, as our books show 19 applicants of the year to whom vacancies were not awarded.

The number of recoveries is lower than last year, but is a higher per centage on the year's admissions; and, considering the class of patients under treatment, is a satisfactory result.

The death rate is higher than last year, but is still very low. As usual, phthisis was the most prolific cause of death. The only death worthy of special comment is that of a man, an old resident, who died from the effects of a bite inflicted by a fellow patient. The deceased was bitten on the little finger of the right hand, but not severely. Suppuration followed and extended up the arm to above the elbow, and notwithstanding every care and attention, the patient, who was advanced in years and not very robust, gradually failed and died from blood poisoning about two months after receiving the wound.

Casualties.

There were no successful escapes during the year, but few injuries of any kind received, and only one attempt at suicide. In this instance the man was suffering from slight melancholia, but had been working quietly in the carpenter's shop for some time before the day on which he made the attempt to destroy himself. On this day he was not quite so well as usual, and without any warning he rushed to a circular saw that was in motion and dashed his wrist against the top of it. Fortunately, the rapidly revolving saw threw his wrist off, inflicting only a slight cut.

Indoor Improvements.

Since the beginning of the year the new carpenter's shop, stores and laundry extension have been completed and occupied, and as they are commodious and well fitted up the work in the several departments pertaining to them can now be done with greater comfort and thoroughness.

The old carpenter's shop has been partitioned off and now answers the purpose of paint and tinsmith's shops.

The old tin shop, which was only a partitioned corner in the flour store, has been done away with and the space given back to the baker to whom it properly belonged.

Ward No. 9 has undergone great improvement, and is now one of the finest wards, and certainly the most cheerful in the asylum. The old drying-room, which was located on this ward, has been transformed into a dormitory for six beds, a bath-room and a water-closet. The bath-room and closet are especially a comfort: for formerly, the closet, which served also as bath-room, was situated in the basement beneath, reached by a narrow stair, and as there was no means of ventilation but through a small sky-light, which in

stormy and cold weather had to be kept closed, the odours which emanated from it neither added to the comfort nor health of the patients in the ward above. The system of heating this ward was not at all satisfactory, as there was a great expenditure of steam for very little heat. The steam pipes were, therefore, all taken down and new coils put in where necessary; but the ward is now chiefly heated by hot air, generated in the boiler-room and carried to the ward by a tin flue. This arrangement, a suggestion of the engineer, promises to give good satisfaction. It will certainly be a great saving, for formerly, the hot air, though constantly generated, was never utilized.

The walls of the main hall and dining-room, and the floors of the dormitories and dining-room of this ward have been nicely painted, and the wood-work handsomely grained in oak. This, with the new furniture added, gives the ward a very cheerful and home-like appearance.

The basement water-closet, which was very foul from soakage of urine, etc., was pulled down when Ward No. 9 was reconstructed, and was refitted on an improved plan. It is now in constant use and free from bad odour.

The water-closet in Ward No. 2 was altered and improved, and now works satisfactorily.

The three remaining closets in the male department are still in an unsatisfactory state and require altering also.

Wire guards have been placed on some of the refractory room windows to prevent the violent patients from indulging in the too readily acquired habit of breaking glass. These guards are hinged, and completely protect the windows without obstructing the entrance or exit of air.

A large refrigerator, of about 120 cubic feet capacity, was built by the mechanics on our staff and added to the stores department. It is sufficiently large to hold all the butter, milk, eggs, etc., we may have in store at once; and as it consumes but fifty pounds of ice daily, during the summer, it effects a great saving, and has proved a great convenience.

All the large dormitories on both sides of the house, with the exception of those on wards No's. 7 and 8 have been supplied with new bedsteads and the rickety old ones tumbled out into the lumber yard, where they should have gone years ago, for they were a constant stronghold for bugs, which it was almost impossible to dislodge. The single rooms are, however, still supplied with the old bedsteads, only a few degrees less rickety than those above referred to.

A new iron scullery table was added to the kitchen in the place of the rotten wooden one which had to be discarded.

More than the usual amount of work has been performed during the year in the mechanical departments, but a large proportion of this work cannot be tabulated as it is expended on repairs.

Out-door Improvements.

As directed by you, the front avenue was extended from a point a little above the Medical Superintendent's house, through the young orchard, to the front of the Asylum; so that the building can now be approached by the front avenue, instead of only by the back one as formerly. This change shows off our handsome grounds and buildings to much better advantage, besides which, it does away with the necessity of passing the stables and manure yard in gaining access to the Asylum.

The front avenue fence, from the lodge to the southern boundary of the vegetable garden, was in such a dilapidated condition that I had it pulled down and replaced by a new picket one, the material for which we already had on hand, which is not only more serviceable than the old one, but materially improves the appearance of the avenue and grounds.

The back avenue fence, bordering the Jackson Property, was in such a tumble-down state that it could not be made to do service longer. I therefore had it removed and the brushwood behind it cleared away. I purpose placing in its stead an iron fence, which we were enabled to move from another part of the grounds where it was not so much needed. Some difficulty will be experienced in locating the iron fence as the foundation

for a considerable distance is solid rock and does not afford a good foothold. It is our intention to quarry out a trench behind this fence and, if we can get sufficient earth, to plant therein, an evergreen hedge, which I hope in a few years will be sufficiently beautiful to repay us for the trouble.

The purchase of Hatwood this year entailed a great amount of extra work, but our staff of workers was quite equal to the emergency, for without outside aid all the ordinary work was performed, and the improvements on the old properties, such as quarrying and reclaiming useless land, pushed forward with vigour, under the direction of the steward.

Soon after winter (1878-79) set in, work was begun on the new breakwater and continued until the structure was completed, which was before the breaking up of the ice. This breakwater was built chiefly of culled timber, thrown aside when the wharf was built, and had been lying in an unsightly pile at the east end of the buildnig for years. The work was done entirely by our own staff and patients, assisted by one man engaged to superintend and direct, and will be a monument of their industry for many years to come. It is 400 feet long by twelve feet high, and was erected to prevent the water from undermining the south wall. Some of the cribs are not yet full of stone, but they will be filled during the fall and winter by refuse stone from the farm and quarries.

Requirements.

The following were enumerated under the head of requirements in last year's report, and are still on the list of wants unsupplied. Your earnest attention is directed to them.

Ice-house.

Our last summer's supply of ice was stored in three different places, and, notwithstanding the fact that upwards of 200 tons were stored away, we had barely sufficient to last the season, so great was the waste. Diagrams and recommendations for an ice-house have already been furnished you, and I trust this will not be among the wants of another year.

Fences.

From year to year the want of a proper boundary fence has been referred to in the Annual Report, and still the want is unsupplied. The fences have now become so rotten and dilapidated that they will no longer do service, and unless new ones are put up the farm and grounds must go to common. Nearly every post has been supplemented by a prop, notwithstanding which every wind blows some portion of the fence level with the ground. The patched portion immediately in front of the Asylum is simply disgraceful and indescribable. It is a disgrace to the Institution and the community in which it is situated. The cross fences on the farm are in a similar state.

Farm Buildings.

Now that there is nearly a hundred acres of land attached to the asylum, with, I hope, a prospect of more being purchased, and no proper storing-place for the produce, etc., I again urge upon you the necessity of erecting new farm buildings.

Airing Court for Females.

This has already been brought before your notice during the year and measurements furnished. It is desirable that this work be commenced as early in the spring as possible, in order that we may have the use of the court during the summer.

Ward Furniture.

Although 170 bedsteads and a few washstands were furnished during the year, yet no general ward furniture was added. The wards, with the exception of No. 9, are very meagrely furnished, but I trust that before the end of another year there will be an improvement in this respect.

Steam Boilers.

I would again urge upon you the economy of putting in tubular boilers for generating steam in place of the old Cornish ones now in use. The Engineer states, and I believe his statement is founded on facts, that we will save in fuel in two years enough to pay for new boilers. This year our contract calls for 1,600 tons of soft coal. Tubular boilers, I am satisfied, would consume little more than half that quantity. The boiler-house also requires attention, as the roof is in a leaky state, and the ceiling wants renewing.

Pointing.

I called attention last year to the necessity of pointing the walls about the Asylum and grounds. This was not attended to and as a consequence part of one of the walls tumbled down. It has been built up again by one of the patients, but I fear that unless pointing is begun at once other parts of the wall will also fall as the mortar between the stones has crumbled away to the depth of from 2 to 6 inches.

Besides the preceding requirements carried over from last year; I desire to briefly call your attention to the following :—

Extension of Water Supply.

At the last session of Parliament a sum was voted for extending our water supply, but for some reason the work has not yet been commenced.

We had difficulty lately with our water supply, the particulars of which were duly reported to you, and I fear a similar trouble during the winter, when difficulty will be experienced in making the repairs. The walls of the well from which the water is pumped was injured by the recent break in the supply pipe, and surface water now readily finds its way through it into the well, and contaminates the water. Besides this, when an east wind is blowing, sewage from the main sewer is carried up into the slip and finds its way into the well, as pointed out by Dr. Dickson in a former report. This must, particularly in summer, have a most injurious effect upon the health of our patients, and I have no doubt was the cause of the typhoid fever and diarrhoea from which they suffered during the past summer. If the water were pumped from beyond the breakwater, where the current is sufficiently strong to prevent any upward flow of sewage, I believe our water would be perfectly pure.

Gas.

The gas works which were commenced last year, under the direction of the Public Works Department, but not completed, owing to exhaustion of the appropriation, are still in an unfinished state. It is very necessary that these works be carried to completion, for so long as coal oil is used for lighting we are in constant danger of a conflagration.

Defective Roofs.

The roof on the west end of the building is in a leaky state, and should be at once attended to, as the water finds its way through the ceilings of the ward beneath, and has already damaged the plastering.

Repairs to Houses.

The houses in front of the Jackson property are very much in need of repairs, and should receive early attention.

Stock Renewals.

The class of stock belonging to the Asylum is of very inferior quality, there being no less than four crippled horses. It costs more to keep these horses than good sound ones, as some of them are almost constantly in hospital, and they do not perform nearly so much work. I would therefore recommend that they be disposed of, and serviceable ones purchased to supply their places.

Farm Operations.

The purchase during the current year of Hatwood entailed an extra amount of out-door work as the land was not in a good state of cultivation. We, however, succeeded in putting in a crop, and as the farm returns (table No. 12) shew, have reaped a good interest on the investment.

Some portions of this land cannot be worked to advantage until they are thoroughly drained. For this purpose we will require a grant for drain tiles. The work of cutting the drains, etc., can be performed by our own staff.

We are now lifting an excellent crop of potatoes from the Jackson property, and from this land alone we will realize nearly 3,000 bushels, besides other vegetables, fruits, etc.

The purchase of these properties entailed no addition to the staff, and the advantages derived from them are inestimable; for not only have they produced nearly, if not quite enough vegetables, fodder, etc., to last us the entire year, but they have afforded out-door employment to many patients who would otherwise have been confined to the wards.

As shewn in table No. 9, 11,878 days' out-door work was performed during the year. I trust that before the end of another year the Government will procure for the Asylum the piece of Ordinance land between Hatwood and the Bay. If this can be accomplished the farm will be more compact and can be cultivated to much better advantage.

Resignation of Dr. Dickson.

Dr. Dickson, who succeeded Dr. Leitchfield as Medical Superintendent of the "Rockwood Lunatic Asylum" in November, 1868, resigned his position, owing to ill-health, on the 31st December, last, and is now enjoying in private life the repose so well earned by many years of hard official work. He will long be held in kindly remembrance by every one with whom he was connected, both patient and *employé*.

Amusements.

Amusements, which are so much appreciated by the patients during the long winter evenings, were indulged in during the past season to as great an extent as circumstances would permit.

In addition to the usual dances, and such other amusements as were at our disposal, the patients are indebted to the following for entertainments of a most pleasing character:

Sydenham Street Choir.
Tandy Brothers.
Chalmer's Church Choir.
St. Paul's Church Choir.
St. Mary's Cathedral Choir.
Capt. Middleton and family.
Mrs. Keltie and Miss Barr.

Our thanks are also due to the President of the Midland Agricultural Association for allowing a number of the patients to visit their fair free of charge. This privilege was very much appreciated.

Religious Services.

To the following gentlemen, as also to a number of divinity students of Queen's College, are tendered our thanks for assistance at our Sunday services:—

Rev. Dr. Grant.
" W. Galbraith.
" R. V. Rogers.
" T. W. Jolliffe.
" Prof. Mowat.
Ven. Archdeacon Parnell.
Rev. T. G. Smith.
" Jas. Brock.

Very Rev. Dean Lyster.
Rev. J. G. Crozier.
" Dr. Jackson.
" T. Bousfield.
" Prof. Williamson.
" F. McCuaig.
" H. Willson.
" W. Jackson.

Rev. F. W. Dobbs.

" C. A. Cooke.

" A. Wilson.

Rev. C. Cartwright.

" W. M. Peacock.

" W. B. Carey.

Rev. — Young.

The Roman Catholic clergy have visited the members of their church at stated times, and also promptly responded when called upon to attend the sick and dying.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the staff generally for their consideration and assistance, and I trust that in the coming year our field of usefulness may be enlarged.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. METCALF, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing the movements of Patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1878	210	208	418			
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	21	23	44			
" Medical Certificate	1	13	14			
Total number under treatment during year				232	244	476
Discharges during year :						
As Cured	13	12	25			
" Improved	1	2	3			
" Unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of Discharges during year				15	15	30
Died				9	14	23
Eloped				0	0	0
Transferred				0	0	0
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1879				208	215	423
				232	244	476
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum....						
" Discharged	270	158	428			
" Died	184	114	298			
" Eloped	8	0	8			
" Transferred	53	24	77			
" Remaining, 30th Sept., 1879	208	215	423			
				723	511	1234

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1878, to 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of July, 1879)	211	215	426
Minimum " " " " " 16th of March, 1879...	204	206	410
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	75,634	77,135	152,769
Daily average population	207.34	211.18	418.52

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	7	20	27	262	280	542
Widowed	15	16	31	461	231	692
Single	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported						
Total	22	36	58	723	511	1234
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	5	6	11	106	75	181
Episcopalians	3	9	12	185	103	288
Methodists	3	10	13	101	88	190
Baptists				16	12	28
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics	11	9	20	223	174	397
Mennonites						
Quakers						
Infidels						
Other denominations	0	2	2	90	56	146
Not reported				1	3	4
Total	22	36	58	723	511	1234
NATIONALITIES.						
English	1	2	3	68	39	107
Irish	2	10	12	175	131	306
Scotch	2	0	2	39	37	76
Canadian	17	22	39	345	239	584
United States	0	1	1	9	5	14
Other Countries	0	1	1	33	8	41
Unknown				54	52	106
Total	22	36	58	723	511	1234

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	5	5	10	46	50	96
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4	4	8	91	70	161
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings				32	23	55
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	3	4	7	38	33	71
Leeds and Grenville	2	6	8	35	30	65
Lennox and Addington	3	4	7	27	20	47
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Manitoba					1	1
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	11	26	37
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell		1	1	8	7	15
Prince Edward	1	6	7	12	11	23
Renfrew		2	2	19	11	30
Simcoe				10	10	20
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	2	6	47	29	76
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	39	66
Kingston Penitentiary		1	1	152	13	165
Central Prison, Toronto				1		1
Toronto Asylum				17	13	30
Malden Asylum					5	5
Total admissions.....	22	36	58	723	511	1234

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma				1	1	2
Brant				6	7	13
Bruce				3	4	7
Carleton	5	4	9	45	45	90
Elgin				2	4	6
Essex				2	2	4
Frontenac	4		4	76	59	135
Grey				6	9	15
Haldimand				6	6	12
Halton				1		1
Hastings				31	20	51
Huron				6	5	11
Kent				2		2
Lambton				12	2	14
Lanark	3	4	7	35	34	69
Leeds and Grenville	2	4	6	32	24	56
Lennox and Addington	2	3	5	21	17	38
Lincoln				9	4	13
Middlesex				6	3	9
Norfolk				6	5	11
Northumberland and Durham				10	24	34
Ontario				14	17	31
Oxford				14	3	17
Peel				4	1	5
Perth				9	8	17
Peterborough				6	5	11
Prescott and Russell		1	1	8	7	15
Prince Edward	1	3	4	12	8	20
Renfrew		2	2	19	11	30
Simcoe				9	10	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	4	1	5	47	28	75
Victoria				3	11	14
Waterloo				10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				4	4	8
Wentworth				12	11	23
York				27	38	65
Kingston Penitentiary		1	1	2	1	3
Total admissions	21	23	44	524	446	970

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the Year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. D.....	F.....	15th February, 1878	4th October, 1878	Recovered.
2	A. A.....	F.....	27th December, 1877.....	11th "	"
3	J. G.	M.	15th March, 1878.....	1st November, 1878	"
4	W. F.	M.	13th November, 1877	2nd "	"
5	E. C.....	F.....	30th July, 1878	12th December, 1878.....	"
6	A. McD...	M.	9th February, 1878	12th "	"
7	T. H.	M.	30th June, 1878	2nd January, 1879.....	Improved.
8	M. A. McL.	F.....	30th August, 1876	21st ,,	"
9	G. M.....	F.....	26th December, 1878	23rd "	Recovered.
10	R. K.	M.	26th October, 1878	24th "	"
11	J. R.	M.	14th February, 1877	27th "	"
12	C. J.	F.....	12th February, 1878	4th February, 1879	"
13	S. A. A....	F.....	26th October, 1878.....	18th "	"
14	W. M.	M.	24th August, 1878	7th March, 1879.....	"
15	E. A. G. ..	F.....	15th September, 1877.....	14th "	"
16	E. N.....	M.	19th August, 1870	15th "	"
17	M. M.....	F.....	5th September, 1878.....	21st April, 1879	"
18	C. B.....	F.....	27th December, 1877	30th "	"
19	B. B.....	M.	6th August, 1878.....	3rd May, 1879.....	Unimproved.
20	C. H.....	M.	17th December, 1877	7th "	Recovered.
21	J. B.	M.	11th July, 1878	16th "	"
22	E. C.....	F.....	25th October, 1877.....	10th June, 1879	Improved.
23	M. S.	F.....	2nd November, 1872.....	10th "	Recovered.
24	B. Y.....	M.	12th February, 1878	10th "	"
25	J. G.	M.	16th April, 1866.....	13th July, 1879	"
26	R. H.....	M.	8th January, 1878.....	30th "	"
27	M. A. E. ..	M.	26th April, 1879.....	1st August, 1879	"
28	S. C.	F.....	21st February, 1879	1st "	"
29	M. J. H. ..	F.....	15th "	4th "	"
30	E. H.....	F.....	5th April, 1878.....	29th "	Unimproved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Age, Length of Residence, and Proximate Cause of Death of those who Died during the Year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. N.	M. ...	38	30th October, 1878		9	4	Epilepsy.
2	A. McL. ...	M. ...	21	18th November, 1878.		4	7	Exhaustion.
3	M. O.	F.	37	18th " ..	4	7	28	Phthisis.
4	H. W.	F.	28	19th December, 1878.	2	2	3	"
5	K. C.	F.	66	28th " ..		11	10	Senile decay.
6	M. L.	F.	37	8th January, 1879	1	10	9	Chronic diarrhoea.
7	P. McK. ...	F.	50	27th "	10		15	Phthisis.
8	M. W.	F.	53	29th "		3	11	General paresis.
9	M. A. M. ...	F.	20	6th February, 1879 ...	1	6	25	Gangrene of lungs.
10	J. McG.	F.	52	24th "	10	7	15	Dysentery.
11	J. M.	F.	26	13th March, 1879.	1	8	10	Phthisis.
12	W. H.	M. ...	36	16th "	6		1	"
13	J. W. C. ...	M. ...	64	27th "	4	3	8	Exhaustion of mania.
14	M. J. McE. ...	F.	49	6th May, 1879.		7	20	Dysentery.
15	W. S.	M. ...	63	5th July, 1879.			24	Senile exhaustion.
16	M. B.	F.	48	26th "	10	6	14	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
17	J. B. C. ...	M. ...	57	14th August, 1879	4	5	12	Chronic diarrhoea.
18	R. P.	M. ...	32	22nd "		5	8	General paresis.
19	E. S.	F.	56	25th "		4	25	Congestion of brain.
20	D. E. M. ...	M. ...	33	1st September, 1879		4	7	Phthisis.
21	H. K.	F.	22	2nd " ..	2	8	4	"
22	J. P.	M. ...	54	6th " ..	19	3	29	Pyæmia.
23	C. B.	F.	18	26th " ..	1	11	29	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barbers				1	0	1
Barristers				3	0	3
Bakers				1	0	1
Butchers				1	0	1
Blacksmiths and wives				15	1	16
Bricklayers				6	0	6
Carpenters and wives...	2	0	2	34	3	37
Clergymen				2	0	2
Coopers				3	0	3
Clerks	2	0	2	14	0	14
Carriage-makers				3	0	3
Cooks				1	1	2
Carders				3	0	3
Captains of boats				2	0	2
Dressmakers				0	13	13
Detectives				1	0	1
Engineers and wives				3	2	5
Farmers and wives	4	6	10	161	66	227
Housekeepers	0	3	3	0	6	6
Harness-makers				5	0	5
Hotel-keepers	1	0	1	1	0	1
Jewellers				2	0	2
Labourers and wives	7	0	7	216	64	280
Merchants				11	0	11
Millers				3	0	3
Machinists	2	0	2	7	0	7
Pumpmakers				1	0	1
Prostitutes				0	1	1
Painters				11	0	11
Physicians				4	0	4
School-teachers				10	8	18
Station-masters				2	0	2
Soldiers and wives	0	1	1	9	2	11
Students	1	0	1	2	0	2
Servants	0	14	14	13	152	165
Shoemakers				36	0	36
Seamstresses	0	3	3	0	39	39
Sailors				10	0	10
Tailors and wives	0	1	1	10	1	11
Tanners				2	0	2
Tinsmiths				1	0	1
Watchmakers				2	0	2
Weavers	0	1	1	3	1	4
Others	2	2	4	3	2	5
Not reported and no occupation	1	5	6	105	149	254
Total	22	36	58	723	511	1234

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1879.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be dis- tinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....				1	2	3			
Religious excitement					1	1			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				2		2			
Love affairs, including seduction									
Mental anxiety, "worry"				1		1		1	1
Fright and nervous shocks.....									
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink				3		3			
Intemperance, sexual									
Venereal disease.....				1		1			
Self-abuse, sexual				1		1			
Over-work				1		1			
Sunstroke.....				1		1			
Accident or injury									
Pregnancy									
Puerperal					2	2			
Lactation.....									
Puberty and change of life.....									
Uterine disorders									
Brain disease, with general paralysis.....									
Brain disease, with epilepsy				2	2	4			
Other forms of brain disease									
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age					2	2			
Fevers.....									
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....		1	1						
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	5	7						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....									
With other combined cause not ascertained		1	1						
Unknown							9	19	28
Total.....	2	7	9	11	9	20	9	20	29

TABLE No. 9.

EMPLOYMENT of Male Patients during the official year ending the 30th September, 1879.

CLASS OF WORK.	1878. October.	Nov.	Dec.	1879. Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Farm.....	78	70	15	35	.....	28	57	54	75	89	99	87	687
Garden.....	2.2	275	16	.....	.....	67	216	322	320	344	333	316	2461
Cleaning grounds.....	129	134	113	167	136	116	110	116	120	135	126	130	1532
Crib work.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	583	586	363	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Quarrying and jobbing.....	317	310	513	556	.....	124	120	124	361	474	435	464	3430
Stables and pigery.....	124	120	121	120	112	124	120	124	120	124	124	124	1460
Cutting wood.....	8	10	10	10	8	10	10	10	8	8	10	10	110
Mason work.....	26	26	26	26	24	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	310
Carpenter-shop.....	54	52	50	52	48	52	52	81	75	81	52	52	701
Painting.....	78	69	84	126	94	78	78	74	72	82	90	92	1021
Shoe and tailor shops.....	135	130	135	130	120	135	130	135	130	135	135	135	1585
Engine-house.....	124	120	124	120	112	124	120	124	120	124	124	124	1460
Laundry.....	54	50	54	54	54	54	54	54	52	54	54	51	636
Kitchen.....	62	60	76	60	56	62	60	62	60	62	62	62	744
Bakery.....	26	23	34	26	24	26	25	26	24	28	27	28	320
Blacksmith's shop.....	20	26	26	26	20	60	60	30	20	10	10	10	38
Cleaning wards.....	465	465	465	465	410	445	465	465	435	460	465	465	5440
Dining-rooms.....	311	331	341	311	305	341	330	341	330	341	341	341	4024
Halls.....	28	27	28	28	24	28	27	28	27	28	28	28	329
Total days.....	2321	2301	2238	2342	2124	2380	2273	2426	2375	2603	2541	2548	28,456

RECAPITULATION.—Out-door work 11,878. Shop work, engine-room, etc., 6,785. Inside work, 9,793.—Total, 28,456.

TABLE No. 10.

EMPLOYMENT of Female Patients during the official year ending 30th September, 1879.

CLASS OF WORK.	1878. October.	Nov.	Dec.	1879. Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Total.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Laundry.....	104	100	104	104	98	104	104	104	102	114	114	102	1254
Knitting.....	52	52	50	56	48	52	50	52	50	52	52	50	616
Making.....	260	256	250	270	248	260	256	270	246	260	256	280	3112
Repairing.....	126	130	124	134	124	130	136	140	134	140	138	130	1586
Dining-rooms.....	246	260	246	254	248	260	250	260	254	260	260	260	3058
Cleaning wards.....	350	352	352	352	310	352	336	352	346	352	352	350	4156
Totals	1138	1150	1126	1170	1076	1158	1132	1178	1132	1178	1172	1172	13,782

TABLE No. 11.

Return of articles made and repaired for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1879.

SHOEMAKER AND TAILOR SHOP.			FEMALE DEPARTMENT.		
Made.	Articles.	Repaired.	Made.	Articles.	Repaired.
86	Coats	175	466	Aprons	
23	Drawers (pairs)		314	Bedticks *	324
158	Pants "	597	336	Chemises	
51	Vests	47	20	Caps	
3	Overalls (pairs)		277	Dresses	
3	Long suits		32	" duck.	
14	Boots, long (pairs)	12	241	Pillow-cases *	116
84	" Coburg "	39	151	" ticks ..	
3	Shoes "	4	222	Petticoats	
306	Slippers "	5	548	Shirts *	955
.....	Harness sets	3	444	Socks (pairs) *	2277
14	" straps	8	377	Stockings " ..	
6	Muffs and wristlets		425	Sheets *	193
4	Buggy cushions		5	Jackets	
			3	Underwaists	
			2	Mittens (pairs) *	11
			316	Socks, marked (pairs)	
			.....	Blankets *	10
			.....	Counterpanes *	11
			.....	Drawers (pairs) *	180
			40	Shrouds and caps	

* These articles repaired belong to the male ward. The clothing and bedding belonging to the female patients are repaired in the ward to which they belong, and no account has been kept of this class of work

TABLE No. 12.

Returns from the Farm and Garden for the official year ending Sept. 30th, 1879.

No.		Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
370	Bunches Parsley	@ 0 05	18 50
350	" Onions	@ 0 05	17 50
40	" Asparagus	@ 0 05	2 00
870	" Lettuce and Radishes	@ 0 04	34 80
46	" Savory, Mint and Sage.....	@ 0 05	2 30
1650	" Rhubarb	@ 0 10	165 00
62	Bushels Parsnips	@ 0 50	31 00
37	" Spinach	@ 0 50	18 50
80	" Green Peas	@ 0 50	40 00
9	" Butter Beans	@ 0 75	6 75
4	" Pop Corn	@ 1 00	4 00
85	" Tomatoes	@ 0 40	34 00
436	" Carrots	@ 0 20	87 20
356	" Potatoes	@ 0 70	249 20
2856	" "	@ 0 40	1142 40
206	" Onions	@ 0 90	185 40
197	" Beets.....	@ 0 40	78 80
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" Cucumbers	@ 1 50	6 75
160	" Apples	@ 0 70	112 00
4	" Plums	@ 1 00	4 00
350	" Oats	@ 0 40	140 00
4	" Artichokes	@ 0 75	3 00
40	Quarts Capsicums.....	@ 0 10	4 00
864	" Currants and Gooseberries.....	@ 0 05	43 20
206	" Strawberries	@ 0 08	16 48
2413	Heads Cabbage and Cauliflower	@ 0 05	120 65
280	Roots Celery	@ 0 05	14 00
634	Dozen Green Corn	@ 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 25
172	" Squashes, Melons and Pumpkins.....	@ 0 08	13 76
8	Tons Straw	@ 6 00	48 00
53	" Hay	@ 9 00	477 00
36	Loads Green Fodder	@ 1 25	44 00
350	Pounds Grapes	@ 0 05	17 50
730	Gallons Milk	@ 0 22	160 60
5845	Pounds Pork killed and consumed	@ 0 07	409 15
	Total.....		\$3831 69

RECAPITULATION.

FARM, GARDEN, ETC.

Pork and milk	\$569 75
Garden produce.....	754 69
The Jackson Place, purchased last year	1581 60
The Cartwright Place, purchased this year	925 75
	<hr/>
	\$3831 69

TABLE No. 13.

Class of patients received during the official year ending the 30th September, 1879.

Register No.	Sex.	Duration of attack before admission.	Remarks.
1177	F	20 years	Epileptic. Father epileptic. Brother idiotic.
1178	F	18 months	General paretic. Died.
1179	F	7 weeks	One previous attack of three months' duration. Discharged.
1180	F	4 years	Mother was insane.
1181	M	1 month	Discharged, recovered.
1182	F	8 months	Aged 78 years when admitted.
1183	F	20 years	Aged 65 years when admitted.
1184	F	3 months	Grandmother and uncle were insane.
1185	F	1 month	Uncle was insane.
1186	M	9 months	General paretic.
1187	F	18 years	
1188	M	4 months	
1189	F	1 week	Discharged recovered.
1190	F	4 years	Epileptic.
1191	F	1 year	
1192	F	8 weeks	One previous attack of 18 months' duration.
1193	F	11 days	Discharged recovered.
1194	F	2 weeks	Many previous attacks. Mother was insane.
1195	M	3 "	
1196	M	6 months	General paretic. Died.
1197	F	11 "	Aged 60 years when admitted.
1198	F	3 "	
1199	F	6 days	
1200	F	2 years	Aged 63 years when admitted.
1201	F	3 weeks	Sister was insane. Died.
1202	M	3 months	
1203	F	9 "	Aged 68 years when admitted.
1204	M	12 years	Epileptic.
1205	M	2 or 3 years	
1206	F	4 months	
1207	M	3 years	Died.
1208	M	3 days	Three previous attacks. Discharged recovered.
1209	M	3 years	One previous attack. 1 brother and 2 sisters insane.
1210	M	4 "	
1211	F	4 "	
1212	F	18 months	
1213	M	1 month	Mother was insane.
1214	F	3 weeks	
1215	M	15 months	One brother in Asylum. Several members of family have been insane.
1216	M	3 "	Aged 63 years. Dying when admitted. Died.
1217	M	8 or 9 years	
1218	F	4 months	Aged 55 years. At least 2 previous attacks.
1219	F	3 "	One or two previous attacks.
1220	F	2 "	Epileptic.
1221	F	Idiot	Mother epileptic.
1222	M	3 years	One previous attack.
1223	M	Several weeks	
1224	F	1 month	Mother was insane.
1225	M	4 years	
1226	F	8 months	Two previous attacks.
1227	F	9 "	
1228	M	9 weeks	
1229	F	2 years	
1230	F	5 years	Deaf mute.
1231	M	From childhood	41 years of age. A most vicious and brutal man.
1232	F	2 or 3 years	
1233	F	8 years	70 years of age.
1234	M	Over 10 years	65 or 70 years of age.
	22	36	

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, October 1st, 1879.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the fourth Annual Report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1878, was 82 men and 119 women, total 201.

The admissions during the year have been 70 men and 67 women, total 137.

Number under treatment, 152 men and 186 women, total 338.

The discharges have been 10 men and 6 women, of whom 7 men and 5 women were sent out as recovered, 1 man improved, and 2 men and 1 woman not improved.

The deaths were 8 men and 7 women, total 15; and 2 escapes, both men.

There are remaining in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1879, 132 men and 173 women, total 305.

The total cost of maintaining each patient was \$2.95 per week, as compared with \$3.13 in the previous year.

Applications for Admission.

There have been 191 applications for admission received during the year, of which 112 were for men and 79 for women, disposed off as follows: 70 men and 67 women were admitted. A blank form of history of the case was sent to each applicant to be filled and returned, but many of them have not been returned, their friends deciding to try the patient a little longer at home before committing them to the Asylum. A few cases are in progress, but up to this date have not been completed.

Admission of Idiots.

Owing to the overcrowded condition of the Asylum for Idiots at Orillia, no further accommodation could be provided for some time to come for a large number of idiots, some of whom had been for a length of time in the County Gaols throughout the Province, and others at their homes awaiting vacancies at the Asylum. Upon your recommendation an Order in Council was passed authorizing the reception of idiots at this Asylum on the condition that when the extension of the Orillia Asylum is completed, any idiots who may have been admitted to this Asylum would be transferred. In accordance with your instructions to me to make preparation for the reception of a limited number of idiots, the basement wards in the new wings which are not in use, and not likely to be required for the accommodation of lunatics for a considerable length of time—were set apart for the temporary accommodation of idiots. These wards are identical in plan and structure with the upper wards, equally dry, well lighted and ventilated, and are capable of comfortably accommodating 40 patients of each sex, and were opened for the reception of patients on the 18th July.

I received from you 101 applications which had been made for admission to the Orillia Asylum. I am unable to give the respective number of each sex, as many of the applications are informal and state neither name nor sex. I communicated with every applicant and sent either form of history or medical certificates as the case required. In many instances I have received no answer, a few have written to say that the patient has

died since application was made, some had been removed and the persons who had made applications had lost all knowledge of their whereabouts, others were otherwise provided for, and in a few instances the friends of the patients had decided not to send them from home. Up to the present date 27 patients have been admitted. One, a male, has died. Remaining in the Asylum, 20 males and 6 females.

Deaths.

The number of deaths was considerably augmented by the admission of several patients in a dying condition. Applicants will make misrepresentations in respect to patients, and physicians will omit to state important facts in their certificates, so that a superintendent has no means of knowing the real condition of a patient until he is brought to the Asylum. One woman—a paralytic—was admitted in the afternoon and died next morning from apoplexy. It could not be ascertained whether she had ever had a fit before. Four or five men, who were in the last stage of consumption, died within a month of their admission; and all of these cases had been certified as urgent cases, violent and unmanageable, and fit and proper persons to be confined in an Asylum for the Insane.

The general health of the inmates of the Asylum has been very satisfactory, no epidemic or serious disease or accident has occurred.

New Buildings.

The enlargement of the Asylum, by the addition of two wings and an extension in the rear, connected with and at right angles to the main building, have been completed, and been in occupation during the greater part of the year. There is now capacity in this Asylum for about 530 patients. The wings were opened on the 15th March, since that date patients have been admitted from gaols and private families in all parts of the Province, the other asylums being full and unable to accommodate the insane in their respective districts. In future only those who are residents in the division allotted to this Asylum will be admitted.

Improvements and Repairs.

During the past year several improvements and repairs have been made. There are still a greater number waiting for better times, which it is hoped will come soon.

The walls of the main entrance hall have been painted and the ceiling kalsomined. The floors in the corridors of the wards on the ground floor in the main building have been relaid with oak, and oiled, the walls painted bright and cheerful colours and the ceilings lime-washed. This is such an improvement and so highly appreciated by the patients, it is so much more easily kept sweet and clean, the light is increased, and adds so much to comfort and general appearance that I hope another year will not be allowed to pass without placing the other halls and corridors in the same condition.

Another very important improvement has been made. The use of cesspools for the disposal of the Asylum sewage has been abandoned, and a sewer constructed connecting with the city main sewer on Queen Street. The working of the cesspools was very unsatisfactory, and they were a great nuisance on account of their proximity to the Asylum.

Alterations and improvements have been made in front of the main building and east wing. Earth, to the depth of between two and three feet, has been removed and the ground levelled and sown with grass seed, which will next year for a beautiful even lawn, and may be ornamented with flower beds. The east airing yards have also been levelled and about the same depth of earth removed. This was a work of necessity as the basement windows were nearly two feet below the level of the ground, which sloped towards the building, and every heavy rain flooded the basement floors. The ground is graded towards the main drain and a Bell trap and a connecting drain constructed. The outside appearance of the building is improved and the basement ward rendered much more light and cheerful.

A large clearance of about ten or twelve acres has been made in the woods in the rear of the farm, and the trees cut up into cordwood. This was the work of patients

during the winter under the farmer's direction, and afforded a large number of them healthful and invigorating employment. As soon as a fence can be built to enclose it, the land will be put under cultivation. Roadmaking and removing the superfluous trees around the buildings, has been the principal employment of the patients during the past summer. The old crooked road has been taken up and a new and more convenient course made. It is expected the road will be made past the front of the buildings before the season closes.

The roof in the centre building is in a very unsatisfactory condition, from some cause which cannot be easily explained the galvanized iron with which it is covered is continually cracking in places, and requires frequent repairs and soldering, every time that rain falls the ceilings under the roof are wetted, and in heavy rains the floors are deluged. A great deal of time and money have been spent in patching up the roof to very little purpose, as it continues to leak as much, or more so, than ever. It is evident that it cannot be made watertight until the old galvanized iron sheeting has been removed and replaced with new. The roof at the joining of the centre building with the rear extension, leaks so much that the plaster cannot be kept on the ceiling. Since the opening of the wings and the reception of a less orderly class of patients, it has been discovered the wire guards on the windows are very little protection, and a very slight obstruction to any patient who may take the notion to go out of the window. A few of them have found out how easy it is to push them off, two men have escaped in that manner. A suicidal patient in one of the upper wards has been caught twice just in the act, he had pushed off the guard and his body was half out of the window, had he not been discovered just at the moment, the man would in all probability have lost his life. A weak and emaciated woman, a case of melancholia with suicidal propensities, removed the small screw nails with which the guard of her room was fastened, with her fingers, she had succeeded in detaching one side of the guard and was working at the other when she was found. It is absolutely necessary that this should be attended to without delay, and some means adopted to make the guards sufficiently strong to resist any attempt which may be made upon them.

I have also to call attention to the fact that no appliances have been provided in the wings for protection against fire. There are a sufficient number of fire plugs throughout the building, but no hose has been provided.

The capacity of the water-tanks is barely sufficient for the ordinary daily requirements of the Asylum, and when the population is further increased will be found quite inadequate. In the event of a fire taking place in the building we would find ourselves almost helpless to contend with it for want of water. A small reservoir capable of holding at least one week's supply of water should be built.

Farm and Garden.

The results of our farm and garden operations, although on a small scale so far, have been very satisfactory this season. The potato crop is abundant and of excellent quality, and have been but slightly affected by rot. A sufficient quantity of roots has been raised to supply our cows during the winter, and the Asylum has been supplied abundantly with vegetables of all kinds. There is abundant pasturage on the farm for nearly double the number of cows we have, it would be economy to have a few more, the quantity of milk obtained from our present number is not sufficient for the use of the Asylum.

Amusements.

Several concerts and readings were given during the winter and were highly appreciated by the patients. Our thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen who gave their gratuitous services at the entertainments.

The want of a library for the use of the patients is very much felt, patients are daily asking for books to read, and it is not pleasant to have to tell them that the institution has not yet been provided with books for their use. 150 or 200 volumes of a suitable class of books would not cost much and would form a good beginning of a library, and would be very acceptable.

Religious Services.

The Rev. Mr. Bull, Messrs. Gaviller, Freeman, and Taylor continue to conduct the Sunday morning services alternately as in former years. These gentlemen are tendered the thanks and grateful acknowledgements of all who participate in their very acceptable services.

The Rev. Father Slaven frequently visits the Asylum and converses with and ministers to the spiritual wants of patients of the Roman Catholic communion.

No change has taken place in the official staff of the Asylum, and very few among the attendants and other employes. A few additional attendants have been engaged to meet the requirements of the enlarged buildings and increased population.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

J. M. WALLACE,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending
30th September, 1879.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing Movements of Patients in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1878				82	119	201
Admitted during year :						
Direct, by Lieutenant-Governors' Warrant..	45	40	85			
Transferred, " " ..	2		2			
By medical certificate	23	27	50	70	67	137
Total number under treatment during year				152	186	338
Discharges during year :						
As cured	7	5	12			
" improved	1		1			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during the year	10	6	16			
Died	8	7	15			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred						
				20	13	33
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1879				132	173	305
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				173	201	374
" discharged	14	6	20			
" died	20	19	39			
" eloped	7		7			
" transferred		3	3			
" remaining, 30th September, 1879	132	173	305			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Maximum and Minimum Number of Patients resident in the Asylum, the Total Number of Days' Stay of Patients, and the Daily Average Number of Patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1878, to 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of September).....	135	173	308
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of November).....	82	118	200
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year.....	36,741	50,034	86,775
Daily average population	101	137	238

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married	29	35	64	71	106	177
Widowed	2	7	9	2	9	11
Single	39	25	64	100	86	186
Not reported						
Total	70	67	137	173	201	374
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	15	9	24	30	42	72
Episcopalians	17	17	34	46	40	86
Methodists	14	14	28	28	32	60
Baptists	2	4	6	5	8	13
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics	12	16	28	40	62	102
Mennonites	1	1	2	2	2	4
Quakers	1	1	2	2	1	3
Infidels						
Other denominations	2	1	3	5	4	9
Not reported	6	4	10	15	10	25
Total	70	67	137	173	201	374
NATIONALITIES.						
English	16	12	28	30	22	52
Irish	10	8	18	37	62	99
Scotch	6	5	11	14	29	43
Canadian	33	33	66	76	70	146
United States	3	3	6	3	3	6
Other Countries	2	3	5	8	9	17
Unknown		3	3	5	6	11
Total	70	67	137	173	201	374

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	1	2	2	5	7
Bruce				1	3	4
Carleton		1	1	2	5	7
Elgin				1	4	5
Essex					1	1
Frontenac				2	6	8
Grey	7	2	9	10	8	18
Haldimand	2	3	5	5	5	10
Halton	5	1	6	6	5	11
Hastings						
Huron		1	1	3	6	9
Kent				1	4	5
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville		2	2	1	3	4
Lennox and Addington				2		2
Lincoln	1	3	4	5	9	14
Middlesex				8	4	12
Norfolk	3	1	4	3	4	7
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	8	7	15
Ontario	1	4	5	2	9	11
Oxford				2		2
Peel	2	4	6	4	4	8
Perth				1	3	4
Peterborough	1		1	2		2
Prescott and Russell	1		1	2	2	4
Prince Edward						
Renfrew				1	2	3
Simcoe	9	8	17	14	11	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		2	2	3	7	10
Victoria				2	1	3
Waterloo	4	1	5	5	4	9
Welland	2	2	4	4	5	9
Wellington	3	4	7	7	7	14
Wentworth	10	8	18	23	23	46
York	16	17	33	38	41	79
Total admissions.....	70	67	137	173	201	374

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Bruce .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Carleton .. . . .	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Elgin .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Essex .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Frontenac .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	8	4	12
Grey	6	2	8	1	3	4
Haldimand .. . . .	.....	1	1	4	.....	4
Halton	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .. . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Huron .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Kent .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lambton .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lanark .. . . .	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Leeds and Grenville .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Lennox and Addington .. . . .	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Lincoln .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
Middlesex	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Norfolk	2	.....	2	.....	5	5
Northumberland and Durham .. . . .	.....	4	4	1	.....	1
Ontario .. . . .	.....	3	3	1	3	4
Oxford .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Peel .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perth	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Peterborough	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Prince Edward .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	7	5	12	9	5	14
Simcoe .. . . .	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Victoria	4	1	5	4	1	5
Waterloo	1	2	3	3	3	6
Welland .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Wellington	4	2	6	9	3	12
Wentworth	15	11	26	29	19	48
York .. . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions	47	40	87	96	65	161

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
108	M. A. S.	F.	May 3rd, 1876.	November 7th, 1878.	Unimproved.
230	J. M.	M.	December 29th, 1878.	November 13th, 1879.	"
236	J. W.	M.	April 14th, 1878.	March 19th, "	Recovered.
257	R. T.	M.	March 21st, 1879.	June 14th, "	"
294	R. A.	M.	April 29th, "	July 2nd, "	"
249	W. M.	M.	March 15th, "	" 11th, "	"
339	J. B. S.	M.	October 18th, 1878.	" 11th, "	"
247	J. B.	F.	January 21st, 1879.	" 18th, "	"
264	S. E.	F.	March 28th, "	" 28th, "	"
265	T. C.	M.	March 29th, "	" 29th, "	"
281	T. R.	F.	April 11th, "	August 1st, "	"
293	E. N.	F.	April 29th, "	" 16th, "	"
307	F. H.	F.	May 23rd, "	" 26th, "	"
292	A. C.	M.	April 23th, "	September 3rd, "	"
237	L. H.	M.	September 9th, "	" 15th, "	Unimproved.
346	H. McK.	M.	July 22nd, "	" 30th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
43	P. H.	M. ..	31	October 6th, 1878.	2	6	13	Phthisis.
10	R. J. I.	M.	29	" 23rd, "	2	7	6	"
126	A. K.	F.	67	" 26th, "	2	5	23	Iceterus.
234	M. McG.	F.	54	December 7th, " ....	....	8	21	Gangrene of leg.
117	H. J.	F.	42	March 15th, 1879.	2	10	12	Exhaustion.
208	W. G.	F.	69	" 20th, "	2	5	21	Senile decay.
278	A. K.	F.	59	April 8th, " ....	....	....	1	Apoplexy.
271	L. M.	M.	70	May 3rd, " ....	....	1	1	Erysipelas.
266	J. S.	M.	39	" 4th, " ....	....	1	5	Gangrene of lung.
275	P. G.	M.	65	" 5th, " ....	....	1	1	Intestinal obstruction.
289	G. S.	M.	50	" 18th, " ....	....	....	22	Phthisis.
256	A. A.	M.	65	June 9th, " ....	....	2	16	Chronic pneumonia.
232	J. O'L.	M.	52	" 18th, "	1	5	19	Exhaustion.
116	M. G.	F.	42	July 26th, "	3	3	25	Phthisis.
90	J. B.	F.	32	August 22nd, "	3	4	20	"

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades or occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brewer				1		1	1
Builder	1		1				1
Blacksmith	1		1				1
Consul (U. S.)	1		1				1
Clerk	2		2	3	1	4	6
Confectioner				1		1	1
Carpenter	4		4	1		1	5
Commercial traveller	1		1				1
Cooper	1		1				1
Clergymen	2		2				2
Domestic duties		35	35		10	10	45
Editor				1		1	1
Farmer	17		17	30		30	47
Fisherman				1		1	1
Gardener	1		1	1		1	2
Glassblower	1		1				1
Grocer	2		2				2
Housekeeper		3	3		58	58	61
Hostler	1		1				1
Hotelkeeper	1		1	1		1	2
Labourer	18		18	30		30	48
Mechanic				14		14	14
Night-watchman	1		1				1
None	7	13	20	4	20	24	44
Painter	1		1				1
Printer				1		1	1
Photographer				1		1	1
Servant		10	10		33	33	43
Seamstress		2	2		2	2	4
Salesman	1		1				1
School-teacher		3	3	2	2	4	7
Surveyor				1		1	1
Saddler	2		2				2
Student	1		1				1
Sailor				2		2	2
Shoemaker				1		1	1
Soapmaker	1		1				1
Tailor	1		1				1
Weaver	1	1	1				1
Waggon-maker	1		1				1
Unknown				6	11	17	17
Totals	70	67	137	102	137	239	376

TABLE No. 8.
Shewing causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1879.	NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or ex- citing cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
MORAL.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....					2	2			
Religious excitement				5	3	8			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....				6	5	11			
Love affairs, including seduction					1	1			
Mental anxiety, "worry"				3	1	4			
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1			
PHYSICAL.									
Intemperance in drink.....				10	1	11			
Intemperance, sexual.....									
Venereal disease									
Self-abuse, sexual				11	2	13			
Over-work				1		1			
Sunstroke				2		2			
Accident or injury				1		1			
Pregnancy									
Puerperal					4	4			
Lactation					2	2			
Puberty and change of life.....					1	1			
Uterine disorders					1	1			
Brain disease, with general paralysis				5	1	6			
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	4	5	9						
Other forms of brain disease		2	2		1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	2	4	1	2	3			
Fevers.....									
HEREDITARY.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	17	26						
With other combined cause not ascertained.	4	12	16						
CONGENITAL.									
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	2		2						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	1	4						
Unknown							22	19	41
Total	24	39	63	45	27	72	22	19	41

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Idiot Wards of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for
the year ending 30th September, 1879.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing Movements of the inmates in the Asylum for the Official Year ending
30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	9	1	10			
“ medical certificate	12	5	17			
Total number under treatment during year				21	6	27
Discharges during year :						
As cured						
“ improved						
“ unimproved						
Total number of discharges during year				1		1
Died	1		1			
Eloped						
Transferred						
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1879				20	6	26
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				21	6	27
“ discharged						
“ died	1		1			
“ eloped						
“ transferred						
“ remaining, 30th September, 1879	20	6	26			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the Maximum and Minimum Number of inmates resident in the Asylum, the Total Number of Days' Stay of inmates, and the Daily Average Number of inmates in the Asylum, from the 18th July, 1879, to 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of inmates in residence (on the 26th of September)	20	6	26
Minimum number of inmates in residence	1	.....	1
Collective days' stay of all inmates in residence ..	1384	299	1683
Daily average population	15·7	3·3	19·0

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE.						
Married .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widowed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Single	All single.			.....	.....	.....
Not reported .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RELIGION OF PARENTS.						
Presbyterians	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Episcopalians	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Methodists	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Baptists	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholics	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Mennonites .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infidels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other denominations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	6	27	.....	.....	.....
NATIONALITIES.						
English .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irish	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Scotch	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Canadian	16	5	21	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	6	27	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Brant							
Bruce							
Carleton	1		1				
Elgin							
Essex							
Frontenac	1	2	3				
Grey	1		1				
Haldimand							
Halton	2		2				
Hastings							
Huron	1		1				
Kent	1		1				
Lambton							
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville	2		2				
Lennox and Addington	1		1				
Lincoln							
Middlesex	2	1	3				
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2				
Ontario							
Oxford							
Peel	1		1				
Perth	1		1				
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward	1		1				
Renfrew							
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1				
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington		1	1				
Wentworth	2		2				
York	3		3				
Total admissions.	21	6	27				

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant						
Bruce						
Carleton						
Elgin						
Essex						
Frontenac	1	1	2			
Grey	1		1			
Haldimand						
Halton						
Hastings						
Huron	1		1			
Kent	1		1			
Lambton						
Lanark						
Leeds and Grenville	2		2			
Lennox and Addington	1		1			
Lincoln						
Middlesex						
Norfolk						
Northumberland and Durham						
Ontario						
Oxford						
Peel	1		1			
Perth						
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew						
Simcoe						
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry						
Victoria						
Waterloo						
Welland						
Wellington						
Wentworth	1		1			
York						
Total admissions	9	1	10			

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of the inmate who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
15	C. G. . . .	M. .	46	September 13th 1879.	0	1	18	Marasmus.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.

ORILLIA, 1st October, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., Ontario.

SIR,—I beg to submit the third Annual Report of the Ontario Asylum for Idiots for the year just closed.

On the 1st day of October, 1878, we had in residence 146 inmates, of whom 75 were males and 71 females. Since then we have admitted 14 males and 9 females, in all 23. Of these admissions 7 were by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant—5 males and 2 females, and 16 by the ordinary process, of whom 9 were males and 7 females, making the total admissions for the year 23, which added to the 146 in residence gives a total of 169 as coming under the operations of the Asylum for the year. Of this number, 2 males, both lads, were taken home by their parents, and 12 died—9 males and 3 female—leaving in residence to-day 155, of whom 78 are males, and 77 females. The only point calling for special mention in looking over these figures, is the large number under care in a building with only 144 beds, and if the rule in regard to cubic space were followed, would only admit about 120. The demands for admissions, however, have been so urgent that a number of children have been selected from the numerous applications, and a system of doubling up in beds resorted to, till our number has reached the above figure. No ill effects have resulted from this overcrowding so far.

As a rule, our population has been very healthy during the year, and our death-rate has decreased, as I predicted it would in my last year's report. This year the rate only reaches 7 per cent. as compared with nearly 10 per cent. last year and 13 the year before. I consider this a low rate for the class under care, and can scarcely hope that under any circumstances it can be much lower, but, on the contrary may, some years, be considerably higher. Our inmates are made up of every grade, from the sullen dement to the educable child—from the age of 60 to 5. We have the blind, the deaf and dumb, the crippled, and deformed. A large number of epileptics and a few cases of chronic insanity. We have idiocy in all its varied phases, from the semi-bright and confiding child, to the filthy and repulsive adult, without one gleam of intelligence, in whom the soul is indeed locked up, as if in an iron safe. With a population whose mental and physical organization are so varied and defective, it cannot be expected that our rate of mortality will be other than high as compared with other Asylums.

Since my last report, a new fence has been erected round the Asylum property, and we have been enabled thereby to proceed with our improvements in something like a systematic manner. We have utilized an old fence material in dividing our grounds into gardens, yards and pleasure grounds. This work has been done by the carpenter with the assistance of one or two of the inmates. We have two very good gardens, but unfortunately they have not come up to our expectations this year. The failure was partly owing to their rough state in the spring, and partly to the destructive effects of a hail-storm, which cut the vines and vegetables to pieces. Our green-house was completely riddled, hardly a whole pane of glass being left in it. We have two very good airing, or play grounds; the one on the female side being particularly fine, as regards location and size. The inmates spend all their time in these grounds, when the weather permits, except those who are at work. The mill lot has at last been filled in, seeded down, and partly planted with native trees and shrubs. The new road, as laid out by the Honourable the Treas-

surer and yourself, has been constructed in a first-class manner. It is composed of about 8 inches of cobble and broken stone, and covered with 6 inches of gravel. Good underground drains, built in with stone, have been made where required. We will want an appropriation next year for a side-walk, to connect our present one with the town side-walk at the railway crossing; and also to purchase some ornamental trees and shrubs with which to complete the planting. This will be the only expenditure required for our grounds till the proposed new buildings are completed. As I understand it is intended to proceed at once with the erection of these buildings, I need not urge the matter here, except to suggest the advisability of doing away with our present engine house, kitchen and laundry. The engine, or boiler house, and laundry, should be in a building by themselves, to the rear of the main building, at an equal distance from each. The kitchen should be arranged in some way between the present and the new building. Unless this plan is adopted a double service of each will be required, which will necessitate extra help and waste. Provision should also be made for a hospital ward, and for officers quarters. The present laundry could be fitted up for the former, and would answer our purpose very nicely.

Our gas service has been good during the year, giving excellent satisfaction. The cost for the year just closed will be somewhat less than the preceding year. The water supply is also abundant, which is one of the best features connected with this Asylum. In fact there is no limit to our water, and the result is, that, notwithstanding the nature and character of our inmates, and the large number in residence, the sanitary condition and cleanliness of the house will compare favourably with more pretentious institutions.

Our inmates continue to do a good deal of work, indeed, it is astonishing that they are able to perform so much. From the annexed table you will see the average number employed from day to day, the time employed, and the nature of such employment. We will have plenty of work here for some time to come, in putting and keeping our grounds in order. In addition to general household duties, a number of females do a considerable amount of sewing, such as running up skirts, hemming and making aprons, a large number of sheets and pillow-slips have been made by them. They are now employed regularly at this work under the directions of their attendants. The following table will give some idea of how our inmates are employed:—

Nature of employment.	Number employed daily.			Total number of days' work performed during the year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
With the gardener	4	0	4	1,252	0	1,252
In wood-sheds	4	0	4	1,252	0	1,252
Working in grounds and general outside work	6	0	6	1,878	0	1,878
In engine-room	1	0	1	365	0	365
In laundry	2	1	3	626	312	939
In kitchen	0	3	3	0	1,095	1,095
General household work	3	7	10	1,095	2,557	3,650
In sewing-room	0	2	2	0	626	626
In dining-room	0	3	3	0	1,095	1,095
Medical Superintendent's house	1	0	1	365	0	365
Total	21	16	37	6,833	5,684	12,517

Visitors.

The Honourable the Treasurer is the only member of the Government who has favoured us with a visit during the year, and with the exception of the Honourable, the Secretary, the only one since the opening of the Asylum. I think it much to be regretted that members of the Government, and especially members of the Legislature, do not make it a practice to visit such institutions as this oftener than they do. We have no lack of visitors, however, for the great public, in thousands, pass through our building every year. Orillia being a noted objective point for excursions, and the Asylum the most important place of interest, we are often over-run with visitors. Our inmates being of that class who are not injured, but, on the contrary, benefited, by contact with the outside world, I have deemed it advisable to allow the amplest liberty in this respect, so long as the regular work of the Asylum is not interfered with. Dr. W. W. Ireland, Medical Superintendent of the Scottish National Institution for the Education of Imbecile Children, was with us on the 15th, 16th and 17th of September. Dr. Ireland is a recognized authority on the subject of idiocy, and two years ago published a standard work on the subject. In addition to the pleasure derived from his visit, I obtained a considerable amount of valuable information from him.

Mrs. Duke, who had been matron from the opening of this Asylum, resigned her position on the 20th of June last, much to my regret, as I always found her a careful and trustworthy official. I am happy, however, to state that Miss Elliott, who succeeds her, makes an excellent matron, and fills the position to my entire satisfaction. Permit me to suggest that Miss Elliott should receive the same amount of remuneration as paid to matrons of other Asylums. She is deprived of many advantages here which she heretofore enjoyed, and her time is fully occupied with her duties.

I believe you have already made representations to the Public Works Department regarding the unsafe condition of our airing verandahs. Nothing, however, has been done as yet to replace them with new ones; and I would now call your attention to the fact that they are daily becoming more dangerous. If we are compelled to give up using them the health of our household will suffer.

As you observed on the occasion of your last inspection visit, large patches of the plaster are falling from the ceilings from time to time. This is more particularly the case in the large dormitories and day-rooms. Apart from the unsightly appearance of these patched ceilings, there is positive danger to our inmates, to be apprehended from this falling plaster. You suggested the propriety of sheeting these ceilings with thin matched boards, and I think it would be wise to have the work proceeded with at once.

It is hardly necessary to again call attention to the inconvenience caused by my living so far from the Asylum, for you have several times referred to the matter yourself. In the interests of the Institution, however, I must recommend that a house be erected on the grounds as soon as possible. Under the present arrangement it is impossible to have that strict supervision required where there are so many employees. On personal grounds, too, I would ask for a change from the house at present occupied. The situation is so low, and drainage so imperfect that the health of my family is in constant danger. Indeed the death of one of my children can be directly attributed to the unhealthy locality of the house. This fact, in itself, without taking into consideration the absurdity of the Medical Superintendent living so far from the Asylum over which he is expected to have a constant oversight, should be a sufficient reason for the erection of a house.

Training School.

I would again respectfully urge upon the Government, through you, the advisability of establishing a Training School for idiotic and imbecile children. The longer this work is delayed, the more burdensome and expensive will it become to provide for this important class. I fully recognize the fact that the yearly appropriations voted by our Legislature for the maintenance of Asylums and other charities are assuming large proportions, and are causing the country to ask when will this expenditure reach that point from which there will be no more increase. So far as the cure and treatment of the insane are con-

cerned, it may be safely assumed there will be no increase for a good many years to come. Adequate provision has also been made for the deaf and dumb and the blind, and no materially increased expenditure will be required for either of these for some time. The poor idiot is the only class of our unfortunate and defective population for whom ample provision has not been made, and I submit that in the interests of both humanity and economy the work should be delayed no longer. The present Institution, when enlarged, will make a very excellent custodial asylum for adults. This is certainly a very important step taken, but unless it is followed by a training school which will prevent a large number from becoming candidates for custodial asylums and life burthen on the country, the full measure of practical benefits will not result from it. It is admitted by those who have made the care of this class almost a life study, that any efforts made in the direction of bettering their condition is incomplete, unless a training school, and custodial asylum, are both provided for them. When the proposed addition is made to our present building, and accommodation secured for 300 adults, we can safely say we have the best custodial asylum for idiots on the Continent. Let it be said also, a few more years hence, that we have a training school for imbecile children in keeping with all our public institutions. It is just as essential to educate the imbecile child as it is to educate the deaf-mute or the blind. It is essential in the interests of economy, without taking the higher ground of humanity. To allow these unfortunate children to grow up as thousands have grown up before them, without education or habit-training, is simply to allow them to degenerate into repulsive and helpless creatures, such as are presented for admission to this Asylum from time to time. The idiot is more an object for charity than either the deaf-mute or the blind. He is a greater burden to the family in which he is found. He is a greater nuisance, more troublesome and dangerous to the neighbourhood in which he is found than are either of the others. If allowed to grow up without training, in many cases he becomes vicious and unsafe to be at large; but place him where he can be trained, and in many cases educated, and we fit him, in some cases, to take a respectable position in society; in many more we make him self-supporting, and in nearly all, improve his habits and manners. There can be no question about the benefits to be derived from these Schools, for we have abundant evidence from many countries, and notably from the United States.

The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Training School, in their 25th Annual Report, say: "With this Report, this Institution enters upon the second quarter of a century of its existence. Its growth and benefits have exceeded the expectation of its founders, and it will continue, under the beneficent favour of God, to give comfort and brightness to many lives that would otherwise be dark and painful, affording parents and guardians a refuge to which they may commit with security, if not with hope, these stricken ones of their families, for whom the most intense solicitude and anguish of spirit are so often felt."

The Trustees of the Massachusetts School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Youth, in their 30th Annual Report, say:—"It is enough to spend half an hour at the school to be assured of the good that is done to its pupils. Could they be seen when they come, and compared with what they are a few weeks or months afterwards, the benefit they receive would be still more unquestionable. To those familiar with them it is delightful to watch the cloud lifting and life brightening on every side. As Prospero says:—

"The charm dissolves space;
And as the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness, so their rising senses
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle
Their clearer reason."

"The change is sometimes sudden, sometimes slow; but sooner or later it appears in all but the absolutely unreclaimable. Children at first so repulsive as almost to repel pity itself, become objects of sympathy, often of attraction, as they yield to the simple and patient treatment of the Institution. Some of them prove really engaging, and resemble children of stronger minds so closely as to excite surprise in strangers at being found beneath our roof. It is a beautiful process; and as it seems to create as well as to train the powers which it cultivates, it is the most wonderful of all educational processes.

"* * * * One of the first schools for idiots in the world, and the very first of public schools for idiots in the United States, it has maintained itself against many doubts,

and in the midst of many drawbacks, to the unspeakable comfort of its children and of the families from which they come. Could all the suffering that has been prevented, all the relief that has been accomplished, all the days and years and lives that has been lighted up, all the hopes of an existence where reason will know no overshadowing—could all this, the fruit of the labour within our walls be seen or conceived, there is not one of us but would be proud that Massachusetts had taken the lead in sowing the seed from which so blessed a harvest had been gathered in.”

The above extract is not taken from the report of a Medical Superintendent, or of any one man who perchance may have become an enthusiast on the subject, but from the report of 13 prominent citizens of Boston and surrounding towns. The Trustees of similar institutions in other States, as well as the Medical Superintendents, are equally strong in their commendations of their respective schools. Our present Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, is President of the Scottish National Institution at Lubert, and such men as the Earl of Home, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Glasgow, and fifteen other distinguished men are Vice-Presidents.

In the report which I had the honour to submit to you in 1877, I gave some reasons for not building a training school on the limited grounds connected with this Asylum, as it was absolutely necessary, for efficient training, that a good sized farm be connected with such institution. The farm should not only be large, but be fertile and well watered, and within convenient distance of some town or city, which would be easy of access at all seasons of the year. Knowing that you take a deep interest in this subject, I leave it with you, to make such recommendations to the Government as will secure for this rich Province the copestone of its system of charities, at as early a period as possible.

Applications.

There have been 33 applications for admission during the year, as will be seen from the following table. As the Asylum is always full, and vacancies only occurring through death, I have disliked putting the friends of the applicants to the expense of medical examinations till there was a reasonable prospect of an early admission. The result is, therefore, that the history of those idiots is incomplete, in many cases, but there can be no doubt about the genuineness of the applications, and that immediately following increased accommodation many more will apply.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Applications received.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	33
Admitted to Asylum	4	2	6			
Applications sent to Hamilton Asylum	14	13	27			
Total	18	15	33			

In addition to the 27 applications of 1879, sent to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane at Hamilton, I have also sent him 43 other applications, and the addresses of 23 whose history I had not received, but about whom I had received letters. As doubtless you will explain at length your reasons for having our surplus applicants sent to Hamilton, I will make no reference to it here.

In conclusion I would just say that all the officers and employes under me are working in harmony, and performing their duties in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Orillia, for the year ending
30th September, 1879.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of inmates in the Asylum for the official year ending
30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October, 1st, 1878	75	71	146	.....	.....	.....
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	5	2	7	.....	.....	.....
" Medical Certificate	9	7	16	.....	.....	.....
Total number under treatment during year				89	80	169
Discharges during year						
As Cured						
" Improved						
" Unimproved, taken home by parents ..	2	0	2			
Total number of Discharges during year	2	0	2			
Died	9	3	12			
Eloped						
Transferred				11	3	14
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1879				78	77	155
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				113	102	215
" Discharged	7	3	10			
" Died	28	22	50			
" Eloped						
" Transferred ..						
" Remaining 30th Sept., 1879	78	77	155			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of inmates resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of inmates, and the daily average number of inmates in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1878, to 30th September, 1879.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of inmates in residence (on the 11th of September)	80	77	157
Minimum number of inmates in residence (on the 28th October) . .	72	71	143
Collective days' stay of all inmates in residence during year.	27,260	27,199	54,459
Daily average population.	74.68	74.50	149 18

	ADMISSIONS OF YEAR.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS SINCE OPENING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
SOCIAL STATE						
Married					4	4
Widowed						
Single	14	9	23	113	98	211
Not reported						
Total	14	9	23	113	102	215
RELIGION.						
Presbyterians	3	4	7	20	16	36
Episcopalians	2	1	3	20	21	41
Methodists	6	3	9	21	28	49
Baptists		1	1	3	3	6
Congregationalists						
Roman Catholics				17	11	28
Mennonites						
Quakers				1	1	2
Infidels						
Other denominations.				1	1	2
Not reported	3		3	30	21	51
Total	14	9	23	113	102	215
NATIONALITIES.						
English				9	13	22
Irish				21	17	38
Scotch	2		2	13	8	21
Canadian.	11	9	20	44	46	90
United States	1		1	1		1
Other Countries				9	6	15
Unknown				16	12	28
Total	14	9	23	113	102	215

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which inmates have been admitted up to 30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	1	2	3	2	5
Bruce		1	1	4	5	9
Carleton				3	1	4
Elgin					5	5
Essex.....		1	1	1	3	4
Frontenac				7	10	17
Grey	3		3	7	5	12
Haldimand				2	1	3
Halton				2	2	4
Hastings.....					1	1
Huron	2	2	4	7	2	9
Kent					2	2
Lambton				1	2	3
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				5	1	6
Lennox and Addington.....				2	2	4
Lincoln	1		1	3	1	4
Middlesex				4	3	7
Norfolk.....	1		1	5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham		1	1	4	5	9
Ontario.....	1		1	2	4	6
Oxford		1	1	3	4	7
Peel		1	1		2	2
Perth				3	1	4
Peterborough					1	1
Prescott and Russell.....						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					3	3
Simcoe	2		2	6	7	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				3		3
Victoria	1		1	3	2	5
Waterloo				1	1	2
Welland						
Wellington				7		7
Wentworth				6	6	12
York	2	1	3	18	13	31
Total admissions	14	9	23	113	102	215

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to
30th September, 1879.

	Admitted during Year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1		1	1		1
Bruce				2	2	4
Carleton				2	1	3
Elgin					3	3
Essex				1	1	2
Frontenac				6	9	15
Grey				4	3	7
Haldimand						
Halton					1	1
Hastings						
Huron		1	1	3	1	4
Kent					2	2
Lambton				1		1
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				3	1	4
Lennox and Addington				1	2	3
Lincoln				2	1	3
Middlesex				2		2
Norfolk	1		1	4	3	7
Northumberland and Durham				3	1	4
Ontario				1		1
Oxford				2	1	3
Peel		1	1		1	1
Perth				3	1	4
Peterborough						
Prescott and Russell						
Prince Edward						
Renfrew					3	3
Simcoe				2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				2		2
Victoria	1		1	1		1
Waterloo				1		1
Welland						
Wellington				1		1
Wentworth				1	4	5
York	2		2	6	1	7
Total admissions	5	2	7	56	46	102

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When Admitted.	When Discharged.	Remarks.
180	W. S.	M	12th April, 1878	18th Oct., 1878	Taken home by mother
208	T. P. J.	M	20th June, 1879	29th Sept., 1879	Taken home by par'ts

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1879.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
46	W. S. G. ...	M. ..	18	Oct. 14th	2	0	18	Exhaustion from Epilepsy.
110	W. R.	M. ..	23	Oct. 27th	1	10	19	General Debility.
146	R. R.	M. ..	13	Nov. 23rd	1	6	28	Chronic Laryngitis.
29	P. T.	M. ..	17	March 25th	2	6	0	Consumption.
156	M. L. S. ...	F.	15	May 14th	1	10	4	Exhaustion from Epilepsy.
194	R. C.	M. ..	21	June 6th		6	18	General Debility.
176	E. McD. ...	F.	30	June 7th	1	5	17	Bilious Fever.
198	W. H. R. ...	M. ..	36	June 8th		4	25	Cholera Morbus.
104	C. McR. ...	M. ..	10	July 2nd	2	7	9	Peritonitis.
108	E. W.	F.	21	July 16th	2	7	19	General Debility.
167	A. J. McD.	M. ..	24	July 18th	1	8	3	Cardiac Disease.
39	F. T.	M. ..	43	Sept. 27th	3	0	2	General Debility.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons and
Public Charities, Ontario.*

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1879.

SIR.—I have the honour to present the Eighth Annual Report of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

The numbers of pupils in attendance during the year were as follows :

Males.....	163
Females	106
Total	269

They were supported as follows :

By parents or friends.....	16
By the Government of Ontario as orphans	15
Admitted free, under amended by-laws	238
Total	269

The exemption from serious sickness among the pupils during the past year is a matter for congratulation, there being fewer cases of illness, and those of a milder type than for any year since the Institution was first opened. Only one pupil died, and he was suffering from the disease to which he at last succumbed before he was entered on the roll as a pupil. The present state of the health of pupils and employees with one or two trifling exceptions, is all that could be desired. When any of the pupils are ill they receive prompt medical attention and the best of careful nursing. Parents who have children here may rest assured that their little ones when ailing will be watched over with tender solicitude by those having them in charge.

The Educational Department.

In June last, Dr. J. Carlyle, Mathematical Master in the Normal School, Toronto, examined the classes; the result of his labours has been communicated to you, and doubtless will appear in full in your report.

In Dr. Carlyle's last report, as in a previous one, he urged the necessity of a better classification of the pupils and the introduction of a regularly graded and systematic course of instruction. For some years past, before this session, there was little or no classification; pupils of inferior ability were receiving instruction in the same classes with others who were naturally bright, and the consequence of this mixed state of affairs made it almost impossible for an examiner to find out the character of the work done; pupils of ability were retarded by the dull ones, and the general status of the whole school was much lower than it might have been had a thorough and comprehensive course of study been followed. Each teacher taught what he or she thought was best for the pupils, in

his or her class, selected text books accordingly, and the general supervision was of the most superficial character. A partial move towards a better classification of the pupils was made last year, but it was very incomplete. Dr. Carlyle, in reference thereto, says: "The good effect of a better classification is very apparent and more especially so in those classes where it is more perfect, and I am quite convinced that more can be accomplished in this way. I most earnestly suggest that the pupils be so arranged that it will not be necessary for any teacher to have his or her class subdivided into Senior and Junior Divisions." . . . "What I have suggested renders a more carefully prepared course of study for each class absolutely necessary." . . . "At present, each teacher to a greater or less extent, teaches what he or she may consider most suitable, and sometimes they are at a loss to know what has been taught in the lower classes, or what they should teach." . . . "It would be far more satisfactory for the teachers to know just what they are expected to teach." Mr. Valade-Gabel, formerly a distinguished French teacher of the Paris Institution, and the author of several text-books and valuable works relating to deaf-mute instruction, says: "A general programme stating the subjects of instruction, the method pursued, and the processes by the aid of which this method is put in practice, forms a necessary standard for every deaf-mute institution."

As you are extremely anxious that the pupils attending here shall receive all the instruction and benefit it is possible for them to obtain, and conceiving a radical classification and a course of study to be the most important matter requiring immediate attention, and necessary to effect the objects in view. I considered it my first duty to make a classification according to merit, and have a curriculum prepared. Before deciding upon the course of study I conferred with the more advanced teachers in the Institution, and their opinions generally pointed to a better system of classification and a more definite plan of study. I caused letters to be written to the principals of a number of the best schools for the education of the deaf and dumb in the United States, with a view of ascertaining the amount of work set apart for each teacher, and the system of promotion pursued by each institution. In many of the schools where a proper system of classification has been in vogue for years, the work done by each class is more difficult than that given to our pupils. In the Ohio, Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo Institutions examinations are held annually and promotions are made upon the marks obtained. In the New York Institution the Principal says:—"Speaking about classification, I prefer that each teacher should go over the same ground year after year, and transfer his or her pupils, from time to time, to other teachers, who are teaching a more advanced course. The teachers of the older pupils have only one class, comprising one division at a time. Promotion examinations are conducted, when practicable, in writing." The Principal of the Hartford Institution, one of the oldest schools for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb on this continent, says:—"We have a proper and systematic course of instruction laid out, by the aid of which our pupils make sure and rapid progress. Everything is so systematically done that the pupils know what they can do and what they cannot do. Our school is carefully graded and each teacher knows what he or she has to do."

Taking the results of the late examination as a guide, a thorough classification of all the pupils was made and classes formed consisting of one division for each teacher; and, with few exceptions, the classification as first made has been satisfactory to all parties concerned. After mature consideration of the difficulties attending the education of the deaf and dumb, and the unremitting toil necessary on the part of the teachers in order to instruct them, the curriculum and time-table herewith, for each class, were put in operation. I am pleased to be able to say, that up to this time, the benefits expected from their introduction, are all that could be wished. Mr. Coleman, supervising teacher, in addition to teaching the advanced scholars, visits each class-room in turn daily (his place, while absent from his own room, being taken by Mr. Brown), and informs himself as to the progress of the scholars, and aids the teachers, particularly the junior ones, in the prosecution of their labours. The teachers, without any exception, have entered heartily into the work assigned for their several classes, and now that we have a prescribed course of lessons for each of them, and they know what they are expected to teach, it is not too much to hope that a very marked improvement will be observable among the pupils when the next annual examinations are held.

COURSE OF STUDY.

SPECIAL JUNIOR CLASS.

TAUGHT BY W. KAY (MONITOR TEACHER).

NOUNS	Objects in school-room. Parts of dress. Names of persons. Names of articles seen every day.
NUMBER	Singular and plural of nouns used.
ADJECTIVES	Form, dimension, colour, and number.
NOTATION	To 50.
VERBS	Simple Actions described.
PENMANSHIP	On slates each day.

TEXT BOOK.—Peet's Language Lessons.

CLASSES "A" AND "B."

TAUGHT BY MR. S. T. GREEN, AND MISS M. E. LORENZEN (MONITOR TEACHER).

	MANUAL ALPHABET.
NOUNS	Objects in use in the class-room ; parts of the body ; house furniture ; most common animals ; names of persons ; divisions of time, as day, night, morning, evening, noon ; directions, as east, west, north, south ; natural phenomena, as cloud, hail, snow, rain, &c.
NUMBER	Singular and plural of nouns taught.
ADJECTIVES	Common, as good, bad, old, &c. Form, dimension, colour. Numerals, as one, two, three.
CONJUNCTION	"And."
PRONOUNS	1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular.
VERBS	To express simple actions, as "I walked," "Touch the hat."
NOTATION	Counting to 100.
PENMANSHIP	Every day.

TEXT BOOK.—Peet's Language Lessons.

CLASSES "C" AND "D."

TAUGHT BY MR. R. J. WALLBRIDGE AND MR. D. J. MCKILLOP.

	<i>Review Class "A" thoroughly.</i>
SUBSTANTIVES	Articles of furniture, and parts of the body of quadrupeds, birds, fish, &c. Names of articles of every-day use.
ADJECTIVES	Qualitative, as high, low, beautiful, &c. Cardinal and ordinal. Demonstrative, as this, that, &c. Possessive, as my, her, &c.
VERBS	Actions relating to objects the names of which are known to the pupils.
GRAMMAR EXERCISES.....	Simple and compound actions described. Keep's primary to page 100.
SCRIPTURE LESSONS	From beginning to creation of the world.
ARITHMETIC	Simple addition and subtraction.

TEXT BOOKS.—Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.
Keep's Primary.
Peet's Scripture Lessons.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.	Nouns and Adjectives.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
11 to 11:30.	Scripture Lessons.	Scripture Lessons.	Scripture Lessons.	Scripture Lessons.	Scripture Lessons.
11:30 to 12.	Penmanship	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.	Penmanship.

12 TO 1:30 NOON INTERMISSION.

1:30 to 2:30.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Grammar Exercises.	Grammar Exercises and Letter Writing.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	Incorporation of Verbs and Nouns.	

CLASSES "E" AND "F."

TAUGHT BY MISS ANNIE SYMES AND MR. D. W. McDERMID.

SUBSTANTIVES.....	The productions of this country. The different classes of artisans, the articles made by each, their use, &c., &c. Colloquial language.
ARITHMETIC.....	Addition and subtraction, multiplication tables as far as "Six-times."
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES..	Simple and compound actions described. Keep's Story Book to page 52. Keep's Primary Lessons, complete. Peet's Scripture, (Creation to History of Joseph).
COMPOSITION	Twice each week in Journal.
GEOGRAPHY.....	Divisions of water.
PENMANSHIP.....	Twice each week.
ADJECTIVES	Comparison.
VERBS	Present, past and future tenses.

TEXT BOOKS.—Keep's Story Book.
Keep's Primary Lessons.
Peet's Scripture Lessons.
Lovell's Geography.
McLellan's, and Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.
Beatty's Copy Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.
10 to 11	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.	Incorporation of Verbs and Adjectives. Actions described.
11 to 12	Scripture Lessons.	Geography.	Scripture Lessons.	Geography.	Scripture Lessons.
1.30 to 2	Penmanship.	{ Keep's Stories. }	Penmanship.	{ Keep's Stories. }	Any subject requiring extra drill
2 to 2.30					
2.30 to 3	{ Keep's Primary. }	Writing Story just taught in the Journal as Composition.	{ Keep's Primary. }	Writing Story just taught in Journal as a Composition.	

CLASS "G."

TAUGHT BY MISS M. E. JOHNSON.

ARITHMETIC	Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, with practical examples. Mental addition and subtraction.
LANGUAGE	Simple, compound and complex actions described; changing from active to passive voices; History of Animals (Peet's) Part III.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES ..	Description of pictures. Incorporation of different kinds of words. Describing what was done on CERTAIN days,—a visit to the city, &c.
COMPOSITION	Twice each week upon the Object Lessons given during the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday.
PENMANSHIP	Twice each week.
SCRIPTURE	From Joseph to Daniel.
GEOGRAPHY	Definitions—Divisions of land and water.

TEXT BOOKS.—Geography (Lovell's).
 Language (Keep's).
 Scripture (Peet's).
 Arithmetic (Kirkland's & Scott and McLellan's).
 History of Animals (Peet's, Part III).
 Picture Books.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.
10 to 11	Language.	Geography.	Language.	Geography.	Language.
11 to 12	Scripture Lessons.	Grammar Exercises.	Scripture Lessons.	Grammar Exercises.	Scripture Lessons.

12 TO 1.30, NOON INTERMISSION.

1.30 to 2.30	History of Animals.	Picture Lessons.	History of Animals.	Picture Lessons.	
2.30 to 3.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson given in the form of a letter in the journal.	Penmanship.	Composition on lesson just given to be written in journal.	Any subject requiring extra drill.

CLASSES "H" AND "I."

TAUGHT BY MRS. J. G. TYRRILL AND MR. P. DENYS.

GEOGRAPHY.	Definitions—divisions of land and water. Dominion of Canada.
ARITHMETIC.	Thoroughly completed review work. Analysis. Reduction. Mental arithmetic, addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
COMPOSITION.	On the object lessons taught on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, or upon any subject the teacher may desire; an account of which will be written by the pupil in the journal.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.	Familiar expressions, pages 28 to 52 of Peet's Part III. Letter writing and picture lessons with descriptions.
SCRIPTURE LESSONS.	From Daniel to the Resurrection of Christ.
PENMANSHIP.	Twice each week.

TEXT BOOKS.—Lovell's Geography.
Kirkland & Scott's Arithmetic.
McLellan's Mental Arithmetic.
Peet's Part III.
Peet's Scripture Lessons.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.
11 to 12.	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises.

12 TO 1:30, NOON INTERMISSION.

1:30 to 2:30.	Scripture lessons.	Picture lesson.	Scripture lessons.	Picture lesson.	Any subject re- quiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3.	Penmanship.	Composition on picture lesson just taught.	Penmanship.	Composition on picture lesson just taught.	

CLASS "J."

TAUGHT BY MR. JAMES WATSON.

ARITHMETIC.	Simple and compound rules. Reduction, analysis, vulgar fractions as far as addition ; mental arithmetic, first four simple rules and analysis.
GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES.	Exercises in narration and description. Incorporation of different words embracing different parts of speech. Latham's Reader, to page 84.
GEOGRAPHY.	Definitions. Divisions of land and water. Canada (reviewed) and America.
HISTORY.	Canadian, to page 50, (opening of 1st Parliament in Lower Canada, 1792.) Peet's Part III,—Animal History reviewed and "Development of Verbs," pages 133 to 194.
PENMANSHIP.	Twice each week.
COMPOSITION.	Twice each week in the Journal.

TEXT BOOKS.—Geography, (Lovell's Intermediate).
 Arithmetic, (Kirkland's & Scott's and McLellan's).
 History (Coleman's).
 Beatty's Copy Books.
 Peet's Part III.
 Latham's Reader.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 10.	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises, Latham's Reader	Grammatical exercises.	Grammatical exercises. Latham's Reader.	Grammatical exercises.
10 to 11.	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.	Aritmetic.
11 to 12.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.	Geography.

12 TO 1:30, NOON INTERMISSION.

1:30 to 2:15.	Canadian His- tory.	History of Animals.	Canadian History.	History of Animals.	Any subject re- quiring extra drill.
2:15 to 2:35.	Mental arithmetic.	{ Model letter writing }	Mental arithmetic.	{ Composition }	
2:35 to 3.	Penmanship.		Penmanship.		

CLASS "K."

TAUGHT BY MR. D. R. COLEMAN (SUPERVISING TEACHER).

GRAMMAR	Analysis and synthesis, 55 pages of Swinton's Language Lessons, taught by means of "Articulation."
ARITHMETIC	Compound Rules, reduction, analysis, fractions (vulgar and decimal), loss and gain, percentage, proportion and interest.
HISTORY	Canadian—From page 50 to the end. English—From Norman Conquest to the present time.
GEOGRAPHY.....	Canada and America (reviewed), and Europe.
PHYSIOLOGY	"Health in the House," 120 pages.
COMMERCIAL FORMS.....	Promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, orders, receipts, due bills, &c.
BOOK-KEEPING	Single Entry.
COMPOSITION.....	Twice each week.
PENMANSHIP... ..	Twice each week.

TEXT BOOKS—Arithmetic, Kirkland & Scott's and McLellan's.
 History (Canadian), Coleman's.
 History (English), Edith Thompson's.
 Geography, Lovell's Intermediate.
 Physiology, "Health in the House."
 Beatty's Copy Books.
 Swinton's Language Lessons (Miller's).

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
9 to 9:45	Grammar and articulation.	Grammar and articulation.	Grammar and articulation.	Grammar and articulation.	Grammar and articulation.
9:45 to 11:15	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.	Arithmetic with mental exercises.	Arithmetic.
11:15 to 12	English history.	Canadian history.	English history.	Canadian history.	Review.

12 TO 1.30, NOON INTERMISSION.

1:30 to 2:30	Geography.	Physiology.	Geography.	Physiology.	Any subject requiring extra drill.
2:30 to 3	Composition.	Commercial forms and book-keeping	Composition.	Penmanship.	Commercial forms and book-keeping.

In arranging the foregoing Course of Study and Time-tables, I am very largely indebted to Mr. J. H. Brown, teacher of articulation, they being almost entirely his work; his aid has been simply invaluable to me. To Mr. Coleman, Mr. Watson and Mr. Denys, I am beholden for useful suggestions at various times.

Visible Speech.—During the year new classes for the instruction of those pupils likely to be benefited by the study of visible speech were organized in the Institution, and the practical results so far have been quite cheering. A succinct account of its origin, introduction into schools for the deaf and dumb, and the manner of imparting it may not be uninteresting to some who peruse this report. In 1864, Professor A. Melville Bell, of Edinburgh University, while teaching the principles of speech discovered a Universal Phonetic Alphabet, and shortly afterwards he invented a set of symbols, by means of which all languages may be represented. To each organ, or part of an organ, used in articulating, was given a symbol pictorial of the part used; the relation of these parts to each other was symbolized in the same manner, so that each symbol employed represented a definite position of some organ used while producing an elementary sound; the co-relation of the sound and symbol render the latter self-interpreting to those who have been taught such symbolism, and thus converted a universal alphabet into a real visible speech. In 1866 an experimental school was opened at Chelmsford, near Boston, which in 1867 became the nucleus of the Clarke Institution at Northampton. In 1877, articulation was added to the curriculum of studies for the Boston University, and in 1871, the first day school on the continent for the education of the deaf by means of articulation was opened in the city of Boston. This method of instructing the deaf became more popular each year; and at the present time is used in some forty institutions in America. Pupils suitable for receiving instruction are taken from the various classes, after a careful examination of their vocal organs and mental capacity. Having selected bright pupils whose vocal organs are not impaired by disease or otherwise, they are formed into classes ready for instruction. Naturally this first stage of the process, the manner in which these little imprisoned minds are made aware that they possess a latent faculty by which they can communicate with others around them, is the most curious stage of all. The teacher places some chalk dust on the back of his hand, then pressing his lips closely together and parting them with an explosive effect, produces the sound for “p.” The pupil performs the same action and this is then symbolized by the teacher, and a character pictorial of the organs used presented to the view of the pupil. This is repeated with the lips and tongue in different positions. Each of the elements of speech has its own peculiar mechanism radically distinct from that which is necessary for forming any other element. The next step is to show the pupil that breath can produce sound. By drawing a diagram of the organs for the position of “a” as in “*fat*,” a symbol is given and pronounced by the teacher, and the pupil by placing his hand on the larynx of the teacher, is enabled to feel the vibrations which are caused in the throat during the utterance of these vocal sounds.

Mr. J. H. Brown, the Articulation Teacher, is a Canadian, and one who has proved himself a successful teacher in our Provincial Public and High Schools. He was selected by the Government as a suitable person to acquire the Bell System of Visible Speech, and at their request pursued a course of study at the Boston University, passed a brilliant examination and obtained a first-class certificate. After visiting a number of Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States, he commenced his duties here on the 19th of February last. At the present time thirty-three pupils are receiving instruction daily, for three-quarters of an hour, in articulation and lip-reading. These are divided into five classes. The *lowest class* has only been under instruction for two months and are now able to speak some of the consonant sounds. In the *second class*, the sounds are nearly all mastered and the pupils can speak many words very distinctly; this class has only been under instruction for six months; they are all congenitals, and can readily distinguish words when spoken slowly. Classes *three* and *four* are speaking short sentences composed of words of one or two syllables; some of the pupils in class four never made any attempt to speak until Mr. Brown came. The highest class, consisting of nine pupils, are taught analysis and synthesis, by means of articulation. These pupils, with the exception of one, had spoken before they became deaf, but since deprived of the sense of hearing they

had fallen into many faulty pronunciations ; by means of visible speech this is at once corrected, and the pupils taught to read the lips of others while speaking. Good results are expected from the organization of these classes.

The pupils in the drawing class are progressing favourably under Mrs. Walker's direction. 25 pupils take lessons twice each week, after the regular school hours.

Miss Mary E. Lorenzen, a graduate of the Institution, who was appointed a monitor teacher this term, is succeeding admirably with her class.

Mr. S. T. Greene, one of our most experienced teachers, has, at his own request, been assigned to a class made up from among the children who have entered this term. He recognizes the necessity of building up the education of our pupils upon a good foundation.

During the evenings that the pupils are required to prepare lessons for the day following the girls are aided and watched over by Miss Annie Symes, and the boys by Mr. D. J. McKillop, both resident teachers.

Religious Instruction.

The religious instruction of the pupils is strictly attended to. The Protestant children meet in the chapel every Sunday in the forenoon and afternoon, where they receive a lecture from the teacher in charge ; in the evening a Bible-class, composed of the older pupils, is conducted by Mr. D. J. McKillop.

The Roman Catholic pupils attend Mass in the morning at the chapel in the city, and in the afternoon receive special instruction from Mr. P. Denys, one of the teachers.

A number of the Belleville clergy visit the Institution at stated times during the month, generally on Friday afternoons, and, through the aid of an interpreter, deliver short lectures to the pupils of their respective denominations. These gentlemen deserve thanks for their kindly attentions.

The Industrial Department.

One of the aims of this institution is to initiate the boys into some industrial pursuit which will enable them to become self-supporting. Shoemaking, cabinet making and carpentering are the trades carried on here. Shoemaking seems to be peculiarly adapted to deaf-mutes, and is an excellent trade for them to learn, because it can be commenced and carried on nearly anywhere, and requires but little capital to begin business. It is true, so much machinery is now used that the country is flooded with cheap and in many cases worthless articles ; still, hand-made work is sought for, as being more durable, and if more expensive is cheaper in the end. The foreman of the shoe shop, Mr. Flowers, has handed me the names of 33 boys who have learned the trade under his instructions, he assures me that nearly all of them are good, fair workmen, and some of them first-class, and most of them are now following that occupation for a livelihood. Some others who were in the shop failed to learn the business. We do not aim to make the shops a source of profit and drive the apprentices to turn out a large amount of work : we ask for quality rather than quantity, and are satisfied if a return is obtained for the raw material used. Up to this year, I understand the shoe shop has held its own and paid its way, but its financial position at the present time is none of the best. If all that is due by parents for boots supplied to the pupils, and repairs done for them, could be collected, we might manage, with the profit we hope to make upon expected orders from the Asylums of the Province, to place the shop on a sound business basis again. Unfortunately, the people who owe are unable to pay, and the deficit may have to be made up by a grant from the general funds. While not underrating the educational part of our Institution for these boys, it seems to me the trades taught are of great moment to them, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be well instructed. The parents of the larger boys are very anxious that their sons be taught a useful vocation ; indeed in their letters they place more value upon them knowing a trade, than upon their higher education. I would urge the necessity of the boys having increased opportunities for finishing their calling, during the last six months of their stay, even if the shops are carried on at a slight

loss. At present, there are 36 boys in the shoe shop ; of these 9 will complete their full term this year and will not return to school.

In the cabinet and carpenter shops 15 boys are engaged. They do the general repairs required about the buildings, and make the common articles of furniture for the Institution. A few of the boys have a taste and aptitude for the work, but as we cannot expect to compete with the large manufactories whose wares are made principally by machinery, they have only a limited opportunity of learning the niceties of the trade. They nearly all, however, become proficient in the use of tools, and are prepared to enter more pretentious establishments as apprentices under instructions, after they leave here. A number of the boys assist the Gardener and the Farmer before and after school hours, and I try, if possible, to get something for all to do, to keep them out of mischief.

As the number of servants in the domestic department is limited, we employ the larger girls, in their turn, in household work, and endeavour to train them to be handy about the house. Out of school hours, they assist in the laundry and kitchen, besides being engaged in tailoring, sewing, mending and fancy work. Many of them bring the material for their clothing and fancy work with them from home, and make it up here. The orphan boys' clothing is also made up by the girls. Mrs. Keegan, the matron, who takes a great interest in those under her care, superintends the tailoring, sewing and mending department. That you may have an idea of the amount of work done, I append herewith a statement of articles made and repaired during the past year. Ornamental and fancy work is taught with great success by Miss Annie M. Perry; the pupils under her instruction complete fancy articles, which they dispose of when they go home. Some of them carried off prizes for their fancy work at the late county shows. The female pupils, with few exceptions are easily taught to sew, knit and do fancy work, and are anxious to learn.

Visitation of Deaf-Mutes in the Province.

In pursuance of instructions given by you, the ex-Principal, Dr. Palmer, and Mr. A. Christie, Bursar, during the vacation visited a number of counties in the Province, for the purpose of discovering deaf-mutes who had hitherto been neglected, and also visiting former pupils who had left the Institution before the completion of their course. Dr. Palmer travelled through the Counties of Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Brant, Perth, Middlesex and Huron, and found a number of deaf-mutes who would be benefited by attendance here ; some of them have been admitted and others may make application soon. Mr. Christie visited the counties of Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott and Carleton, and from his very full written report I am enabled to give you the result of his mission. I quote from his report, "In the County of Prescott, I found six children who had not been to school. I took the application of one who will be sent this first term. (Since admitted.) One of the others will also be sent soon, as Dr. Harkens, M.P.P., is interesting himself in the matter ; in this instance there appeared to be a prejudice against the Institution, upon the supposition that it was a Protestant school. This idea I found prevailed in several quarters, and had to be explained away. The other five I did not see, but left the necessary papers and information with parties in the neighborhood, who promised to see what could be done towards getting them sent to school. The utter ignorance and prejudice prevailing convinced me that this was the wisest course to pursue. In the county of Glengarry I found five. One of them was about being sent to the McKay Institute at Montreal, as it was the most convenient. (This boy has since been admitted here.) I took the application of another, and his parents being very poor and ignorant, I communicated with the Municipal authorities, calling their attention to the case, and asking them to assist the parents, who are very anxious to have him sent, in defraying the necessary expenses. This I believe they will do. The other three are grown up and I did not see them, but left papers with their friends who will consider the matter, and write particulars as to age, etc. In the Township of Roxburgh, I heard of two, but found on visiting them that one, a girl, was idiotic, and the other over age, a bright young man of 24, his friends will probably make application, although I did not encourage them to do so particularly. In the Township of Cornwall I visited one of our old pupils, who was absent the past two terms ; he is working at home but will be sent to

school next session, more particularly to finish learning his trade of shoemaking ; otherwise he is not capable of much improvement. In this locality I found another child eight years of age who, I think, will be sent to the school shortly. In the Township of Gloucester, I found a boy who will make a good pupil. I took his application and he will be sent forward next term. I also heard of cases in the Townships of N. Gower, March, Huntley, and also points in the County of Renfrew. As it was impossible to visit them all, I wrote in each case, either to the parents or some one who would look after them. As a result, three applications have been received, and I have reason to believe more will follow. I also made inquiry about a deaf-mute girl near Iriquois, but found her deficient in intellect and not suited to our Institution. Three days were occupied in visiting Peterboro' and points on the Midland Railway. One case near Peterboro' of which we heard, I found to be idiotic. At Midland City, I discovered two deaf-mutes, both good subjects, one will be sent at the opening of next term, if not then, a little later. I also heard of a girl about twelve years of age, living some distance inland, and took steps to acquaint her friends with the advantages of our Institution. I will state in conclusion that the time at my disposal was too limited for a thorough canvass of the ground I attempted to cover, but I am persuaded that the information gained and communicated will help very materially in enabling us to bring before the notice of the people the advantages of the Institution ; more especially in the outlying districts, where I think this work is more particularly called for, owing to the amount of ignorance and prejudice prevailing."

As a result of Mr. Christie's labours, six new pupils have been admitted this term, and five other possible pupils have applied for admission, but have not come here yet. I am now collecting information relative to deaf-mutes of school age in the Province, who have not applied for admission to this Institution, with a view of informing their parents or friends of the advantages to be derived by a course of instruction here, and having them visited during the next vacation.

Clothing of Indigent Pupils, and Paying Pupils.

The great majority of the children sent here are decently and comfortably clothed by their parents or friends, but a considerable number are insufficiently clad, because of the inability of their relatives to provide them with sufficient wearing apparel, and obtain means to pay their travelling expenses to and from the Institution. Some of these children here now want necessary articles of clothing ; letters to their relatives have elicited responses that they are too poor to supply all the requirements of the little ones in the way of clothing. The municipal authorities when appealed to, in most cases, will not assist the parents, and in many instances the parents will not apply for municipal aid. As there is no authority by which we can supply clothing to children thus situated, they sometimes suffer. Indigent orphans are boarded, educated and clothed at the expense of the Government, and are generally provided with a home during vacation by some benevolently inclined persons in the neighbourhood from whence they come. Deaf and dumb children have been kept at home and allowed to grow up in ignorance, for want of means, on the part of their parents, to pay railway fares and clothe them properly while here. There are other children here who have but one parent living, and are considered as half orphans, and others again who have been abandoned by one or other of their parents, and who have no relatives or friends able or willing to assist them. How to obtain the necessary articles of wearing apparel for the poor children in want, has perplexed me a great deal. You have kindly come to my aid, and allowed me to provide for the most needy of them, but there are others whose necessities must be relieved in some way or other. The county of Hastings and city of Belleville, since the establishment of the Institution, have invariably, to their credit be it said, provided clothing for all pupils whose parents were too poor to do so. The Bursar purchases what is wanted, and the bills are paid without demur. The Counties of Brant, Lambton and Perth have assisted pupils from their localities. Such liberality is the exception, not the rule. I trust you will again urge the Government to adopt your views as embodied in your Annual Report of 1876, and which recommend that the various "Counties of the Province defray the travelling expenses to and from the

Institution, and provide for the proper clothing of all pupils whose parents are unable to pay for the same."

The paying pupils number 13, and the payments of most of these are in arrears. The whole sum received on their account during the year, was \$350. Considering the small amount of revenue from this source, would it not be advisable to declare the school absolutely free to all deaf mutes in the Province for tuition and board? The certificate which parents have now to obtain from the municipal authorities, declaring their inability to pay the fees, before the children can be admitted free, has a deterring influence upon those who are somewhat sensitive.

Farm, Garden and Grounds.

Our geoponical and horticultural operations have been fairly successful this year. Sufficient quantities of hay, potatoes and other roots have been raised to meet our requirements. Some of our products were exhibited at the last show of the West Hastings Agricultural and Belleville Horticultural Societies, in September, and one prize was awarded to the farmer, Mr. M. O'Meara, for roots, and twenty-four to the gardener, Mr. Thos. Wills, for vegetables and flowers. The drain on the side road commenced last year and abandoned for lack of funds, has been completed by the labour of some of the boys and one man. It is expected that the opening of this drain will free the back part of the farm, which is considered the most valuable for agricultural purposes, from the surplus water which has heretofore interfered with its proper cultivation. A new mowing machine and other implements are necessary for the proper working of the farm. An exchange of some of the horses would be an advantage, and the addition of three or four milch cows to the number now kept, would give us more milk, which is greatly needed for the younger children. The front grounds are improving year by year. The new trees planted seem to be thriving, and may survive the fate of those first set out. Considerable work will have to be done on the grounds yet, in order to make them near what they ought to be; there is much room for improvement before they reach the point of being decidedly attractive.

Miscellaneous.

The usual summer pic-nic, and the socials held during the winter months, were much enjoyed by the pupils; and the indoor games, lately introduced, have afforded them considerable amusement and recreation.

A larger feed pipe from the pumping house at the bay to the Institution, is desirable, so that a greater volume of water may be obtained, should an occasion arise requiring more than can be had at present.

During the vacation the carpenter, and his assistant, laid new maple floors in the building where most needed; they also cut down and rebuilt the front fence, facing the main road, and made other necessary repairs. I will send you an estimate of the amount of lumber required to complete the re-flooring throughout, as requested.

A coal shed, root house, and the extension of the present wharf into deeper water, are among our most pressing wants at present. The coal delivered this year is covered by a temporary frame structure; the roots raised on the farm are housed in the lower part of the rear extension, where they are liable to rot from over heating; and the coal used has now to be teamed at an extra cost from the city, whereas it might be delivered upon our own wharf and save one handling.

I hope you will provide the funds to re-paint the wood-work throughout the whole building, inside and out, as it wants it badly. The paper in the main halls is torn and ragged in many places, and the chapel could be vastly improved by being decorated. I would respectfully suggest that the paints be purchased by the Institution, and the work done by a painter employed by the month. Some of the older pupils would gladly assist him to obtain a knowledge of painting. In this way, we can secure better work at a cheaper price, than if let out by contract.

Several changes have occurred among the officials since the last annual report. Dr. W. J. Palmer, who had been Principal since the opening of the Institution in 1870, resigned on the 13th September last, and I was appointed to succeed him as Superin-

tendent, on the same date. Mrs. M. Spaight, Housekeeper for nearly four years, was, at the last term, promoted to the Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Brantford; her place is now filled by Mrs. J. Climie, who, so far, has proved herself well adapted for the position. Mr. P. F. Canniff, the Farmer, was transferred to take charge of the farm in connection with the Asylum for the Insane at London, and Mr. M. Omeara, the farmer there, removed here. Mr. G. Begg was appointed Supervisor of the boys in place of Mr. A. W. Mason, resigned. The following newspapers have been kindly donated to the Institute Reading Room, by the publishers, during the past year. On behalf of the pupils and resident officers, I have pleasure in thanking the donors for their liberality; the newspapers are always read and thoroughly appreciated:—

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, New York.

The Weekly Advertiser, London, Ont.

The Weekly Herald, Stratford, Ont.

The Times, Port Hope, Ont.

The Guide, Port Hope, Ont.

The Ensign, Brighton, Ont.

The Courier, Trenton, Ont.

The Expositor, Brantford, Ont.

The Advertiser, Petrolia, Ont.

The Banner, Dundas, Ont.

The Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, Ont.

The Tribune, Toronto, Ont.

The Evangelical Churchman, Toronto, Ont.

The Mutes' Journal, Omaha, Neb.

The Mutes' Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.

The Deaf Mute Mirror, Flint, Mich.

The Goodson Gazette, Staunton, Va.

The Kentucky Deaf Mute, Danville, Ky.

The Index, Colorado Springs.

The Star, Olatha, Ka.

The Companion, Fairbault, Minn.

The Deaf Mute Advance, Jacksonville, Ill.

The Deaf Mutes' Journal, Mexico, N. Y.

The Tablet, Romney, West Va.

The Deaf Mute Record, Fulton, Mi.

The Texas Mute Ranger, Austin, Texas.

The Educator, New York, N. Y.

Our thanks are due to the following named Railway Companies for allowing the pupils to pass to and from the Institution at one fare:—The Grand Trunk, the Great Western, the Northern, the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, Brockville & Ottawa, St. Lawrence & Ottawa, Midland, and Nipissing. To the Managers of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies we are under special obligations, for liberal concessions in other ways.

I submit herewith the Statistical Tables asked for, viz:—

A—Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.

B—Shewing the religion of parents of pupils.

C—Shewing the occupation of parents of pupils.

D—Shewing the ages of pupils.

E—Shewing the number of pupils, and counties from which they came.

The Bursar, Mr. A. Christie, has given me every assistance in his power.

The teachers, officers, and employees generally, have, since I came here, performed their several duties in the most commendable manner, and to my satisfaction. I trust our future relations may be as pleasant as they have been heretofore.

The present term has commenced favourably, and we look forward hopefully to the future, relying upon the continued smiles and favour of our Heavenly Father upon our labours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,
Superintendent.

A.—Nationalities.

Canada	71
Ireland	59
England	52
Scotland	37
Germany	20
United States	9
Indian	2
France	1
Unknown	18
Total	269

B.—Religion.

Methodists	68
Presbyterians	66
Church of England	40
Roman Catholics	38
Baptists	20
Lutherans	10
Bible Christians	4
Congregationalists	3
Plymouth Brethern	1
Mennonites	4
Disciples	3
New Jerusalem	2
Evangelican	1
Unknown	9
Total	269

C.—Occupations.

Accountants	2	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	34
Agent	1	Carder	1
Baggageman	1	Clerk	1
Barrister	1	Captain of schooner	1
Blacksmiths	5	Chair-maker	1
Boiler-maker	1	Cooper	1
Brakesman	1	Curriers	3
Book-keeper	1	Drayman	1
Bricklayers	2	Dress-makers	2
Cabinet-maker	1	Engineers	2
Cab-driver	1	Farmers	107
Carriage-makers	4	Fisherman	1
Car-inspector	1	Governor of gaol	1
Carpenters	12	Harness-maker	1
		Iron-founder	1
Forward	34	Forward	158

<i>Brought forward</i>		<i>Brought forward</i>	232
Insurance agent		Plasterer	1
Keeper of park	1	Seamstress	1
Labourers	52	Servants	3
Livery proprietors	2	Shoemakers	4
Machinist	1	Tailors	3
Marble cutters	2	Tanner	1
Masons	2	Tavern-keepers.....	4
Malster	1	Teamsters	2
Merchants	3	Teachers	3
Minister	1	Watchman	1
Millers	2	Weaver.....	1
Painters	5	Unknown.....	13
Printer	1		
<i>Forward</i>	232		269

D.—Ages.

	Pupils.
6 years	1
7 "	4
8 "	13
9 "	10
10 "	20
11 "	24
12 "	20
13 "	18
14 "	16
15 "	19
16 "	18
17 "	17
18 "	17
19 "	21
20 "	13
21 "	11
22 "	7
23 "	3
24 "	5
25 "	3
26 "	1
27 "	1
28 "	2
33 "	1
Unknown	4
<i>Total</i>	269

E.—Counties from which they come.

Brant	10	<i>Brought forward</i>	37
Bothwell	1	Frontenac.....	6
Bruce	7	Grey	18
Carleton	7	Haldimand	1
Durham	5	Halton	3
Elgin	5	Hastings	14
Essex	2	Huron	12
<i>Forward</i>	37	<i>Forward</i>	91

<i>Brought forward</i>	91	<i>Brought forward</i>	162
Kent	5	Perth	17
Lambton	6	Peterboro'	4
Lanark	2	Prescott and Russell	3
Leeds and Grenville	5	Prince Edward	1
Lennox and Haddington	4	Renfrew	3
Lincoln	4	Simcoe	7
Middlesex.....	13	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	6
Muskoka	1	Waterloo	11
Norfolk	7	Welland	3
Northumberland	11	Wellington	15
Ontario	7	Wentworth	12
Oxford	4	Westmoreland, N. B.	1
Parry Sound.....	1	York	22
Peel	1	Victoria	2
<i>Forward</i>	162	<i>Total</i>	269

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 20th, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the usual annual Medical Report for the year ending September 30th, 1879. The number of pupils in attendance during the year was 269, and if we add to this the officers and employees, together with their families, we have the aggregate number of 368 placed under my professional care. Of this number 74 live outside the Institution.

All the pupils who applied for admission were admitted, with the exception of one, who was found to be of defective intellect.

There was only one death during the year, that of John Livingstone, who entered the Institution in 1871. Previous to entering the Institution, he had been under treatment in the Toronto General Hospital for disease of the spine. He remained in the Institution for three years, but in consequence of ill-health, was absent for the two (2) or three (3) years following. Shortly after entering the Institution this session, his health began to fail, and in the course of a few months, general dropsy set in, and he died May 17th, 1879. The immediate cause of his death was *Necrosis of the Vertebrae*. He was a young fellow of bright intellect, and made very rapid progress in his studies, and was of a very amiable disposition. His death was much regretted by all connected with the Institution. Of the 368 which the By-Law places under my care, 127 were entered on the Register as having received more or less medical treatment. Among the most serious diseases were the following:

Bronchitis.....	10	Pneumonia	4
Croup	2	Rheumatism	4
Diphtheria	4	Scarlet Fever	2
Erysipelas	2	Tonsillitis	10
Influenza	9	Typhoid Fever	1
Measles.....	2		

The rest were composed of the usual diseases peculiar to the ages of the pupils. Besides these, thirty were vaccinated; and a number of others, who suffered from

slight indisposition, were considered of too trifling a nature to be entered on the Register. Taking it altogether, there has been less sickness, and that of a milder type, this session, than any year since the Institution was established, and I attribute this mainly to the improvements made in the heating and ventillating of the Institution. In regard to the food, I have only to repeat what I have stated in my former Reports, that it is fully equal to that used by private families in easy circumstances, and that I have not heard a complaint in regard to it, from any of the pupils. In regard to the clothing of the pupils, a great improvement has taken place, on that of former years. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to state that I received the cordial co-operation of the officers of the Institution in the care of the pupils during sickness.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOPE, M.D.,
Physician.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,
1879.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 1st, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR.—I have the honour to present for the official year ending the 30th September, 1879, the Principal's Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind.

In the instruction of the blind, the problem to be solved is, how far we can replace the lost sense of sight by the special cultivation of the hand, the ear and the memory. It is popularly supposed that a child, when blinded, becomes thereby endowed with a more sensitive touch, with a finer ear, and a stronger memory. Unhappily this opinion is quite erroneous, and it often causes most unreasonable expectations to be formed of the blind. The attainments of blind persons are the result of close application on the part of the student, and of great skill and inexhaustible patience in the teacher. We too often find the constitutional weakness that has quenched the sight, to have also impaired the hearing, or the vocal organs, or even the mental powers. The sense of touch in neglected blind children is strikingly deficient!

In an educational view, there are two entirely distinct classes of blind persons: 1st, those blind from earliest recollection; 2ndly, those who have become blind after some years' distinct remembrance of the visible world. The latter are very much in the position of seeing persons blindfolded. In such cases the loss of sight is an affliction, whose magnitude those born blind cannot even distantly realize. But at the same time, after the distractions of the visible world have gone, the quality of the brain-work may actually improve. Most musicians prefer Beethoven's Ninth Symphony to any of the preceding, though the great master's absolute deafness precluded the possibility of his ever having heard a single note in the whole of that sublime composition. When he attempted to play it himself, his fingering of the softest passages left the music *more* inaudible to his listeners than to himself. To them the keys were often absolutely silent, but his mind was doubtless filled with "touches of sweet harmony." So Milton, during several years of his blindness, appeared to gain constantly, not only in majesty of expression, but in descriptive power. "Paradise Lost" appeared after thirteen years of total blindness; and what was Milton's loss was probably the gain of English Literature. In our own day, Heinrich Heine's influence on German politics, or on French or German literature did not certainly decline as his sight receded. The mental exaltation which is seen highly magnified in minds of such exceptional power, is also perceptible in cultivated blind persons of humbler gifts; and it is doubtless due to the forced employment of the reflective faculties.

When we approach the class who have been blind from earliest remembrance, we enter a sunless world where there is no colour, no form, no space. Yet the dwellers evidently enjoy life more than those who have seen, and are now blind. The first insight into the true blind man's world was afforded by the observations of Cheselden, an eminent English surgeon of the last century. Through the operation of couching, he was, in 1728,

so fortunate as to give distinct vision to an intelligent boy who had been born blind, and who was then fourteen years old. The surgeon minutely observed from day to day the growth of visual *interpretation*, and recorded the results in the Transactions of the Royal Society. The boy failed at first to identify even the objects that were most familiar to his touch. For some months a cube or any other solid, seen in perspective, gave him the impression of a set of separate and differently-coloured planes. His ideas of form, space and colour were all wild and fantastic. Among those who have in recent years studied this most interesting, and, for our purpose, most important subject are Dr. Appia, of Geneva, and Dr. Louis Fialla, of Bucharest—both ophthalmic surgeons. Their researches confirm and extend Cheselden's observations. Dr. Appia had operated for congenital cataract with the effect of giving vision. A knife, a spoon, a pair of scissors and other objects perfectly familiar to the girl's hands were held up before her now unveiled eyes, and, though the objects were distinctly *seen*, she completely failed to identify any one of them or to conjecture its use. Dr. Fialla's monograph, (published in 1878,) embraces observations made on no less than six similar cases,—the ages ranging from 10 to 25 years. One patient could not recognise intimate friends until he had heard their voices. Formerly, as a blind man, he could find his way alone through his native city; but on the restoration of his sight he was for a time utterly bewildered, and was compelled to ask his way. Another patient completely failed, on seeing the surgeon's hand, to conjecture what it was, and only after an evident struggle against unbelief, did she recognize her own. A pathetic scene was witnessed when a peasant girl of seventeen was for the first time brought within view of the parents that had so tenderly cared for her all her life. The poor girl could recognize her own mother only by passing the hand over her features! In all these cases it is very important to observe that, when persons or objects were once interpreted by the hand or the ear, the sight was on every subsequent occasion sufficient for identification. This clearly shews how vastly important the memory is in the effective use of the senses.

By no means yet discovered can we substitute one special sense for another, so as to furnish *the same conception*. It is now known that light, heat, electricity, &c., are molecular movements, merely differing in velocity, and that they are interchangeable. But as yet, we have not succeeded in exhibiting those coloured rays that are visible to even the unaided eye, as heat rays distinguishable to the touch. Something approaching this is seen when a blind person applies his tongue to surfaces variously coloured, and can, perhaps, distinguish white from black, or even blue from red. This is really due to the different capacities for absorption possessed by different colours, and the blind man is really contrasting different shades of temperature without obtaining any idea of different shades of colour. The reputed distinction of colours by the blind poet, Blacklock, could have amounted to no more than this: 'his life-like descriptions of the tints of flowers and landscapes were certainly, as Dr. Johnson insisted, derived at second hand. Blind persons generally allege that they possess a peculiarly sensitive tract in the face immediately beneath the orbits of the eyes. Persons destitute not alone of sight but of eye-balls can assuredly distinguish obstacles in their path, when these obstructions rise to the level of the face, and in some cases they will even define closely the dimensions of objects held up before them. To this singular sensibility the name of *facial perception* has been given. Some writers refer this faculty to the recognition of varying sounds reflected from the surface of the object. But very deaf blind appear to possess it equally with those that hear. I am disposed to consider this perception of objects, like the distinction of colours, as the recognition of various degrees of radiant heat. We know how even a thin stratum of fog intercepts heat rays, and it is not then surprising to learn that a blind man can become befogged, as well as a seeing man. This "unrecognized sense" can be *trained* to an extreme degree of sensibility: on credible evidence, we are assured, that the great mathematician, Saunderson, had so educated his facial perception that he could distinguish clouds on the horizon. We must, however, remember that, even if we could make the faces or the fingers of our pupils as sensitive as Melloni's pile, or Edison's tasimeter, no conception of colour, or form, or space can arise from these sources of information.

Persons born blind are related to objects affected by light much as we seeing

persons are related to bodies affected by electricity and the other invisible forces. Our present conceptions of the visible world are probably only one degree less erroneous than a blind man's! Are we surprised that a blind man, when first admitted to sight, cannot recognize his own hand? Well, if one of us that see were suddenly endowed with a sixth sense, revealing these now invisible forces, is it probable that he at first could even guess at the identity of his own hand? Would the simplest body, say a cube, be recognizable when vibrating under the swing of its restless molecules? Now, if we were placed under the instruction of a being endowed with this sixth sense, we should enjoy evident advantages, though accompanied by certain disadvantages. On the one hand, he would teach from a personal knowledge of the ultimate laws of matter, and would certainly reveal a world of wonders. On the other hand, with but our five senses it would be impossible to quite realize the significance of many of his illustrations. He would occasionally be talking above our heads. His *definitions* would probably perplex us most of all; and we should certainly have to accept many of his terms in a *mitigated*, or in a conventional sense. Such an instructor would, in all likelihood, unduly neglect colour and appearance in his incessant pursuit after more essential properties; and it is quite conceivable that *we* may thus come to surpass him in fineness of vision, precisely as blind persons come to surpass seeing persons in fineness of hearing.

LITERARY INSTRUCTION.

The practical application of all this is close at hand. Where a seeing teacher is instructing the blind, it is obvious that the perception of the blind must be accepted as the basis of the teaching. We must never go outside the mental process of our pupil. If we want to teach a definition, we must first place a representative object in the blind child's hand; and, from the impression made upon the child's touch, gather up the proper terms in which to frame a definition. Seeing instructors are naturally disposed to teach blind children their letters by commencing with the characters in very large outline. This is very natural and plausible, but very fallacious. Blind children cannot, in embossed characters as these are usually printed [3-16 inch square] distinguish angular from rounded outlines; and it is on the *collective* impression that they depend for identifying a letter. They never obtain the same impressions from the small letters occurring in books as they do from large anatomical alphabets; and, if they associate the two things, it is simply because you *tell them* that the characters are of the same form. In other words, the resemblance is to them entirely conventional. Precisely as though we have before our eyes two photographs, one being a microscopical reduction of the other. We may accept the statement that the invisible picture is identical with the visible, but here we are evidently walking by faith, not by sight. Now, if we are to instruct blind folk by conventions and arbitrary letters,—which we are forced to do—why not begin just where we ended, and, setting the pupil's finger on the *a* that he will meet in his books, tell him from the outset, whenever you get that impression, call it *a*? And, as we are now in the way of using what to the learner are arbitrary characters, why not give him at once the arbitrary letters that best suit his touch, either the Roman type, or the point print characters, as the case may be?

The foregoing really represents the converging point of recent discussion on the teaching of the blind. Books printed in the ordinary Roman character,—or "line" type, as we call it,—are of course, more attractive and intelligible to seeing persons than the pimpled pages of point print books; but the latter are much more legible to finger-readers. In our Institution, we instruct all who have sufficient delicacy of touch, to read the line type, for nearly the whole of the Blind Man's Library is at present printed in this character. But, when we come to industrial training, the fingers lose much of their former sensibility, and refuse to distinguish the Roman letters. This so constantly occurs, that we now instruct our pupils simultaneously in both types, so as to anticipate the failure of industrial pupils with Roman characters. The number of readers among the pupils now attending, may be shewn as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Line Type Readers.....	47	60	107
Learners	13	8	21
	—	—	—
	60	68	128
Point Print Readers.....	58	47	105
Learners	3	8	11
	—	—	—
	61	55	116
Moon Type Readers	10	19	29

In my last Annual Report, I sketched the various typographical systems that have been devised for the English-speaking blind. I must here content myself with reiterating, that all real progress is being enormously retarded by this conflict of alphabets. Vast sums have already in England been appropriated by the benevolent towards the education of the blind, and this year has added the Gardner Legacy of £330,000, which is to be distributed among the three principal Associations for promoting the welfare of the blind. Let us hope that the former dispersion of energy will not continue; and that this money will not be wasted by reproducing the same books in a dozen different forms. If these typographical champions will not dismount from their hobbies, let them at all events exercise themselves in different parts of the field. The field is very wide; the blind reader's literature is very scanty. In America the event of the year is the passing of the Subsidy Bill by the United States Congress—a measure which will make 1879 a memorable year to the English-speaking blind throughout the world. The series of events that has led up to this legislation, was minutely detailed in my last report, and need not here be repeated. Acting upon a resolution passed at Philadelphia, in 1876, by the convention of Instructors of the Blind, the Hon. A. Willis introduced an Educational Subsidy Bill into the House of Representatives, and supported it in a speech, (January 7, 1879), which proved irresistible in its facts and its eloquence. When the Bill came before the Senate, it was referred to the Committee on Education and Labour. Messrs. Huntoon (Louisville), Wait (New York), Morrison (Baltimore), Hall (Philadelphia), and Williams (Georgia),—all Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind,—appeared before the Committee, and gave such satisfactory explanations, that the Committee made a unanimous report in its favour, and the Senate passed the Bill on a division of 43 to 7. By this measure, the United States Congress has set aside \$250,000, the principal to be invested in four per cent. Government bonds, the interest, \$10,000, to be paid over semi-annually to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind (Louisville, Ky.), and to be used in the manufacture of books and appliances for the education of the blind. The character of the books and appliances issued is to be determined by a vote of the Superintendents of the United States Institutions for the Blind; and the distribution is proportional to the number of the pupils in attendance. The first distribution has already taken effect, and it would represent in books, etc., an allowance of about \$4.00 per pupil,—the value of the books, etc., distributed being taken at the actual cost of production. That is to say, an Institution like our own would receive \$720 in school-room and library supplies. The United States Institutions of course, up to the claim of their attendance, receive their school supplies *gratuitously*; but the measure confers an inestimable boon on English-speaking blind everywhere. A large number of embossed books will now be published that, hitherto, have not been procurable at any price, and these equally with the other Louisville imprints will be sold to foreign Institutions *at actual cost*. The intermittent and uncertain supply of books has proved a great impediment to progress. You may remember that, during a recent session, when a particular book was not procurable, I was forced into the expedient of preparing stereotype sheets from thin brass, and printing our school books by means of a clothes-wringer! The Subsidy Act has even already given a powerful impulse to the publication of new books. Mr. Huntoon, the able director of the “American Printing House,” is already out with an announcement of several good school books,—four numbers of the *Star Readers*, forming a continuation of

Butler's excellent series, now used in our class-rooms; Agassiz & Gould's *Principles of Zoology*; Rolfe & Gillet's *Hand Book of Natural Philosophy*. Our students in English Literature will welcome the reprint of Sir W. Scott's *Marmion*, and a revised *Compend of American Literature*. This last has been recast and extended by Mr. Chapin, the veteran Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution, who, in his *fortieth* year of devoted service to the blind, is still devising means of benefiting them.

It is encouraging to observe that at Boston, Mr. Anagnos, Dr. Howe's son-in-law and worthy successor, has awoken the Institution press from its dusty repose, and has re-issued in beautiful relief the first volume of Milton's Poetical Works. It is, I believe, Mr. Anagnos' intention to give us now a complete edition of Milton.

The Worcester (England) *Society for Providing Cheap Literature for the Blind* has added to embossed literature *Tom Brown's School Days*, and *George Herbert's Poetical Works*. For the benefit of classical students it has issued, in the original Greek, the *Epistle to the Philippians*. The higher education of the blind is receiving increased attention in England. This year, it is announced, a second class in the Law Tripos at Cambridge has been taken by Mr. Beresford, a blind student. The chair in Political Economy at that University is held by Professor Fawcett, who magnificently illustrates how a man, smitten in his very prime by total blindness, may still lead his fellows at the University, in the Legislature, and even in athletic amusements. At Cambridge, too, the chair of Music is occupied by Dr. McFarren who, during the most fruitful years of his life, has been totally blind.

We most urgently require additional school-books in the New York point letter. At present, a primer is available, which is generally excellent, though containing occasionally words rather beyond an absolute beginner. But when we leave the primer, there is a hiatus, unless we use books that are embarrassed by point-print punctuation or employ a publication that is scarcely adapted for school use in an unsectarian Institution. As regards punctuation in point characters, the general feeling among teachers is, that it consumes much space, is apt to become confused with the subject matter, and, on the whole, that the game is scarcely worth the candle.

In *writing*, the pupils at present attending stand as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Script writers (pencil and card).....	58	51	109
Learners	11	9	20
	69	60	129
Point Print Writers	40	31	71
Learners	5	..	5
	45	31	76

A complete writing appliance for the blind should cover the following cases:—The legible communication (1) of blind with seeing persons; (2) of seeing persons with blind persons; (3) of blind persons one with another.

At present, three distinct appliances are requisite to secure these results. (1) When a blind man wishes to send something legible to his seeing correspondent, he writes a species of square, cursive hand, by means of a pencil and a grooved card; (2) when his seeing friend desires to use a character legible to himself and tangible to his blind correspondent, he uses generally the pin-type, devised by Klein of Vienna. These Roman letters in pin-points, when impressed on paper, leave on the reverse of the paper punctured letters in relief. (3) For the communication of blind with blind, point-print writing is employed. This character, though arbitrary, is easily written by the blind, and as easily read by their fingers.

Much ingenuity has been expended on writing appliances intended to unite these requirements. Braille, the father, or the foster-father, of the point character called by his name, devised (1839) in conjunction with Fouchaud, his fellow-pupil at the Paris Insti-

tution, an instrument which is known as the "Braille-Foucaud Raphigraphe." Braille had a weakness for Greek words, and we may be thankful that he used no harder word for his "needle-writer." He gave his point-writing the tremendous name of *Anaglyptographie*! In the *raphigraph* there is a clavier of ten keys, armed with needle-points at their extremities, and by combining these, the blind operator prints in dotted outline Roman letters, which are, of course, legible to seeing persons, and can be finger-read by blind. The process, is, however, excessively laborious. Thus *e*, which is in the French language, as in the English, the most frequently recurring letter, requires this series of combinations, every digit indicating a key: 56, 457, 457, ; H (capital) requires 17, 23456, 147, 23456, 17!

A much better device for combining the writing of seeing and of blind is the *Diplograph*, recently invented by M. Ernest Recordon, and described in the *Journal de Genève* of the 4th Nov., 1875. It was shewn last year in the Swiss Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, and the Committee of Instructors of the Blind appointed by the Paris Convention, strongly approve of its design. Its price, 300 francs (\$60), places it, however, at present beyond the reach of the blind. Recordon's appliance consists essentially of two disks revolving together on a common axle at a given interval. They are furnished on their circumferences, the one with point characters, the other with the alphabet used by sighted persons. The letters correspond exactly, *a* for *a*, *b* for *b*, etc. Two sheets of paper are brought into contact with the circumferences of the disks, and the Roman letters take their colour from an inking-roller. Letter by letter the mechanism prints off what is desired, the paper shifting automatically as each letter is struck. As at first constructed, the operator revolves one of the disks, and presents the letter desired. The second disk prints simultaneously the equivalent character in the other alphabet. In this way, one blind person can easily write so as to be read by another, while he also prints a sheet for the sighted; and conversely, a sighted person, though quite ignorant of the blind man's alphabet, can write it by simply revolving the characters that are intelligible to himself. A blind operator can also print in one or simultaneously in two different characters, either or both of which may be unknown to him,—provided the known equivalent of the circumferential characters are borne on one side of one disk, like the figures on the dial of a watch.

The *Kentucky Point-Writer*, invented and constructed by Mr. Morrison Heady, who is both blind and deaf, is now perfected. It is described as "strong, light and simple." The dimensions are 20 inches long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. It takes a sheet 15 inches by 13; yielding a printed area of 14 by 12. The range includes, I believe, the "writing" of point characters (either Braille or New York system); also the relief printing of Roman letters, either capital or small. Five to ten copies are produced simultaneously, according to the characters used. The price of this machine is \$30.

Perhaps the most wonderful writing appliance ever invented was shewn at Paris last year, in the Italian Section of the Exposition. M. Michela, the inventor, designed the instrument to replace the ordinary short-hand writer, and he calls it therefore the *Stenophonograph*. The extraordinary speed that the operator could command attracted crowds of wondering spectators. M. Vitali, the Superintendent of the Milan Institution for the Blind, has studied the capabilities of this appliance with reference to the blind, and by experiments with his own pupils, he finds it quite within their reach. I here translate and condense the description furnished by M. Vitali. The instrument resembles a miniature harmonium with its case, key-board, and pedals. It is $17\frac{7}{10}$ inches long, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, and, by removing the pedals, it may be carried under the arm. There are 20 keys in two rows, and the intervening space is occupied by a cylinder of paper, feeding automatically, and extending nearly the whole length of the machine. The paper used resembles that in the Morse telegraphic register. The keys actuate levers, which print in slight relief the conventional phonetic characters, that are intended by M. Michela to constitute a universal alphabet and represent all articulate sounds. The words are written by syllables, each syllable being printed by striking together the necessary combination of keys. These syllables appear in a vertical order, the second directly under the first, the third beneath the second, and so on. The general principles of M. Michela's method remind one of Prof. A. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech," though the

details and the characters themselves are quite different. Only six different symbols are employed in this new system, and these of the simplest form :—a single dot, two horizontal dots, a curve convex downwards, a straight line sloping from left to right, a curve convex upwards, and an inverted T. These symbols correspond respectively to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18; and numbers other than these are expressed by combinations: thus, $4 = 3 + 1$; $24 = 18 + 6$. Ten vowel and 24 consonant sounds are recognized; but in these consonant or “accompanying” sounds are sometimes included *i* and *u*. The Abbé Vitali assures us from personal observation that the machine attains the wonderful speed of 175 to 180 words a minute, and that this speed can be maintained; also, that the manuscript can be read with the same speed that it is written. Now, the very best of our verbatim reporters cannot long maintain this speed, and their manuscript, from its personal peculiarities, is rarely intelligible to any but the stenographer himself. A blind operator can use Michela’s instrument as rapidly as if he were sighted; and, usually having a cultivated ear, he would rather have the advantage in this phonetic work. The relief in which the characters are printed is almost too low to be legible to the touch, but this could be overcome, and at the worst the manuscript could be copied at length, or given directly to a compositor trained in the system. For a knowledge of the conventional signs sufficient to write words, 20 days suffice; but for stenographers’ use six months would be requisite. The price at which the instrument now sells is rather high—\$80; but with an increased demand a large reduction could be made, for the estimated cost of construction is only \$30. Judging from the Abbé Vitali’s experiments, a blind reporter, provided with the mechanical stenograph, should be able to represent phonetically any language, if distinctly enunciated, whether it were intelligible to him or not. This facility would be useful for the expression of quotations from foreign languages.

Arithmetical Appliances.—There is great room for ingenuity and improvement in arithmetical appliances for the Blind. For want of a better resort, we still use the clumsy type-metal honey-comb with two kinds of type. The first type bears a T in relief on one end, and a V on the other; the second type is blank at one end and carries an L on the other. Revolving the T towards the left, the four positions give us the digits 1, 2, 3, 4; the V, similarly revolved, yields 5, 6, 7, 8. L represents 9, and the blank at the other end of the same type stands for zero.

An appliance that uses only one type is now often met with in England. It is said to have been devised by the late Rev. W. Taylor, though continental educationists allege that it is but a slight modification of the word-building appliance devised by Kley. A board is perforated with a series of star-shaped holes, the precise form of which may be obtained by imposing one square upon another so as to make each trisect the other’s sides. In these eight-rayed stars, a square type is used which is grooved on one end and notched on the other. Using the grooved end, we assume as the primary position that where the groove slopes from left to right; and, revolving the type with a right hand movement into the eight different attitudes permitted by the form of the star, we obtain the digits 1 to 8. Proceeding similarly with the other end of the type, we obtain 9, 0, plus, minus, and the symbols for multiplication, division, equality of ratios, and general equality.

A similar arithmetical appliance using pentagonal holes was devised by Lucas, but it appears much inferior to the Taylor apparatus.

For rapid calculation, all these contrivances are too clumsy. We must by some means reach a written character easily made, easily read, and *easily accessible at any stage of the calculation*. Except in the last particular, the point-print numerals would meet our requirements. In several previous reports I have illustrated the importance of substituting an embossing for a puncturing appliance in the writing of point-print. At present, the student who wishes to refer to any of the figures already made, must disengage the paper from the writing board and from the brass guide, turn his manuscript over, and, after reading the relief on the reverse, restore the sheet to its place in its precise former position. Herr Pablasek, the Superintendent of the Imperial School for the Blind, at Vienna, exhibited at the Dresden Convention of 1876, an appliance for *embossing* the Braille point characters. He has since improved on his invention and last year he exhibited it in the Austrian Department of the Paris Exposition. The instrument is said to be quite portable and free from intricacy. The pupils of the Paris Institution used it with facility

whenever it was placed in their hands. If successful in embossing Braille characters, it could of course be applied to the writing of New York Point.

Geography.—The equipment of our school-rooms in this subject is still incomplete, but home-made additions occur as time is afforded. During the past year, Mr. Wickens, assisted by the carpenter, constructed in duplicate a large physical dissected map of the British Isles. For accuracy and durability, the workmanship of these maps could hardly be excelled. After many experiments, we find that warping and the other injuries that beset such maps are best prevented by using for the moveable parts three thicknesses of well-seasoned pine, strongly glued together, then saturated with linseed oil, and finally varnished to prevent the evaporation of the absorbed oil. In geographical appliances, no signal improvements are reported from abroad.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Our English literature class continues to be taught by Miss Montgomery, with much enthusiasm and success. But in this subject, and indeed in all branches of the literary department, the proper development of our work has been much retarded through the insufficiency of the educational appropriation. In 1874, when I took charge of this Institution, I found that the appropriation for school and library supplies was \$400. In 1879, when the attendance has increased by some hundreds per cent., with several new subjects of instruction to teach, and several additional teachers to provide with appliances, it nominally remains at \$400,—but to speak more correctly, it has, through various accidental circumstances, been considerably reduced below \$400. In our general writing-classes we use a large quantity of letter-paper which requires to be of a peculiar quality to suit our work; also for point-print writing we use at least a quarter of a ton of a peculiar paper specially manufactured for this use. Such items, until quite recently, were charged against stationery, but they are now charged against this \$400. The purchase of prize-books (\$100) was this year, contrary to the precedent of previous years, also charged against this unfortunate \$400. Finally, the tariff on books which was formerly 5 per cent. *ad valorem* has been changed to a specific duty of 6 cents per lb.; and, as embossed books are of enormous size and weight, the change has been disastrous to the blind. Without any additional burden, the mere cost price of embossed books is very formidable. The Louisville Printing House sells us its books at actual cost, but, as I illustrated at your recent visit, a shilling primer in ordinary print becomes when embossed a bulky and a weighty volume, for which *we* have to pay the cost price of production \$3.50, *plus* freight and charges, *plus* a specific duty of 6 cents per pound. The New York Bible Society go even farther than the Louisville Printing House: they offer to the Protestant blind the embossed Scriptures at the actual cost of *binding*, charging nothing whatever for either the paper or embossing. Yet the blind man's Bible, bought on these easy terms, costs, in New York, \$20! Now would it be too much to ask of our Dominion Government to admit, *without duty*, the gifts that foreign benevolence sends to our blind?

But let us return to our Educational appropriation of \$400. Suppose it undiminished by charges for stationery or prizes, and devoted entirely to school-books. Divide it among 180 pupils: it affords for each pupil only \$2.22. This requires to be increased by nearly 58 per cent. before we can purchase, at cost of production, in Louisville, the reprint of the English shilling primer. What would be thought of a public or a high school appropriation that would be insufficient to provide each pupil with a 25 cent book? And yet, when we supply a blind child with this \$3.50 book, we are really doing no more *for him*, than when we supply his seeing brother with a 25 cent primer, for the one is the exact transcript of the other. But, as I have said, the whole appropriation is by no means available for the purchase of embossed books. Out of the same fund must be bought all the sheet music and the music books required by a large musical department; all library-books and books of reference; all books requiring it must be bound; all maps and teaching appliances must be constructed, and a margin must be left for devising better school implements in wood and metal. Capital appropriations have occasionally been made, to assist in this branch of our work; but it must be remembered that these capital appropriations have only the effect of *starting* the instruction of each large

increase of pupils. Embossed books soon become flattened and useless ; and to *keep up* the instruction started by the capital appropriation, we must look to the annual maintenance appropriation. When this is generally understood, I feel assured that the public sentiment will sustain the Government in largely increasing our appropriation ; and I am already aware that the Government are most solicitous for the fullest development and success of this Institution.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Music is especially the blind man's solace ; but it also frequently affords him a means of livelihood. For this latter purpose, the three important branches are tuning, teaching, and organ-playing.

Tuning is pre-eminently a blind man's art. Claude Montal, a student of the Paris Institution, first clearly stated the scientific principles on which the art is based. His public lectures delivered in Paris, were collected in a treatise, the first edition of which appeared in 1830 ; and a subsequent edition was awarded a special gold medal in 1862 by the Jurors at the London Exhibition. Sion, the present professor of tuning at the Paris Institute, is blind. At the Boston Institution, Mr. J. W. Smith, who is entirely sightless, conducts this subject with conspicuous ability and success. Mr. Smith's pupils have recently received a practical recognition in Boston, that might well be accepted as a suggestion by many other cities. The Boston School Board employs in its Public Schools, 137 magnificent pianos,—45 of them being grand, large sized, and of the very finest construction. On the 1st May 1877, the Board took the decisive step of intrusting the care of these costly instruments to the blind tuners of the Boston Institution, the contract being placed at \$1,200 for the year. And so much satisfaction has been afforded to the School Committee and to the musical instructors, that the contract has been since twice renewed.

Many of the ordinary piano repairs are also quite within the compass of blind persons ; indeed, at Boston and Upper Norwood the construction and repair of pianos are made subjects of systematic training. Montal, the famous piano tuner, became still more famous as a manufacturer. Indeed, some of the most valuable improvements in modern pianos are due to the training given to this poor blind boy at the Paris Institute. In 1842 he patented in France his first efforts for the improvement of the piano-forte. At the Great Exhibition of 1851, he attracted much attention by three cottage pianos of his own construction. He carried off a first-class medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. At the London Exhibition of 1862, he exhibited a grand piano and an oblique upright, for which he received distinguished commendation and a gold medal. In these two instruments were for the first time seen some of the most distinctive improvements in modern pianos. His soft pedal (*pédale d'expression*) acted on an entirely new principle by diminishing the range of the key and the hammer. By pressing this pedal, the keys descend, and, simultaneously, the hammers rise, so that in two ways the range of the blow is decreased. The jury, which included such well-known musicians as Sterndale Bennett, Geo. Clerk, F. Gore Ouseley, used these terms in their verdict : "The action of the mechanism is perfect, and the effect extraordinarily beautiful, as the tone may be diminished to the faintest audible sound, while the facilities of execution are perfectly well preserved. It is by far the most perfect means of producing piano and graduated effects that has yet been devised for the instrument." Another decisive improvement was his *sustaining pedal* (*pédale de prolongement*) by which he succeeded in prolonging the sound of any desired notes or chords and the *perfect stillness* of all the rest. This, up to Montal's time, had not been accomplished by any manufacturer. His instruments exhibited numberless other ingenious contrivances which have now become public property. All this surely vindicates the wisdom of the French Government in their ever generous support of the Paris Institution. Montal's example has not only shown to Governments the wide world over, how public expenditure for blind men's instruction may be repaid to the public with enormous usury, but it has also nerved poor despondent blind youth everywhere to be up and doing. At this moment, in Paris, Krebs, another Institution pupil, is fast following Montal's lead. His piano, exhibited last year, received very high commendation. As teachers and organists, blind persons have frequently attained brilliant success. In the early part of the last century, Dr. Stanley, the blind organist of the Temple Church, was considered one of the

celebrities of London. Handel himself constantly attended his playing. Within the first quarter of the present century, a dozen distinguished organists could have been counted in the Metropolis itself. Herr Patlasek, in a recent address, cited in a single breath, a group of eminent continental musicians,—all blind from childhood,—between the earliest and latest of whom scarcely fifty years intervened,—Theresa von Paradis, Mdle. de Salignac, Sophie Osmont, Dubon, Gauthier, Moncouteau, Labor, Lachner. We must not forget, too, that Handel himself was blind towards the end of his life, and that he had to be led to the organ to render his wonderful music. Handel's life had been embittered by the Philistinism of London critics, and, with seeming presentiment of the dread shadow that was swiftly approaching him, he made *Samson* the theme of an Oratorio; just as Milton, when blind and baited by political foes, poured forth his soul in *Samson Agonistes*. In our own day, Prof. McFarren has had an experience not dissimilar to Handel's, but with him the darkness came in the morning. All honour to the minds that when their sun is quenched, bloom in the dark; and, like the cereus, yield both fragrant and wholesome blossoms!

In my last Report I endeavoured, as well as I was able, to represent the deplorable dearth of musical instruments here. To what I then said I need not add anything, except an expression of regret that the past year has brought us no relief. No one can be more averse than I to unfruitful education; but here the experience of the whole civilized world is arrayed against us.

An important improvement in the *form* of musical instruction has been introduced into our work during the last year. Instead of the old clumsy method of teaching instrumental music by reading it aloud to the blind player measure by measure, and repeating it *ad infinitum* until his memory may take hold, the teacher now dictates the music *once*, while the blind pupil reproduces the score in New York point characters, and *by his own study* afterwards of this point transcription the pupil masters the piece. We have this session extended the use of point print to the teaching of a class in harmony. The exercises are scored in point characters and revised by Miss Mahoney, who has charge of this important subject. To promote the use of point music, Mr. Huntoon has published a "*Key to Wait's Musical Notation*." He has also in press the sheets of *Schumann's Album*, the transcription and revision of the point score being conducted directly under Mr. Wait's eye at the New York City Institution.

In vocal music, Miss Nolan is producing excellent results from her thorough system of voice culture. The chorus-singing of her pupils is much admired. At the closing (public) concert of last session a selection of standard glees were very successfully given, and, in some cases, the audience were visibly affected. Few persons could hear unmoved a fine rendering by sightless children of the glee "Where art thou, beam of light?"

Throughout the session we have house-concerts, at which the pupils are unexpectedly called on for some recent lesson, and they are afforded the advantage of hearing classical music played and sung by the teachers. We lately received a visit from the well-known vocalist, Miss Reidy, who with great kindness sang some of her favourite selections. Still more recently we have been entertained by Mr. D. B. Patterson and his efficient Battalion Band, who, very kindly, gave us an evening of martial music.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—BOYS.

The workshop building is now fully occupied by basket-makers, their materials and their wares. I have recently reported on the question where the supply of raw material is to be found for this largely-increased attendance. At least two acres of good soil will have to be found for additional willow-beds, and until this plantation will become productive—*i.e.*, until the Autumn of 1882—material must be purchased. The entire absence of clay in our soil prevents the willow from attaining its proper growth. The same cause operates against the proper growth of shade trees. It would be an exceedingly good investment, as I recommended some years ago, to buy an acre or two of the stiff clay that lies about a mile distant, and use the surface to dilute our quicksand.

The reports sent in this summer by Mr. Truss and Mr. Wickens during their visitation of the blind, furnish great encouragement. Everywhere throughout the Province

our ex-pupils are making a livelihood. Some have even got the length of employing apprentices and *teaching* them basket-making. The experiment of giving our shop-boys willow and lending them tools to work it up during the summer vacation, has proved extremely successful. Mr. Wickens looked in unexpectedly on several of these apprentices and found them working from early dawn till late at night. They were fairly successful in selling their baskets, and were thus, by their own exertions, enabled to provide clothing for another session at the Institution.

The demand for cane-seat work has not yet revived. We get some repairing to do, which serves to keep a few pupils in occasional practice.

I am having an intelligent boy who is entirely blind taught wood-turning, under the tuition of Jas. Kelly, the fireman, with the occasional oversight of Mr. Harrison, the engineer. This youth has already got the length of making (unassisted) various kinds of tool-handles. The boy's father has a lathe at home and the knowledge thus acquired will not be allowed to remain unused.

I have placed another blind youth under training in the baker's shop, and his progress is very encouraging. It is quite remarkable how few occupations are really beyond the reach of educated blind persons. In the Royal School for the Blind at Copenhagen, the pupils have earned quite a celebrity for their shoe-making. The trade-instructor, Eneroldsen, has devised, for his blind apprentices, wooden patterns to direct them in cutting out, and special tools for various stages of their work. Thus equipped, his fifteen boys are taught to entirely depend on their own skill for *all* the work required in the making and repairing of boots, shoes, slippers, and other forms of foot-gear.

Even in art industry the blind have achieved distinct success! Kleinhaus, the famous statuary of Austria, blind from five years old, was selected by the Emperor, Francis Joseph, to execute his bust. The blind artist's work is much visited at Vienna, and it forms the last of a long series of high-class art products. Kleinhaus died in 1853. In Paris, at the beginning of the century a blind sculptor Baret obtained much commendation from the French Academy. And to-day, in the *rue d'Enfer*, may be seen Vidal, a sculptor blind from early childhood, who has won celebrity for his groups in bronze. He particularly excels in scenes of the chase! Now, if blind labour can be successfully applied to turning, and to modelling and carving, it occurs to one that the potter's trade should be quite easily within a blind man's reach. The experiment would be an interesting one; but, so far as I am aware, it has not yet been tried.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—GIRLS.

In this department, we are constantly breaking new ground, while holding the ground already gained. Miss Tyrrell has completely succeeded in the difficult experiment of teaching blind girls to cut and make dresses. The sewing-room has become a wonderful hive of industry, and it attracts a great concourse of visitors from far and near. Our sewing-machine equipment is still insufficient to meet the demands for instruction. I have already suggested how, without much expense, some additional help may be had in the teaching. Our blind girls are attaining such skill as operatives that the Sewing Machine Companies eagerly bid for their services. One girl exhibited the Wheeler and Wilson machine at the Toronto Industrial Fair; another was engaged by the Singer Machine Company at the Guelph Central Fair: and both re-appeared at the Brantford Southern Fair. The lesson taught to the thousands of spectators who crowded around them at these gatherings will doubtless have an excellent effect in every direction. Our pupils have recently obtained complete mastery of the Singer Machine; and with the very kind help of Mr. Hollingshead, one of the Company's agents, the whole series of attachments has been brought within the skill of our girls. To those initiated in such mysteries, it will be of interest to learn that these blind girls can, without help, attach and use the appliances for binding (straight and bias), ruffling, puffing, quilting, cording, felling, tucking, and hemming in six different widths.

In the knitting-machine room the usual range of work is maintained. Even seeing operatives find that knitting machinery greatly tries their skill and patience. Judging from our experience, I think it will be found that nearly all the failures are due, not to

the machines, but to the yarn. Mr. Creelman, of Georgetown, Ont., has taken out a patent for a new ribbing attachment to be used with the Franz and Pope knitter. Though the machine is not yet fairly on the market, the inventor had the kindness to bring up the first machine completed, and give us a demonstration of its capabilities. The work, plain and ribbed, appeared of very high quality,—certainly equal to any hand work,—and the use of the machine seemed quite within the grasp of blind operatives. The technical details of Mr. Creelman's improvements would here occupy too much space; but they will be found in the records of the Canadian Patent Office. The patent is numbered 10,193 (3rd July, 1879,) and covers 34 claims.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The Protestant pupils attend Divine service in the Music Hall every Sunday afternoon, the clergymen of Brantford kindly officiating in turn. The Catholic pupils, under the oversight of the Rev. P. Bardou, are every Sunday instructed in the Catholic Catechism by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. My renewed acknowledgments are due to all the churches of Brantford for the sustained interest they take in our blind folk. Our kind friends, Mr. S. M. Thompson and Mr. Cox, greatly assist us by guiding the pupils to their various places of worship.

We receive many visits from foreign philanthropists. The Rev. George Müller of Bristol, has been with us and given us an interesting account of his celebrated orphan village with its 2,500 inmates. Then we were entertained by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald of Japan, who favoured us with a most graphic and amusing sketch of life among the Japanese. Brantford gentlemen sometimes give us an intellectual evening. The Rev. W. H. Porter, from his residence within the tropics, entertained us with vivid description of scenery and personal adventure. And we had from W. H. C. Kerr, Esq., a charming lecture—essay on the Bell, its Voices and Associations.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In the Domestic Department, Mrs. Spaight has advised some re-arrangements, which are likely to increase the general efficiency and comfort of the Institution. In the Laundry, a good mangle driven by steam is much needed. The shafting necessary is already in position. A re-supply of rubber hose is greatly required, at least 500 feet of the best 4-ply inch-hose ought to be obtained without delay.

The condition of the steam-service remains as at the last Report—the proposed improvements having been found to greatly exceed the funds available. The engineer has effected some improvements so as to help us through the winter. It is evident, however, that a comprehensive treatment of the whole question cannot, with safety, be longer deferred.

The floors in the principal halls are becoming so worn as to be unsafe. These halls, which may be regarded as the main streets in our blind village, are subject to incessant wear, and they ought to be re-laid in oak. The main hall entrance might, without much expense, be laid as a *parquetterie* of hardwood in various colours.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The duties in this department have, with the large increase of pupils, become very exacting and laborious. Dr. Corson visits the Institution daily, and, at each visit, passes in review a large number of ophthalmic cases, besides the quota of other ailments incidental to persons of weak vitality. It affords me the utmost pleasure to witness daily how many of these poor children can be benefited by medical skill and attention. I have been able to return to their homes many of the pupils with their sight so far restored that their further continuance here appeared unnecessary. In several cases, deafness is superadded to blindness. Where Dr. Corson's skill has improved the hearing sufficiently, such pupils are placed in the ordinary classes; but, where the deafness is incurable, the instruction in the various subjects becomes a matter of special ingenuity and extreme difficulty.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

During the past year, the Principal's residence has been furnished and occupied. The heating apparatus, which is most complete and satisfactory, was supplied by Mr. Saunders hot water engineer, London; the contract being fulfilled for a sum less by one dollar than the Parliamentary appropriation. In this hot water apparatus, provision has been made for heating a greenhouse which can now be very cheaply and conveniently erected as a lean-to against the west wall. If we are to do anything in the way of decorative gardening on these grounds, a good greenhouse is the first requisite; and as the heating apparatus is already provided, the rest can now be accomplished at a trifling expense. The rooms in the Main Building vacated by the Principal's family have at once been occupied as dormitories, class-rooms, etc., but the number of pupils has been constantly increasing, so that we are now in precisely the same need of accommodation as we were at the beginning of last session. The necessity for the erection of an east wing is most urgent. And, with the erection of this addition, I would strongly recommend the erection of a ventilating tower at each end of the Main Building as thus extended. Without much expense, we could thus ensure a constant and complete change of air throughout the whole structure. In an architectural aspect, these towers might be made quite effective in relieving the monotony of the extended frontage.

The reconstruction of the steam service will, I assume, involve the removal of the heating boilers to the basement of the projected *northern* extension, the ground floor being occupied by the laundry, and the second floor by the drying-room. In connection with this new boiler-room, should be erected the long-needed coal-house, the floor of the former being on a level with the coal-bunks in the latter, while a drive through the coal-house ought to be carried on posts at the level of the yard, thus enabling the contractor's teams to discharge the coal at once into the coal-bunks. The present mode of handling the fuel is laborious and wasteful in the extreme; but it cannot be remedied until the above facilities are provided.

GROUNDS.

The Gardener has made out a statement shewing the debits and credits of the Farm Account for the year ending 30th September, 1879. Taking the products at current market rates, the account would stand thus: Total expenditures, \$913.13; total receipts, \$2,647.23; balance in favour of farm, \$1,734.10.

A small capital appropriation enabled me to lay out and gravel a number of new roads that were rendered necessary by the buildings recently erected. An inexpensive fountain was set up on the eastern part of the terrace; and Mr. Thompson, by his skill in landscape-gardening, added features that have conspicuously improved the face of nature. In tree-planting, I could not accomplish much for the want of means. A small copse was formed so as to screen the Principal's yard from public view. Mr. Truss, with the aid of his boys, also extended last year's avenue down to the spring.

The Honourable A. S. Hardy, while Acting Commissioner of Public Works, authorized the construction of sidewalks connecting the various buildings together, besides providing for several other much-needed improvements.

CONCLUSION.

In your Report, Sir, for 1876 (p. 60), you stated that certain amendments in the Institution Act were urgently required. Every successive year shews only more distinctly the need of the provisions then recommended. In every civilized country, education is now regarded as the birthright of the blind, and not as a charitable donation. The whole course of recent legislation has been in this direction. England has, by four different Acts of Parliament, provided for the literary and industrial training of indigent blind. If they are neglected, it is due to the Poor Law Guardians who, unfortunately, are by these statutes allowed an option in the matter. The universal movement is now towards compulsory

education and compulsory appropriations. In the Belgian Legislature, the blind have had the good fortune to be represented by the distinguished orator and statesman Rodenbach, who shares their affliction; and now in both the governmental and municipal budgets of Belgium the education of the blind is an essential feature. The width and depth of the current was shown by the Congress at Paris last year. France summoned the nations to discuss the condition of the blind. The response was immediate and cordial. Nearly all the eminent educationists of the blind throughout the world attended. Scarcely a country, though far distant, remained unrepresented. Egypt was there; so was Japan. Even the "heart of Africa" seems to have been touched by the appeal, for Abyssinia was there. Paris has well earned the right of leading this mighty movement. Away back in the 13th century, she founded, in conjunction with St. Louis, an asylum for fifteen score blind,—the now venerable *Quinze-Vingts* that she still maintains and cherishes as a tender page in her long records. In the 14th century, Paris invented a new word, "philanthropy," a practical illustration of its meaning having already gone before. After nearly five centuries of reflection, Paris found that an asylum was not the best form of kindness for the blind, and she established the first school for their instruction. With all her levity, Paris has shewn herself a kind mother to the children of sorrow and affliction. By her charitable administration she now imposes on herself a burden of \$5,000,000 annually. To the afflicted children gathered within her famous Institution for the blind, she has offered great advantages. The results of this and of similar benevolence are everywhere visible. The public recognition of blind persons is emphatic. One of the most extensive and best managed railways in France is administered by a blind man. The late Congress of Educationists at Paris was presided over by M. Buffon, a namesake and a blind nephew (three generations removed) of the illustrious naturalist, who also in his later life wrote in darkness. In his *Popular Astronomy*, Arago, after his sight had been eclipsed, conserved for French Science the ripe fruit of the renowned lectures by which he had charmed at the Observatory vast audiences for more than thirty successive years. I have already cited names eminent in music and in art. French literature has been enriched by the sacred orator, J. de Jeune, to whom Massillon owed great obligations; by the brother historians, Thierry; by the poets, Delille, Autran, Deschamps, Heine, and by many other brilliant writers whose misfortune it doubtless was to be blind at all, but whose good fortune it was to be blind in France.

In this favoured Province it ought to be our ambition to lead the world in all educational matters! But let us not delude ourselves. Without more generous expenditure we cannot even keep abreast of the time. *In a fair race*, Ontario thinks her children a match for any. Has Ontario the courage of her opinions?

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HOWARD HUNTER, M.A.,
Principal.

STATISTICAL TABLES

For year ending 30th September, 1879.

I.—NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
American	6	Norwegian	1
Canadian	63	Scotch	21
English	54	Wendish	3
French	2	Not stated	1
German	5		
Irish	44	Total	200

II.—RELIGION OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Baptist	8	Presbyterians	29
Bible Christian	3	Quakers	2
Congregationalist	1	Roman Catholics	27
Davidites	2	Tunkers	1
Disciples	1	Not stated	2
Episcopalians	51		
Lutherans	6	Total	200
Methodists	67		

III.—AGE OF PUPILS.

	No.		No.
6 years	2	22 years	10
7 "	2	23 "	8
8 "	7	24 "	1
9 "	8	25 "	3
10 "	9	26 "	1
11 "	10	27 "	5
12 "	7	28 "	3
13 "	4	29 "	4
14 "	14	30 "	1
15 "	12	31 "	2
16 "	14	32 "	1
17 "	10	38 "	1
18 "	11	39 "	1
19 "	18	Not stated	5
20 "	15		
21 "	11	Total	200

Statistical Tables.—*Continued.*

IV.—OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

	No.		No.
Agent	1	Millwright	1
Artist	1	Miner	1
Auctioneer	1	Officer	1
Axe-grinder	1	Painters	2
Barber	1	Plumber	1
Blacksmiths	3	Peddler	1
Butchers	2	Piano agent	1
Cabman	1	Police constable	1
Carpenters	14	Pump maker	1
Contractor	1	Saddler	1
Coopers	2	Sailor	1
Customs officer	1	Servant	1
Doctor of medicine	1	Steamboat engineer	1
Educator	1	Stonecutter	1
Farmers	75	Shoemakers	3
Fisherman	1	Tailor	1
Gardener	1	Teamster	1
Hostler	1	Tow agent	1
Hotel-keepers	3	Tradesman	1
Labourers	37	Vessel agent	1
Law clerk	1	Waggonmaker	1
Machinist	1	Weaver	1
Market-gardeners	3	Wood turner	1
Merchants	9	Not stated	8
Millers	3	Total	200

V.—ATTENDANCE EACH YEAR.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872	20	14	34
“ “ year ending 30th September, 1873	34	24	58
“ “ “ “ 1874	66	46	112
“ “ “ “ 1875	89	50	139
“ “ “ “ 1876	84	64	148
“ “ “ “ 1877	76	72	148
“ “ “ “ 1878	91	84	175
“ “ “ “ 1879	100	100	200

Statistical Tables.—*Continued.*VI.—COUNTIES AND CITIES FROM WHICH THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF PUPILS
ENROLLED HAVE COME.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Addington	1	0	1	Lincoln	3	1	4
Belleville	3	0	3	London	3	7	10
Brant	3	3	6	Middlesex	6	3	9
Brantford	4	4	8	Muskoka	1	0	1
Bruce	3	6	9	Norfolk	4	4	8
Carleton	1	1	2	Northumberland	1	6	7
Dundas	2	2	4	Ontario	4	3	7
Durham	1	3	4	Ottawa	2	0	2
Elgin	2	1	3	Oxford	2	1	3
Essex	2	2	4	Perth	2	6	8
Frontenac	2	1	3	Peterboro'	6	2	8
Glengarry	1	0	1	Prince Edward	1	2	3
Grenville	2	0	2	Renfrew	6	2	8
Grey	4	4	8	Russell	1	1	2
Guelph	1	2	3	St. Catharines	2	0	2
Haldimand	0	4	4	Simcoe	3	4	7
Halton	2	0	2	Stormont	2	0	2
Hamilton	5	6	11	Toronto	9	9	18
Hastings	4	1	5	Victoria	4	1	5
Huron	5	5	10	Waterloo	4	3	7
Kingston	1	2	3	Welland	2	1	3
Kent	5	4	9	Wellington	6	5	11
Lambton	3	0	3	Wentworth	6	4	10
Leeds	5	1	6	York	6	4	10
Lanark	0	1	1	Uncertain	1	0	1
Lennox	0	1	1	Total	149	123	272

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

BRANTFORD, 1st October, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, etc.

SIR,—The duties of Physician to the Institution have been unusually onerous and exacting during the past year, caused in part by the increased number in attendance, but more particularly by the larger percentage of sickness. A very considerable addition to my labours too has been made by my assuming the task of making the applications to diseased eyes with my own hands, in order to ensure thoroughness of treatment, so that a class numbering between twenty and thirty receive my personal attention in my daily round of attendance.

As in other years, the most prevalent diseases have been those of an inflammatory nature affecting the air passages, such as catarrhs, tonsilitis, bronchitis, pneumonia and pleurisy. Next in frequency come derangements of the alimentary tract, especially disordered digestion, and lastly the various forms of neuralgia to which our pupils are particularly prone, especially from the presence of diseased and atrophied eyeballs which often excite this excruciating pain in the same manner as do carious teeth.

It is again cause for congratulation that no epidemic has found its way into our circle, although at one time seriously threatened with an invasion of small-pox, on account of its presence in the city for many weeks during the past winter, two cases of the kind having come under my observation within sight of the Institution. By promptly vaccinating every person connected with the Institution directly or indirectly, the introduction into our midst of this terrible disease was effectually prevented.

At the re-opening of the Institute the present term, one of our old pupils returned to us with febrile symptoms, which in a few days developed a true typhoid character. His home is at Port Colborne—a highly malarial region and the concentrated miasm no doubt acted as a predisposing cause of his disease while the exciting cause may be traced to an accidental tumble from a wharf into the water along with a blind companion, whom he rescued from drowning by a most heroic effort. In this case every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the fever by a thorough use of disinfectants to destroy the germs of the disease by burying the dejections of the patient in dry earth a safe distance away, and by isolating the disease as far as practicable. The fever has completed a typical course of typhoid, and at the present writing convalescence is fairly established with every prospect of good recovery. This is the first case of illness of a zymotic origin which has occurred in the Institution, and it is most gratifying to know the poison was not contracted within our precincts.

It is my duty to record the one death which has taken place during the year in the Institution, of F. Irwin, of London, who suffered an attack of pneumonia in January last. He was very deficient physically and mentally, and it was quite apparent in the first stage of the disease from the extremely frequent and flickering pulse and other grave symptoms, that the case must have a fatal termination. Notice to this effect was accordingly sent to his parents who had the mournful satisfaction of waiting upon him to the closing scene. Pneumonia as a cause of death stands near the first in mortality tables, and if my own limited experience is a criterion from which to judge, it is especially fatal to the blind.

I may here remark as a curious fact, that there has never been a death on the female side of the house since the Institution was founded, and the circumstance, if it proves anything, may tend to show how much there is in individual hygiene, the gentler as compared with the rougher sex, being naturally much less exposed to the rude shocks and fierce elements of our every-day life.

The class of eye-diseases has largely increased in number and importance, and demands daily a large share of our time and attention. A large proportion of the number are suf-

fering from that common chronic affection of the eyes known as granular lids, into the treatment of which the virtue of patience and perseverance largely enters. In these cases, it is well known that after apparent cure takes place, relapses frequently recur, and it is a great advantage to have such persons under continual observation, that the first signs of returning disease may be promptly met by appropriate treatment.

It has been the ambition of the Principal and myself to make the Institution a model in respect to its sanitary condition, and considering the obstacles encountered, our success has been encouraging.

Certain representations have been made in my previous reports, as to the lack of accommodation for our large numbers, and also to the defects in our heating apparatus. I have only space to say that the causes for these complaints still exist with as much force as when made originally. There are other requirements such as improved modes of ventilation, in the accomplishment of which ventilating towers should play an important part, but to these we cannot now make further reference.

I cannot conclude without expressing my thanks to the Principal and all the officers and teachers for kindness and courtesies extended in the performance of my various duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CORSON, M.D.

CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

TORONTO, October 7th, 1879.

*To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.,
For the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—In transmitting to you my annual returns in connection with the Central Prison for the year ending the 30th September, 1879, I have the honour to report to you that upon the 12th of last November—at or about midnight—a fire broke out in the paint-shop of the Central Prison, and owing to a high wind at the time, and the inflammable nature of the building, the fire gained so rapidly as to destroy the saw-mill, and the building used for storing manufactured material, with the whole of its contents.

The City Fire Brigade was on the spot shortly after the alarm, and by their exertions saved the fire from spreading to the other buildings, which might have endangered the safety of the corridors. The origin of the fire has never been ascertained. The prisoners were all locked up by five p.m., and the shops were visited by the night guards every two hours; and the hospital guard passed within two feet of the south end of the paint-shop, the spot where the conflagration commenced, at 9.30 p.m., on his way to the Hospital after reporting himself to the officer on duty. A full investigation took place immediately afterwards into the circumstances of the fire, at the request of the agents of the different companies in which the property destroyed was insured; and witnesses were examined on oath by yourself, but, as you are aware, nothing was elicited to throw any light upon the cause of the fire. Since that period, the foundry, then used as a store house, has been rebuilt, and converted into a shop for the manufacture of brooms, in which are employed from 130 to 140 prisoners. It is a noble shop, finer than any I have ever seen in any State Prison, and the labour will, I have no doubt, prove remunerative towards the self-support of the Prison.

Upon the 20th of last month, upon the appointment of the Manager of the Industrial Department, as Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Belleville, the industrial and disciplinary affairs of the prison were amalgamated, and the entire management and supervision placed under the direction of the Warden, who will be held responsible for the efficient working in all the prison details.

The brick-yard has been successfully worked during the past summer. Operations commenced at the end of April and up to this date, upwards of 70 prisoners have been employed in brick-making, realizing as the production of the yard for the year, two million six hundred thousand brick. There have also been employed a gang of 14 prisoners in levelling and draining at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, which work will last for some months to come.

Although upwards of 90 prisoners has been employed for months outside of the prison walls, I have the satisfaction of informing you, that there have been, with only one exception, no escapes, which speaks favourably for the vigilance and supervision enacted by the guards in charge, and this escape could never have taken place had it not been for extraordinary carelessness, in allowing the prisoner to work laying sod on Strachan Avenue and apart from the gang; the street being, moreover, rather crowded, it being the morning of the 24th of May, which prevented the officer in charge from taking the required steps to arrest the escape. The prisoner's name was Wm. McGrath, committed from Toronto,

57 years of age, convicted of larceny, and under sentence of 12 months imprisonment. He had been incarcerated in the Central Prison twice before, and had been, from his advanced years, and general old appearance, employed as a runner taking messages from the outside gangs to the prison and back, and no attempt to escape had ever been made by him.

I have also to report an escape that was effected over the prison walls, on the 28th July, by means of a stable hay-loft ladder being placed against the south tower, which enabled the prisoner, James Matthews, to reach the iron bars supporting the tower gallery and swing himself up, and then drop down on the other side of the wall. This prisoner was employed as a groom, and was out in charge of the prison yard night guard, who had only this prisoner to look after at that hour, awaiting the arrival of the prison horse and cart from the city; the guard, instead of keeping the prisoner within view according to order, allowed him to leave on the plea of going to the stable, which neglect of duty the prisoner took advantage of, and scaled the walls as described, which was not a difficult proceeding, the wall guards having been withdrawn at that time in the evening. In the case of the escape of the prisoner McGrath, the officer in charge of the gang was fined nine days' pay. This lenient penalty was imposed owing to the guard having been in the prison service since its opening and had never been charged with neglect of duty before.

In the case of the escape of the prisoner Matthews, the guard was dismissed.

With your sanction, I caused a large portion of the front grounds to be sodded in the early spring. About 5,000 yards were laid down, and this without expense to the government, except that of hauling, as the Superintendent of the Asylum allowed me to cut it from the Asylum grounds.

The health of the prisoners during the past summer has been very good. Average sick in hospital for the past year per day shews $5\frac{1}{3}\frac{7}{8}$.

I regret to state there have been four deaths in hospital.

William Harris died on the 23rd October, 1878, of inflammation. He had been transferred from the Sandwich gaol under sentence of two years imprisonment for larceny.

James Russell died on the 21st March, 1879, of enlargement of the heart. He was convicted at Walkerton of larceny and sentenced to six months.

James Winters, died on the 21st May, 1879, of inflammation of the lungs. He was convicted at Toronto, on the 23rd December 1877, of larceny and sentenced to 18 months.

Robert Fletcher died on the 15th June 1879, of consumption. He was convicted at Hamilton, of larceny and sentenced to two years.

In my report last year I stated that it would be highly desirable to have an ice house erected within the prison, with a meat shop attached. I beg to press the matter again upon you as it would be advantageous not only for the preservation of meat during the summer months, but also for the sanitary condition of the Bursars' Department, that the meat shop should be removed from its present locality.

I have also to request that you will be good enough, to take steps to have an apartment built for the storage of the prisoners' plain clothes, which is much needed, as explained in my report of last year.

The average subsistence of the guards per day for the past year has been 24 cents per day, per guard, and the average for the prisoners has been ten cents per day, per prisoner.

About \$2,000 worth of vegetables has been the produce of the farm this year, but owing to the rank growth of the weeds on the onion, and carrot patches, these vegetables were a failure.

I am glad to say that there is now a suitable root house in the prison yard, the small drying kiln having been converted into a root house, by prison labour, at the small cost of about \$15.

The conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and I have the satisfaction of observing that twelve days at a time have gone by without my having to register a punishment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STRATTON PRINCE, *Warden.*

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1879.

Number of prisoners October 1st 1879	359
“ “ “ since received	567
Total	926

Discharged on expiration term of sentence	583
“ “ payment of fine	10
“ “ remission of sentence	10
Re-transferred to County Gaols	2
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	4
Died in Central Prison Hospital	4
Escaped	2
Remaining in custody on 30th September, 1879	311
Total	926

Sentenced Direct to Central Prison or Common Gaols.

Sentenced direct of Central Prison	415
“ to Common Gaols	152
	567

Nationalities.

England	89
Ireland	89
Scotland	36
Canada	260
United States	75
Other Countries	18
Total	567

Religions.

Episcopalians	208
Roman Catholics	215
Presbyterians	47
Baptists	20
Lutherans	1
Methodists	65
Congregationalists	5
No religion	6
Total	567

Social Condition.

Married	144
Single	423
Total	567

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	132
Intemperate	435
Total	567

Education.

Could read and write	414
Could read only	85
Could neither read nor write	68
Total	567

Ages.

Under 18	19
From 18 to 20	59
“ 20 “ 30	262
“ 30 “ 40	115
“ 40 “ 50	57
“ 50 “ 60	47
“ 60 “ 70	8
Total	567

Sentences.

For 1 month and under	11
“ periods over 1 month and up to 2 months	16
“ “ 2 months “ 3 “ inclusive	83
“ 4 months	59
“ 5 “	11
“ 6 “	224
“ 7 “	2
“ 8 “	6
“ 9 “	20
“ 11 “	4
“ 12 “	93
“ 13 “	1
“ 14 “	1
“ 15 “	1
“ 16 “	1
“ 18 “	17
“ 20 “	2
“ 22 “	2
“ 23 “	7
“ 2 years	3
“ 3 “	1
“ 4 “	1
“ 5 “	1
Total	567

Offences.

Administering a certain obnoxious thing	4
“ chloroform	1
Arson	3
Assault	44
“ aggravated	5
“ with intent to rape	3
“ “ rob	1
Burglary	11
“ attempt at	1
Buggery, attempting to commit	1
Breaking windows	2
“ and entering bonded car	7
Cattle stealing	4
Concealing child-birth	1
Drunk and disorderly	16
Drunkenness	36
Embezzlement	3
Escape from custody	1
Exposing person	2
False pretences	10
Felony	4
Forgery	5
Fraud	1
Frequenting house of ill fame	1
Gambling ..	1
Horse stealing	5
House breaking	7
Indecent assault	1
Illicit distilling	3
Interfering with police officers	3
Keeping disorderly house	2
“ house of ill fame	4
Larceny	282
“ accessory to	1
Manslaughter	1
Malicious injury to property	1
Misdemeanour	10
Rape, attempt at	2
Receiving stolen property	4
Robbery, highway	4
Riot	4
Selling liquor without license	2
Shop breaking	3
Shooting with intent	5
Trespassing	1
Vagrancy	48
Wounding	6
Total	567

Occupations.

Agents	5	Blacksmiths	12
Bakers	9	Bar-tenders	2
Barbers	12	Book-keepers	2

Brickmakers	1	Millers	1
Bricklayers	5	Moulders	13
Broommakers	1	Miners	1
Butchers	13	No occupation	1
Brushmakers	2	Painters	17
Cab drivers	4	Pedlers	3
Cabinetmakers	1	Physicians	2
Carpenters	20	Plasterers	6
Carriage makers	1	Plumbers	3
Cigarmakers	4	Porters	1
Clerks	6	Printers	5
Compositors	1	Sailors	22
Confectioners	2	Sail makers	1
Cloth fullers	1	Salesman	1
Cooks	8	Ship steward	1
Coopers	4	Ship carpenters	2
Curriers	2	Shoemakers	19
Dentists	1	Spinners	1
Engineers	7	Steamfitters	2
Farmers	27	Stonemasons	4
Finishers	2	Stonecutters	3
Firemen	2	Tailors	22
Fishermen	1	Teachers	1
Gardeners	6	Teamsters	2
Gas fitters	1	Telegraph operators	1
Glass blowers	1	Tinsmiths	4
Gun makers	1	Travellers	1
Grooms	9	Turners	1
Harness makers	2	Umbrella makers	2
Hatters	1	Veterinary surgeons	1
Jockeys	2	Waiters	2
Labourers	220	Watchmakers	1
Lumbermen	1	Whiteners	2
Machinists	8	Wire drawers	1
Malsters	1		
Masons	4		
Merchants	2		
		Total	567

COUNTIES.

NAMES.	SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON.	SENTENCED TO COMMON GAOL AND SUBSEQUENT- LY REMOVED	TOTAL.
Brant.....	10	2	12
Bruce.....	5	5	10
Carleton.....	9	0	9
Durham and Northumberland	8	6	14
Elgin	22	14	36
Essex	12	3	15
Frontenac.....	6	14	20
Grey	1		1
Halton	3		3
Huron	4		4
Haldimand	2		2
Hastings	7	2	9
Kent.....	4	2	6
Leeds and Grenville	17	7	24
Lennox and Addington	3		3
Lanark	3	3	6
Lincoln	12	4	16
Lambton	12	1	13
Middlesex	32	22	54
Norfolk	7		7
Oxford	3	8	11
Ontario	6	3	9
Prince Edward.....	2	1	3
Prescott and Russell.....	3		3
Peterborough.....	2	1	3
Perth	2	1	3
Provincial Reformatory	2		2
Renfrew	1		1
Simcoe	5	1	6
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5	1	6
Victoria.....	4	1	5
Welland	10	2	12
Wentworth.....	66	13	79
Wellington	15	3	18
Waterloo	13	2	15
York	97	30	127
	415	152	567

REPORT OF THE SURGEON

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

TO JOHN W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I beg respectfully to report that during the year ending 30th September, 1879, the health of the inmates of the Central Prison, Toronto, was very satisfactory.

On the 26th December, 1878, City water was supplied for the prisoners in the Main Building and in the Hospital, and, bad as our City water is at times, and bad as it is likely to continue until derived directly from the pure water of the lake, it was a great improvement upon the previous supply to the Prison, against which I had good occasion to complain from time to time.

During the year, on my recommendation, the practice in the winter of allowing the temperature in the corridors, towards morning, to fall very much, was discontinued, to the great comfort and protection of the inmates. The Japanese system of bathing was also rectified.

There is a difficulty about keeping the bed-clothes as dry as they should be. Five-eighths of the prisoner's life is spent in his cell. The moisture thrown off from the lungs and surface of the body during this time is largely absorbed by the bed-clothing. The evaporation from the scrubbed floor, bucket, and water pail, finds an abiding place in the same retreat; and, in consequence, the ticking and clothes when grasped almost always convey a feeling of recognizable dampness. There is not the least doubt that this condition tends to the production of sub-acute forms of disease, and ought to be obviated as far as possible. I have previously argued that the whole of the wood-work in the corridors and cells should be oiled or painted, and again repeat its importance.

On Sunday morning I have had the bed-clothing thrown over the cell door or the railing opposite while the prisoners are at church, and afterwards undergoing their hour's drill. On all the other days of the week, immediately after rising the tick is doubled over, and the bed-clothes tightly and neatly folded, into a very small compass, are laid on the tick. This very expeditious and elegant practice pleases the eye of the visitor, and the lover of order, but it is unhealthy.

The dark cells still remain without ventilation. The dark cell is the usual size, 5 feet wide, 8 long and 7 high. When the door is closely shut on the prisoners, the air is soon spoiled and is sometimes very foul. Ventilation could be accomplished without much cost, and without admitting light.

The storm sashes for the Hospital were made and put in place in the middle of the winter, rendering the wards quite comfortable. I have advised that the prisoners engaged at sedentary occupations, such as tailoring and shoe-making, should have for exercise at least an hour's drill each day, and this is a very limited allowance. Refusing them exercise would, I think, be cruel.

There are many of the coats that are unfit for winter use. Last winter some sickness resulted from lack of warmth. The prisoners have no overcoats, hence the necessity for a warm sound wearing coat. Each prisoner during the cold weather should wear an inside woollen guernsey under the shirt he at present wears. Bronchitis, sore-throats and other inflammatory attacks could thus often be avoided. Many of the prisoners have a very feeble circulation, from their past vicious habits and practices or from natural feebleness, and they require to be clothed warmly.

The broom-shop is the purgatory of the institution. The steady drilling during winter of those not occupied in the above is also very objectionable to this fastidious gentry. Many pretences are devised to escape these objectionable employments in lieu of less disagreeable and lighter labour. On the 13th March last, pains in legs from drilling, in existence for some time, became suddenly endemic, and I reported twenty-five as pretend-

ing. The Warden sent two of the ringleaders into the dark cells and all the others supperless to bed, depriving them also of their tobacco—the gold of the realm—for a week. The next day I found the Warden's treatment had cured the widely-spreading disease; since that the malingerer is sent at once to the dark cell, where he is allowed five ounces of bread and plenty of water per diem. The thermometer placed in the armpit or under the tongue is of much use in many of these attempts at deception.

The prisoner *really sick* is never required to work, but I expect him to do what any poor, honest freeman, with a family depending on him, would do,—work when he is able. Feigning for the purpose of remaining in cell is very rare, for the prisoner likes company and very easy work.

I have recommended that the towers on the walls should have awnings to protect the guard from rain and the heat of the sun in summer. Also, that the walk on the wall from the tower be extended so as to allow him some little exercise.

The prisoners as a body look very healthy, have a good colour and plenty of flesh. One-half of them are ten times as comfortable in the Prison as they are when at liberty: they are better fed, better clothed and better housed, are well cared for when sick, have regular hours, books, Sunday-school and church service, with temporary teetotalism thrown in, and the sentence to the Central Prison is no punishment in their case. Deprivation of tobacco is a punishment, and I sincerely wish, for the good of these men—so many of them young—that you may soon see your way clear to punish or benefit them by denying this luxury.

If society is really desirous of reforming as well as punishing criminals, our law should be amended, if need be, so that men who have been repeatedly in prison for short periods should afterwards, on conviction, be sentenced for not less than two years, so as to wean them pretty thoroughly from their whiskey and evil companions.

Prisoners discharged in winter, half clothed and without money, when work is scarce or not to be found, and the face of society set like a flint against them, are sorely tempted to steal rather than freeze or starve. And would not half of us outside under similar circumstances be also in danger of criminating ourselves? If the sentences were sufficiently long, the Prison might well afford to send them away properly clothed and with a little change in their pocket, the latter varying in amount according to conduct.

Four prisoners died during the year. Another with acute consumption was, on representation made to that effect, pardoned, and died at his own home some ten days after his discharge.

When a prisoner is sick and it is clear his illness will terminate fatally, the facts are reported to the Minister of Justice and pardon solicited, that he may die among his friends. Four insane (two on admission) were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Johns is still acting as Hospital Guard, discharging his duties cheerfully, actively and efficiently.

List of out-door presentations for treatment during the year.

Abscess	39	Delirium tremens on admission . .	2
Ague	56	Diarrhœa	106
Aguish	32	Dysentery	99
Asthma	7	Dysuria	4
Bladder, irritability of	3	Epilepsy	8
Burn	1	Epistaxis	1
Carbuncle	2	Eruptions-cutaneous	61
Catarrh, nasal	12	Feverish	15
Conjunctivitis	42	Gonorrhœa	42
Contusions and wounds	37	Headache	67
Constipation	1316	Hæmaturia	1
Cornea, foreign bodies in	7	Hernia	8
Coughs and colds	623	Hydrocele	2
Cramps	89	Inflammation of glands	50
Deafness	2	“ of nose	8
Debility	14	“ of testicle	9

Inflammation of arm	4	Pediculi	26
“ of elbow	6	Rheumatism	54
“ of foot	1	Ringworm	11
Indigestion	140	Sleeplessness	2
Ingrowing toe-nails	4	Sore throats	67
Insanity	4	Stricture	26
Itch	9	Syphilis	56
Lumbago	16	Sprains	43
Necrosis	1	Spermatorrhœa	18
Neuralgia	68	Ulcers	2
Nervousness	4	Vomiting	8
Otalgia	2	Worms, tape	1
Otitis	1	“ thread	4
Pains, alleged, simple, neuralgic, and rheumatic in various parts of the body	224	Teeth extracted	78
Piles	4	“ replaced	2
		Malingering in regard to the above was was chiefly under alleged pains.	

Cases treated in the Hospital of the Prison.

Abscess	6	Inflammation of lung	6
Ague	17	“ “ hand	1
Aguish	2	“ “ hip	3
Asthma	9	“ “ testicle	2
Bronchitis	2	“ “ knee-joint	3
Brain, congestion	2	“ “ foot	2
Conjunctivitis	13	“ “ toe	1
Colds, severe	11	Ingrowing toe-nails	3
Consumption	3	Insane	2
Contusions	5	Lumbago	6
Colic, renal	1	Neuralgia	3
Cramps ..	4	Paraphymosis	1
Debility	6	Pleurisy ..	5
Diarrhœa	8	Rheumatism	16
Dysentery	14	Spinal irritation	1
Febriculæ	16	Sore throat	4
Fever, typhoid	3	Sprains	3
Frost bite	1	Stricture	1
Headache	3	Syphilis	6
Hæmaturia	1	Vomiting and purging	1
Hæmoptysis	1	Wounds	4
Heart, hypertrophy	1	Tumour, fatty	1
Inflammation of bowels	2		

Daily average of Patients in Hospital for

October, 1878	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
November, “	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
December, “	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
January, 1879	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
February, “	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
March, “	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
April, “	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
May, “	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
June, “	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
July, “	4 $\frac{5}{3}$
August, “	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
September, “	4 $\frac{1}{3}$

Average per day for the year, about 5 $\frac{1}{3}$.

Operations for

Paraphymosis	1
Trichiasis	1
Amputation of fingers	2
Ingrowing toe-nails	3
Fatty tumour	1
Catheterisms of strictural urethrae ..	36

Patients in Hospital, September 30th 3

Deaths for the year, viz:—

Acute phthisis	1
“ “ after typhoid fever	1
Disease of heart—old	1
Inflammation of lungs	1
Total	4

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKINS, M.D.,

October 1st, 1879.

Surgeon to Central Prison.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.,
For the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit you the Statistical Report of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1879:—

At the expiration of the past year there were in residence	196
Admitted during the year	57

Total number of boys as inmates during the year	253
---	-----

Discharged according to sentence	36
Reprieved	9
Transferred to Central Prison	2
	47

Remaining under my charge 30th September, 1879	206
--	-----

Nationalities.

Canadian	43
English	11
United States	3
	57

Religious denominations.

Church of England	21
Roman Catholic	20
Presbyterian	3
Methodist	11
Other religions	2
	57

Ages when committed.

1 at 8	5 at 10	3 at 11
8 at 12	11 at 13	14 at 14
10 at 15	3 at 16	1 at 17
1 at 18		

Periods of Sentences.

13 for 4 years.	13 for 5 years.	24 for 3 years.
2 for 2 years.	1 for 2 years and 10 mos.	1 for 2 years and 11 mos.
1 for 1 year and 11 mos.	1 for 4½ years.	1 for 3½ years.

57

Table shewing the manner in which the boys were employed on the 30th September, 1879 :

Carpenter shop.....	11
Shoe ".....	12
Tailor ".....	20
Turning ".....	31
Farm.....	4
Cooks and bakers.....	14
Cleaners.....	9
Garden.....	5
Bucket boy.....	1
Gate.....	1
Bursar's residence.....	1
Attending mason.....	3
" plasterer.....	5
Altering wing B.....	65
Excavating for water pipes.....	12
Hauling water.....	2
" wood to lime kiln.....	1
" building material.....	2
Attending fire at lime kiln.....	1
Hospital.....	2
Convalescent.....	4
Total.....	206

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

The preceding tabular statements Nos. 1, 2, 3, shew the number of inmates received and discharged during the year, their nationality, religious denomination, age when committed, term of sentence, in what manner they were employed, also the sick and convalescent; accounting fully for all the inmates up to the end of the fiscal year, viz.: 30th September, 1879.

My annual report proper, should end at this point, as my actual charge dates only from the 21st August, therefore my experience for the purpose of this report extends over six short weeks:—a period too brief for any but the over-sanguine to attempt to arrive at results.

I shall, therefore, content myself by stating that such ameliorations in discipline as I have been enabled to introduce within that time, encourage me to hope that when the proposed structural changes are completed, and the new system of kindness, allied with firmness, fully applied; that my next annual report will be of such a character, as to repay you in some part for the intensely anxious interest you displayed in connection with the development of the institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSEN,
Superintendent.

 PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, 17th October, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report as Protestant Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

There are 138 boys under my charge. Of them 72 are children of professedly Church of England parents, 36 of Presbyterian, 23 of Methodist, 6 of Baptist, and 1 of Congregationalist.

Besides attending Divine Service on Sunday morning and Sunday School in the afternoon, each lad receives regular instruction in Bible Class, and while he is taught the importance of a religious life, and affectionately urged to abandon his evil habits, those only who claim to be of the Church of England are instructed in her catechism and otherwise prepared to become consistent members of her Communion.

A class of 35 was on the 4th of July last, presented to the Bishop of Toronto for the rite of confirmation, 30 of whom with several confirmed on a previous occasion have received the Holy Communion and are endeavouring by regular use of the means of grace to walk worthy of the profession which they have made.

Although in some cases a reform may be affected without the influence of religion, my experience has convinced me that no improvement can be lasting without it, as the foundation; indeed it is the only lever which can effectually eradicate the influence of vicious or negligent parents. Until a boy has an idea of his Creator and his duties as a responsible being, no impression can be made on him either at school or in the work shop. I have endeavoured first to win each lad's affection and respect, and having reached his heart by words of kindness lead him on step by step to see the importance of repentance, faith and obedience. The presence of one in whom the boys have confidence, to whom they can express themselves freely, and from whom they know they will receive words of sympathy and love, has in many cases produced good fruit which has exhibited itself in the after life of some of the young men who received their first religious advice while inmates of this institution.

Representations having been made to the Minister of Justice of the good conduct and complete reformation of five of the Protestant boys, their term of confinement was shortened, and they were liberated early in July last.

We have had, of course, a few "incurables," but it is gratifying to report that year by year their numbers are decreasing.

A serious drawback to the reformation of the young is the influence of persons of mature age, old in crime, who are promiscuously committed to this institution which should be a school of correction and reform for the young in vice, rather than a place of refuge for advanced criminals.

I would respectfully suggest, since the present chapel is too small for the convenience of the boys and accommodation of those connected with the Reformatory who should, for example, if for no other reason, attend Divine Service, that as soon as practicable it be used for other purposes and a suitable chapel erected. In an institution of this kind prominence and importance should be given to religion, the teachers of which have access to the boys possessed by no other official.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. A. ANDERSON,
 Protestant Chaplain, Provincial Reformatory.

 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 21st, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., for the Province of Ontario.

SIR,—In transmitting my first annual report as Catholic Chaplain of the Provincial Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, I have the honour to state that I was appointed to this position on the 1st of January, 1879, and undertook the duties in that capacity on the 11th of the same month.

During the time of my chaplaincy, I have had from 68 to 75 boys under my care, to 4 of whom I have administered the sacrament of baptism, 30 I prepared for and admitted to first communion, and all of whom I now regularly prepare for the worthy reception of the sacraments of penance and holy eucharist, and do all I can, under the circumstances, to teach them to be good Christians here, and to lead good lives when they leave the Reformatory.

Since I came here, His Grace, the Archbishop, has been pleased to visit the Reformatory once, in June last, and during his stay of three or four days he administered the sacrament of confirmation to 24 boys; he delivered two or three short instructions in chapel, and took occasion to give advice and encouragement to each boy separately.

I would respectfully suggest that, in view of the contemplated changes, such arrangements be made as will afford me an opportunity of approaching the boys at stated times on week days, in order that more time may be devoted to religious instructions than can be at present, and that the choir boys will be allotted a certain time, at least one hour in the week, for singing practice, without, however, interfering with the school hours or the ordinary occupations.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. KIERNAN,

Catholic Chaplain.

 REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 23rd, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, etc.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the Annual Report of the Reformatory Protestant School, for the year ending September 30th, 1879.

The conduct of the boys, while in school, has been very good, in fact I have had no really vicious boys to deal with during the past year. They have made very fair progress in the various branches taught, considering the number of boys and length of time allowed for study, less than one hour per day for the majority. Although the change in the system made three years ago, was a decided improvement, yet in my humble opinion, a great change must yet be made, before the school can be said to be in an efficient state for the proper carrying out of its work. I would respectfully suggest that either an additional teacher be employed or that the number of teaching hours be increased, for what can one teacher accomplish with fifty or sixty boys in less than an hour's instruction, I do not care how capable he may be. I see by the Report of the Michigan Reform School that they employ six teachers and a librarian for 327 boys, while I have averaged 140 during the past year; it is true I have had one of the boys to assist me, and I have found him very useful and efficient, but it may be long before I find another as good when he leaves. I would also suggest that arrangements be made, in order that the boys may be enabled to attend school at their proper sessions. I have twenty attending the morning session

that should attend at the other two sessions, and the evil seems to be increasing instead of diminishing. Also, that the school be supplied with proper furniture and apparatus; for long benches without backs, no proper desks, bare and uninviting walls, are surely not the best incentives to study; nor do they tend to make the school present a cheerful and pleasant appearance. Again, the teacher has too much extraneous work to perform,—to give out and keep an account of all books,—to keep an account of, and address all letters, no small item, as 1500 letters at least must pass through my hands in the course of the year, and all this extra work nearly, must be done during the school hours, as that is the only opportunity afforded. When all these things are taken into consideration, is it any wonder that the schools are inefficient? Even if all these defects were remedied we could not accomplish very great or lasting results, while the present system of sentencing boys to the Reformatory is followed. A boy of nine or ten years of age, having no parents, or parents who are unable to support him and send him to school or wilfully neglect to do so, is sent here for a term of two or three years; he enters totally ignorant, gets from one to two hours schooling per day while he remains, and when his sentence has expired he enters the world again, knowing very little more than when he came. Two young to earn his own livelihood, he returns to his old haunts and old associations, a poor waif on the world's wayside. How can we expect him to grow up to be an intelligent, useful member of society? Will he not sink deeper into vice and crime and become a fit inmate for the Central Prison or Penitentiary. Would it not be cheaper in the end for the Government when they assume the place of a parent to him, to keep him until he receives a fair ordinary education and has been trained to habits of industry; he is then prepared to successfully fight, if he wishes, the battle of life. I not not, of course, refer to those who have parents able and willing to take care of them when they leave here.

We have about 300 volumes in the Library. In the Wisconsin Reform School they have 1,300 volumes. I would respectfully suggest that the chaplain, or some other capable person having experience with boys of the class sent here, be allowed to select books for the library. In the past, we could only select books (owing to our distance from Toronto) by their titles, and in some cases we got books unsuitable.

In accordance with your request, I give you a detailed statement of the movements of the various classes. First, a statement of the standing of the boys that were here at the beginning of the year, and who are still here. Second, a statement of the educational status of the boys received during the year, comparing it with that of the boys gone out.

	No. in Oct. 1st, 1878.	Position on Sep. 30th, 1879.						Gone out.
		I.	II.	III, J.	III, S.	IV.	V.	
V. Reader, 5th Class	11						6	5
IV. " 4th Class	16					4	9	3
III. " 3rd Senior Class	17					9	2	6
III. " 3rd Junior Class	27			2	16	4		5
II. " 2nd Class	25		6	12	4			3
I. " 1st Class	32	11	11	4				6
	128	11	17	18	20	17	17	28

	No.	I.	II.	III, J.	III, S.	IV.	V.
Went out during year	28	5	4	1	9	4	5
Received " "	36	23	11	...	2	...	...

No. in each Division September 30th, 1879.	First.	Second.	Third.
Whether legitimately belonging to such Division or not	52	37	47

REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1878.	Quarter ending March 31, 1879.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1879.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1879.	Total.
Aggregate attendance	7,584	7,479	8,744	5,337	29,144
No. of teaching days, 278.					
Average attendance, $104\frac{1}{3}$.					
Non-attendance					
Causes .					
{ At work	641	892	1,018	464	3,015
{ At church (choir practice, &c.)	185	149	243	165	742
{ Sickness	72	234	137	72	515
{ Punishment	9	18	20	7	54
Aggregate non-attendance					4,326
Average non-attendance, $15\frac{1}{3}$.					

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. W. MURPHY,
Protestant Schoolmaster.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER.

PENETANGUISHENE, 30th September, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit report of Roman Catholic School, Provincial Reformatory, Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1879.

In reference to the promotion, etc., acquired during the year, I beg to state that the desired regularity in the order of promotion, has not been fully observed. Owing to the operations of the workshops, many boys in the junior and intermediate classes were obliged to be received in the 1st class, and in this confused state it was difficult to have

proper rehearsal. This grievance is confined to the senior class alone, and, all things considered, I am able to report most favourable progress. I have reason to believe the present school system is about to undergo an entire change, and with this knowledge alone, I have no ground for suggestions. I may remark that I consider a boy of ordinary intelligence, who spends five, four, or even three years in this institution, having two hours daily study, can acquire sufficient instruction to prepare him for the general pursuits of life.

I consider, moreover, that early study is injurious to the progress, if not to the mental system, as I have noted that the senior class (from 6 to 7 a.m.) have not the same energy of mind or body as they would have after breakfasting, and having a few hours manual exercise. The attendance was, viz.:—

No. of registered pupils, year	89
“ pupils present	68
“ in 1st division	24
“ “ 2nd “	24
“ “ 3rd “	20
Aggregate attendance	15,338
Average “	55 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{4}{9}$
No. teaching days	278

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most humble obedient servant,

T. J. M. SKELLY,

Schoolmaster.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, October 1st, 1879.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Medical Report for the year ending September 30th 1879.

In doing so, it affords me much gratification to state that another year has passed without a death in the Reformatory. I regret to state that a great number of boys are attacked with rheumatism; this is particularly unfortunate, for instead of leaving the institution strong and healthy, the seeds of premature old age are planted and they again become a burden to the country in hospital or work-house.

This has been caused, no doubt, by the damp state of the lower flat during spring and fall, but as soon as the building is properly heated with steam, which has been in contemplation for some time, this will be obviated. I would suggest that when the heating apparatus is being constructed that a change be made in the mode of ventilating the building, particularly the work-shops where the boys spend a great portion of their time.

We have been troubled with a large amount of lung affection, arising from the boys playing out-doors during cold and damp weather. I would suggest that a suitable building be erected for the boys to play in, as at present they are compelled to be confined in the dormitory or play out in the wet and cold.

We have still a large number of accidents from the different shops the most of which are not of a serious nature, but occasionally a finger is taken off, and some badly wounded boys have been sent to the hospital. It seems to be impossible to avoid a certain number of accidents, especially when the boys are inclined to be careless.

A change is being made in the water supply which will be a great boon to the Reformatory in a sanitary point of view, especially if proper water-closets be erected instead of the ones now in use.

The following is a list of diseases that have been under treatment during the past year:

Abscess, simple.	Fever, intermittent.
“ spinal.	“ remittent.
Alopecia areata.	Frost bites.
Bronchocele.	Hernia.
Bronchitis, acute.	Herpis Zosta.
“ chronic.	“ Circinatus.
Balanitis.	Neuralgia.
Coughs.	Ophthalmia.
Chilblain.	Otorrhœa.
Constipation.	Pneumonia.
Colic.	Piles.
Carbuncle.	Rheumatism.
Conjunctivitis.	Stricture.
Contusion.	Scrofula.
Cornea, wound of	Sprains.
Diarrhœa.	Synovitis.
Dysentery.	Spermatorrhœa.
Dyspepsia.	Ulcers.
Epilepsy.	Vertigo.
Epistaxis.	Wounds.
Erysipelas.	

There are two boys in the hospital at present, and they will be discharged in a few days.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. SPOHN, M.D.,

Surgeon to Reformatory.

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